

3328m² B1: 2009/61594
Royal Marsden Hospital
Downs Road, BELMONT

679m² B2: A2010/63024
239-241, Land r/o 235-237
Cheam Common Road and part
garden land r/o 231-233 Cheam
Common Road NONSUCH

468m² B1, B2, B8: D 2013/67162
Endeavour Way
BEDDINGTON NORTH



London Borough of Sutton Local Plan

Authority Monitoring Report 2021-22

July 2023



London Borough of Sutton

Local Plan

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2021-22

Strategic Planning

Environment, Housing and Neighbourhoods

July 2023

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Section 1: Introduction

Sutton's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2021-22

1.1 This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the London Borough of Sutton covering the 2021-22 financial year¹. Its purpose is to monitor the council's programme and timescale for the preparation of planning policy documents set out in the adopted local development scheme² and to assess the extent to which Sutton's development plan³ objectives and targets are being achieved. The requirement for a local authority to produce an AMR is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011.

1.2 Planning policies must respond to the needs, opportunities and constraints affecting the area. Monitoring and review are therefore key to effective policy implementation and the delivery of sustainable development. By gaining a better understanding of the main drivers of spatial change (e.g. population growth), planning constraints and the key social, economic and environmental issues affecting the future development and growth of the Borough, ongoing plan monitoring and the production of the AMR have enabled the council to assess the effectiveness of Sutton's planning policies in delivering both Local Plan objectives and targets and wider corporate objectives⁴. These are set out in a range of Council strategies and programmes, including Sutton's Environment Strategy 2019-2025, Sutton's Climate Emergency Response Plan 2020 and the Borough Sustainable Transport Strategy 2021.

1.3 Sutton's current Local Plan⁵ to guide the future growth and development of the borough over the next 10-15 years from 2016-31 was adopted by the council on 26 February 2018. This AMR covers the fourth full year of the plan's operation and reports on the council's indicators and targets set out in Table 3 (Monitoring Framework) of the plan. Further background on the Local Plan and progress against LDS targets is provided in Section 2.

Local Plan Evidence Base

1.4 Over recent years the council has overseen the preparation of a wide range of studies on key planning issues as part of the Local Plan evidence base. Previous studies undertaken either by consultants or prepared in-house and which were used to inform the preparation of the adopted Local Plan 2018 included the following:

- Sutton Town Centre Masterplan;
- London Cancer Hub Development Framework;
- Five Year Housing Land Supply;
- Strategic Industrial Locations Land Survey;
- Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment;
- Town Centres and Economic Development Assessment;
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment;
- Sutton Town Centre Health Check;
- Town Centre Uses Evidence Paper;
- School Site Search;
- Employment Land Review;
- Open Space Study;
- Locally Listed Building Review;
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Study;
- Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Review;
- Borough Characterisation Study;

¹ the Sutton AMR 2021-22 is available on the council's website at https://www.sutton.gov.uk/info/200464/planning_policy/1419/authority_monitoring_report_amr

² Sutton's currently adopted Local Development Scheme 2021-23 (June 2021) has now superseded the previously adopted LDS 2018-23 (February 2018) which was in force during the current AMR reporting period (1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021)

³ formerly known as the Local Development Framework (LDF)

⁴ these wider corporate objectives include the delivery of a 'net zero carbon' Borough

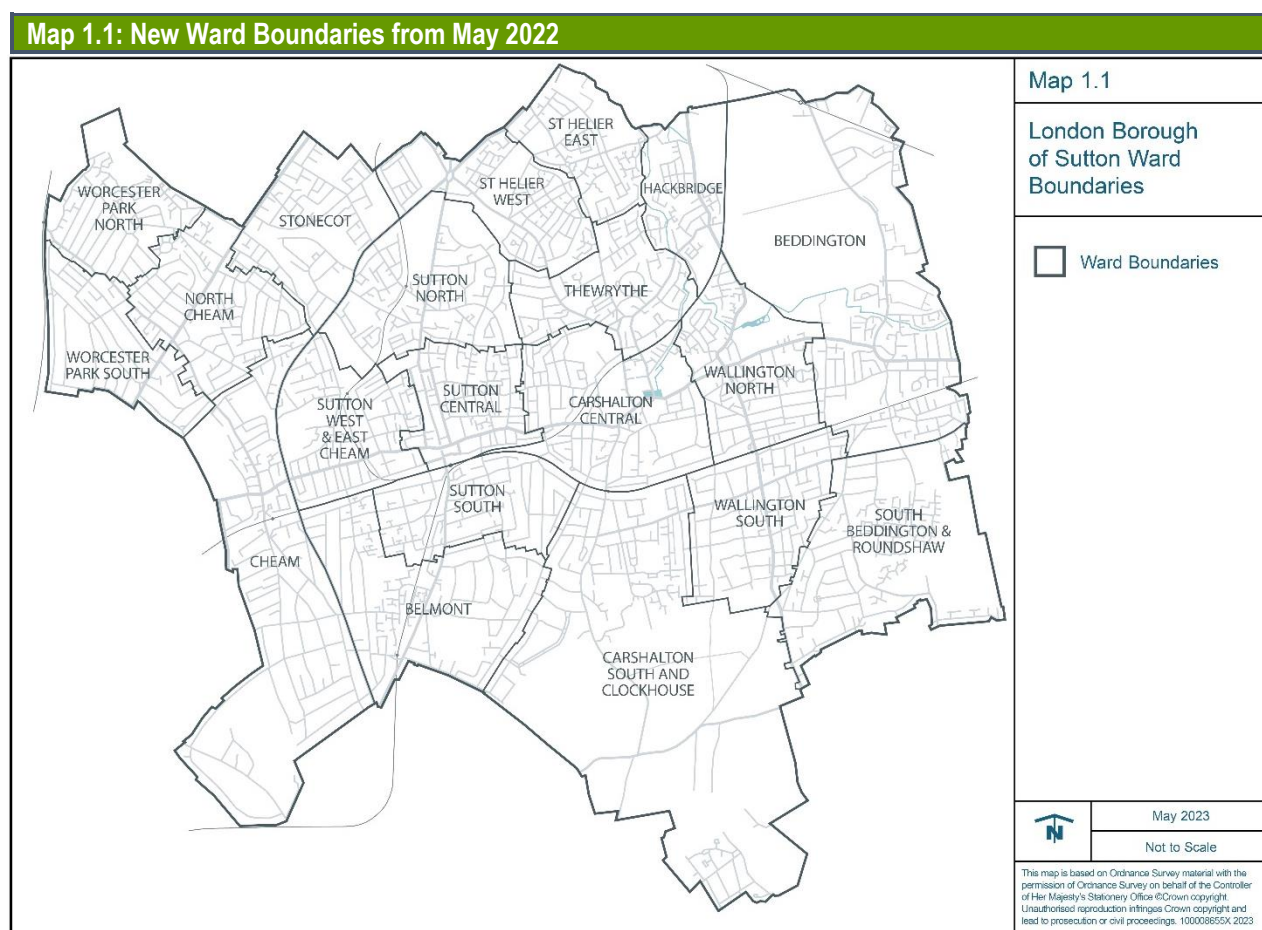
⁵ Sutton's Local Plan 2016-31 is available on the Sutton website at https://www.sutton.gov.uk/info/200464/planning_policy/1521/local_plan_adopted_2018/1

- Gypsy and Traveller Site Search ;
- District Centres Health Check;
- Local Centre Health Check;
- Infrastructure Study;
- Character of SRQ Areas;
- Taller Buildings Study;
- Viability of Sites;
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).

1.5 Since the adoption of the Local Plan and as part of the initial evidence gathering stage of the current Local Plan review (which got underway in Autumn 2022), the following updated studies/strategies have either been commissioned from consultants or undertaken by the Council:

- Town Centre and Retail Need Assessment;
- Updated town centre 'health checks';
- Employment Land Review;
- Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)
- Gypsy and Traveller Evidence Paper
- Updated Borough Characterisation Study;
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA);
- Borough Surface Water Management Plan;
- Towards Net Zero Carbon Study;
- A Net Zero Roadmap for LB Sutton
- Borough Infrastructure study;
- SA Scoping Report

1.6 In addition, the AMR 2021-22 has been informed by the findings of the 2021 Census published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS); an range of studies undertaken by the Greater London Authority (GLA) either as part of the evidence base for the London Plan 2021⁶ or subsequently, the GLA's London Datastore⁷ and information on key socio-economic and environmental indicators available from public bodies such as the ONS, the Environment Agency (EA) and Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL). It does not however take account of the Ward boundaries changes which were brought into effect from May 2022. These are shown below in Map 1.1.



⁶ the new London Plan 2021 (March 2021) is available on the GLA website at <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/london-plan-2021>

⁷ the GLA's London Datastore can be accessed at <https://data.london.gov.uk/>

Sutton's Current Development Plan

1.7 The current development plan for Sutton consists of the Mayor's London Plan 2021 (March 2021); Sutton's Local Plan (February 2018); the Local Plan Policies Map (February 2018); and the updated South London Waste Plan DPD⁸ (November 2022). These are supported by the council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), introduced in December 2019, together with a suite of supplementary planning documents (SPDs) covering a range of topics.

1.8 The Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), introduced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on 19 February 2019 (updated July 2021), does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Proposed developments that accord with an up-to-date local plan should be approved and proposed developments that conflict should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. As well as being a material consideration in determining applications, the Revised NPPF and the accompanying planning practice guidance (PPG) provide important guidance for local planning authorities in preparing their Local Plans.

1.9 Sutton's current local development scheme (LDS), adopted in June 2021, sets out the council's programme and timescale for the preparation of new or replacement planning policy documents from 2021 to 2023 and replaces the previous LDS adopted in February 2018. Section 2 provides further details of each of the documents making up Sutton's existing development plan and reports on progress against the timescales set out in both the current and previous LDS.

The Local Plan Vision

1.10 The purpose of the Sutton Local Plan 2016-31 is to set out and deliver the council's long-term aims and aspirations for the borough; and to provide a consistent basis for planning decisions. The council's long-term aims and aspirations for the Borough are encapsulated by the following Vision for Sutton in the year 2031.

LOCAL PLAN VISION FOR SUTTON IN 2031

By 2031, many more new homes will have been built to provide for Sutton's growing population. These homes will contribute to meeting the differing needs of Sutton's residents. There will be starter homes and affordable housing, well-designed, low-carbon homes to meet the needs of families and specialist housing to cater for the needs of older residents and others. Growing our town centres, but at the same time as enhancing their quality and defining characteristics, maintaining the characteristic, leafy and suburban feel of Sutton and providing enough schools and other facilities will mean there will be a high quality of life. Our existing businesses and investors will still be thriving and will have been encouraged and supported to develop. They will be providing good employment opportunities along with the new companies locating to Sutton who will be leaders in their field and who will be willing to pay for a local well-educated and highly skilled workforce.

The high streets and shopping parades will have adapted to the new ways of shopping. A visit to one of the centres will be more of a leisure than a retail experience. The high street environments will have been improved and shops and showrooms, fully integrated with other ways of shopping, will be interspersed with cafes, restaurants, crèches, doctors and gyms and other community and leisure facilities.

⁸ the South London Waste Plan 2022-37 was jointly prepared by LB Sutton, LB Merton, LB Croydon and the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames and is available at <https://www.sutton.gov.uk/w/draft-south-london-waste-plan-draft-south-london-waste-plan>

Moving about Sutton will have become easier, quicker and more comfortable. A tram will run from the London Cancer Hub to Morden to link up with the Underground and to Wimbledon to link up with train services improving the daily commute. The borough's cycle network will be more extensive and safer making short trips by bicycle much more attractive and it will be safer and more pleasant to walk to different destinations within the borough.

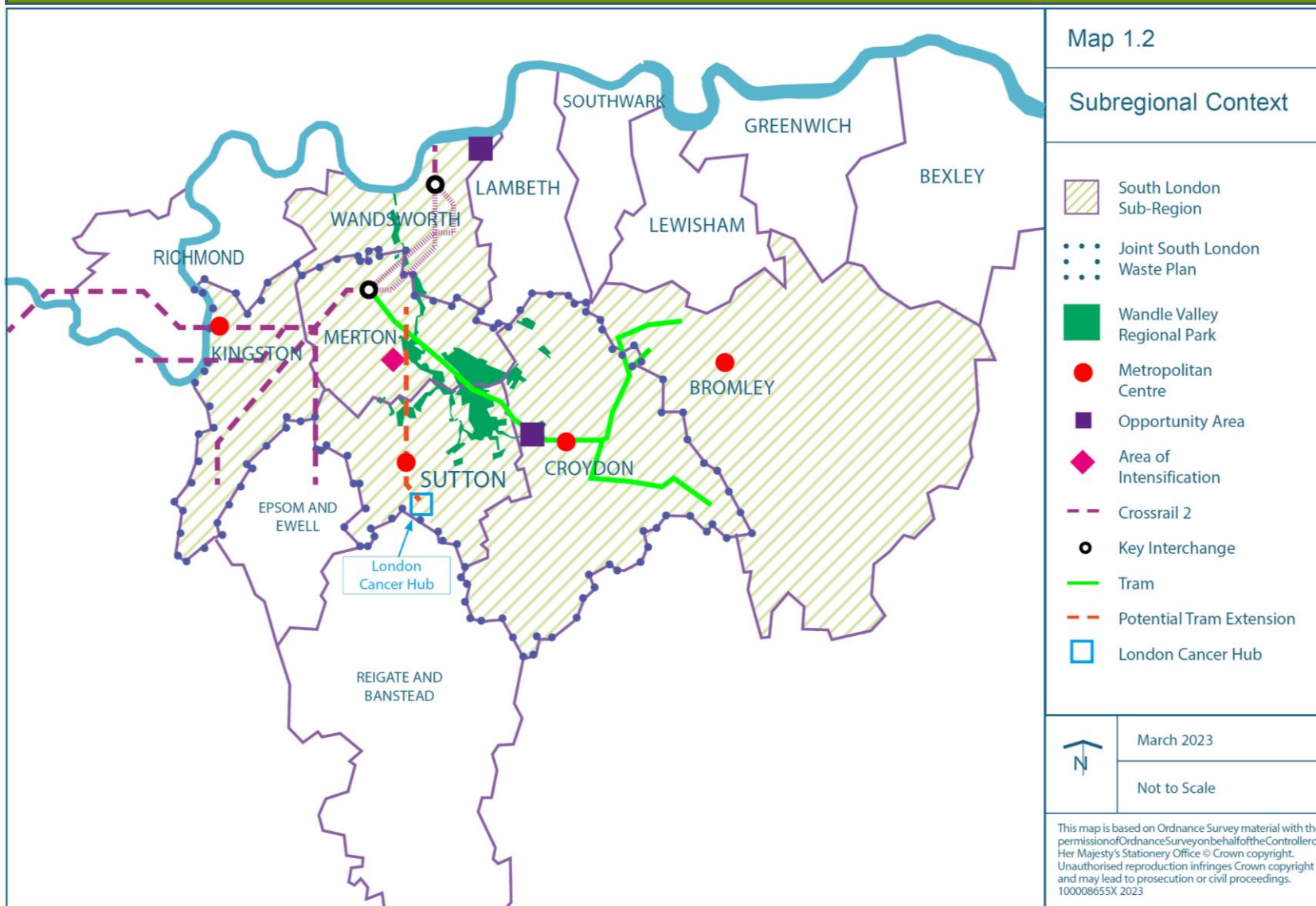
The quality of the borough's natural, built and historic environment will be improved by cutting pollution, tackling the causes and impacts of climate change, conserving and, where opportunities arise, enhancing heritage assets and the built environment, improving woodland and important habitats and increasing access to open space. The River Wandle and other watercourses will be clean and have wider benefits in terms of biodiversity, managing flood risk, urban cooling, local amenity and public enjoyment. Local communities will be protected from flooding, drought conditions and other extreme weather events. New development will add to the quality of the townscape and respond to local character and history.

AMR Contents

1.11 This AMR covers the financial year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 and contains monitoring information as of December 2021 on the following key socio-economic and planning issues:

- progress against targets and milestones for the preparation of local development documents in Sutton's local development scheme 2021-23 (LDS) together with review of key Council strategies and programmes which the Local Plan is helping to deliver such as the Climate Emergency Response Plan, the Borough Sustainable Transport Strategy and the London Cancer Hub (**Section 2: LDS Progress Review**);
- key socio-demographic trends affecting the future development and growth of the borough including information from the 2021 Census and GLA population projections published (**Section 3: Borough Profile**);
- housing need, delivery and future supply against targets (**Section 4: Housing**);
- the provision of employment floorspace, including for business and offices uses (**Section 5: Employment**);
- retail and other town centre throughout the borough (**Section 6: Town Centres**);
- community and leisure development, including health facilities, education provision, sports and leisure facilities and allotments (**Section 7: Community and Leisure Facilities**);
- the borough's open environment including Green Belt, MOL, public open space and sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) (**Section 8: Open Environment and Nature Conservation**);
- the borough's built and historic environment including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, listed buildings and townscape quality (**Section 9: Built and Historic Environment**);
- climate projections, energy and CO₂ emissions, sustainable design, water quality, air quality and flood risk (**Section 10: Climate Change, Pollution and Natural Resources**);
- monitoring of transport indicators against local and London targets (**Section 11: Sustainable Transport**);
- progress on the delivery of the council's adopted site allocations set out in the Site Development Policies DPD (**Section 12: Site Allocations - Progress Review**);
- planning applications and appeals determined, permitted and refused and implementation of Sutton's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) during 2021-22 (**Section 13: Development Management Review**); and
- the Council's Duty to Cooperate schedule (**Section 14: Duty to Cooperate Schedule**).

Map 1.2: Sub-Regional Context⁹



⁹ It should be noted that the former London Plan sub-region for South London covers a different area to the South London Partnership (SLP). The SLP covers Croydon, Kingston, Merton, Richmond and Sutton.

Section 2: Local Development Scheme - Progress Review



Sutton's Local Development Scheme (LDS)

2.1 Section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires local planning authorities to prepare and maintain a Local Development Scheme (LDS), setting out the current planning policy framework for their areas and timescales for the preparation of any new or replacement documents that the local authority intends to produce over the next five years. Sutton's current LDS 2021-2023, which was adopted by the Council on 15 June 2021, replaces the previous LDS 2018-23¹⁰ adopted in February 2018.

2.2 This AMR chapter reviews current progress (as of 31 December 2022) against the relevant LDS targets for the preparation of the following range of local development documents:

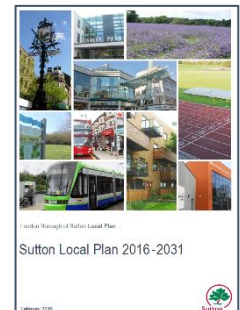
- new or replacement 'development plan documents' (DPDs);
- supplementary planning documents (SPDs);
- neighbourhood plans;
- Conservation Area character appraisals; and
- revisions to Sutton's Regulation 123 list¹¹ and Community Infrastructure Schedule (CIL) Charging Schedule.

Current Development Plan Documents

Local Plan 2018

2.3 Following submission to the Secretary of State (April 2017), Examination-in-Public (September 2017), further consultation on the Main Modifications (December 2017 to January 2018) and publication of the Inspector's Report (January 2018), Sutton's current Local Plan to guide the future growth and development of the borough over the next 10-15 years from 2016-31 was adopted by the Council on 26 February 2018.

2.4 The Local Plan supports the council's long-term aspirations for the future development and growth of the borough by addressing the challenges, priorities and opportunities set out in the Sutton Plan 2018-2023¹², Sutton's Economic Growth Prospectus¹³ and a range of other council strategies. These include meeting future borough housing needs; providing sufficient employment land, retail, schools, community infrastructure and transport to accommodate expected household growth; attracting inward investment and new jobs; and delivering key strategic priorities such as the London Cancer Hub, the regeneration of Sutton Town Centre, Wandle Valley renewal and Sutton Link (formerly Tramlink).



2.5 The Local Plan takes a positive and proactive approach to growth and regeneration and demonstrates how the above priorities can be delivered in a way which is consistent with sustainability objectives, maximises benefits to residents, maintains local character where it is distinctive and ensures that adequate infrastructure is provided to support new development.

2.6 The Key Diagram illustrates the spatial strategy for the future development of the borough in terms of priority areas for growth and regeneration, strategic infrastructure improvements and environmental constraints.

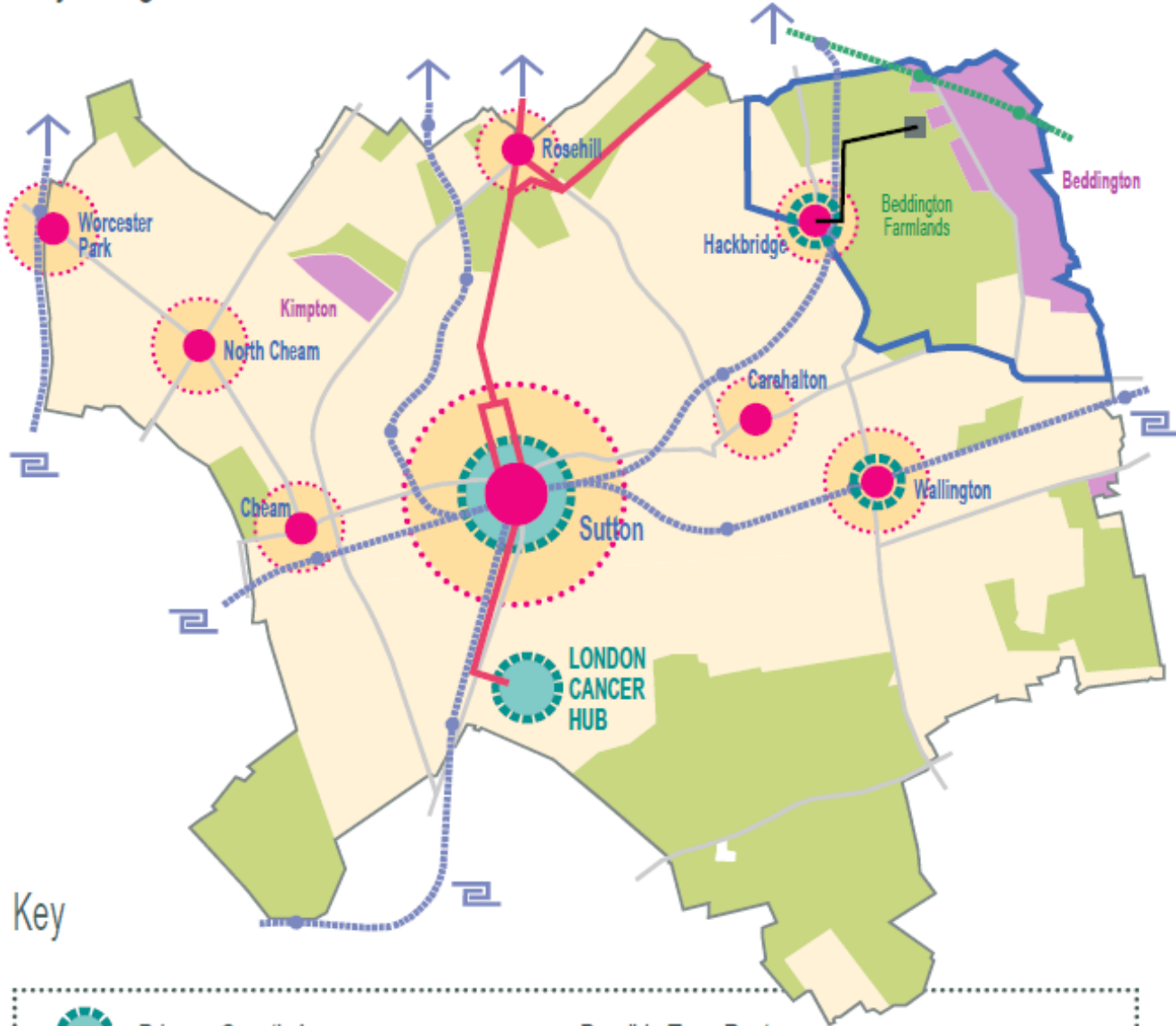
¹⁰ Sutton's LDS is available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H37Lrsp6OX50O2BSyeTGfXrO8a0uLDBa/view>

¹¹ Section 123 of the CIL Regulations 2010 requires that local planning authorities publish a list of infrastructure projects to be funded through the Community Infrastructure Levy

¹² see <http://www.thesuttonplan.org/> for further details on the Sutton Plan ('Ambitious for Sutton')

¹³ see Opportunity Sutton website at <https://www.opportunitysutton.org/> and Growth Prospectus at <https://www.opportunitysutton.org/wp-content/uploads/Growth-Prospectus.pdf>

Key Diagram for the Sutton Local Plan



Key

	Primary Growth Areas		Possible Tram Route
	Secondary Growth Areas		Future Energy Recovery Facility and Decentralised Energy Connection
	Renewal Area		Rail
	Large Open Spaces / Green Belt	Rail Improvements:	
	Town Centres		Faster and more frequent services to London
	Area of Potential Intensification		Better connectivity to South London and the South East
	Principal Industrial Areas		
	Suburban Heartlands		

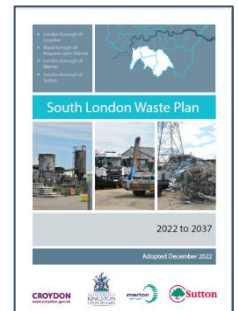
	Not to Scale	This map is based on Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100009295X 2017
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Local Plan Policies Map

2.7 The Local Plan Policies Map, showing the application of policies and key planning designations across the borough, was adopted by the council alongside the Local Plan on 26 February 2018. The Policies Map is available on-line via the Sutton website¹⁴ and provides a visual and interactive interpretation of the Local Plan.

Replacement South London Waste Plan DPD 2022-37

2.8 The Replacement South London Waste Plan 2022-37 (SLWP)¹⁵, which was prepared jointly with LB Croydon, LB Merton and RB Kingston, was adopted by the Council on 22 November 2022 following Examination in Public. The SLWP sets out a range of updated planning policies and site allocations to guide the determination of planning applications for waste facilities across the four boroughs and replaces the previous SLWP 2011-21 adopted by each of the four partner boroughs in 2012.



Sutton's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

2.9 Sutton's CIL Charging Schedule was approved by the Council on 3 March 2014 and came into effect on 1 April 2014 alongside the Revised Planning Obligations SPD.

2.10 In addition to the Charging Schedule, the council has agreed a 'Regulation 123 List' of items of infrastructure that it wishes to fund from CIL receipts. The council has a borough-wide charge for residential uses (£100 per m²) and for 'convenience' retail (i.e. day-to-day retail purchases) of £120 per m². The council reviewed its Regulation 123 List (the schemes which it spends CIL receipts on) and its CIL Charging Schedule in late 2018 but it is not required to provide timetables for these revisions in the LDS. Further details of Sutton's CIL charging schedule, monies received and the council's updated Regulation 123 list can be found on the Sutton website¹⁶.

2.11 The Mayoral CIL was first introduced in April 2012 and updated in February 2019. The revised charging schedule (MCIL2)¹⁷ sets an increased rate for LB Sutton of £25 per m² (education and health uses exempted) and into came into effect on 1 April 2019.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

2.12 Sutton's revised Statement of Community Involvement (SCI, December 2019)¹⁸ replaces the previous SCI adopted in 2014 and sets out how the council will engage with the community in the preparation of future planning policies and in making planning decisions.



Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

2.13 The following Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)¹⁹ provide more detailed advice for developers on how the council's planning policies and proposals should be implemented:

- Borough Sustainable Transport Strategy SPD (adopted November 2021) – see Table 2.1 below;
- Affordable Housing and Financial Viability SPD (adopted March 2020) – see Table 2.1 below;
- Public Realm Design Guide for Sutton Town Centre SPD (adopted 20 February 2020) – see Table 2.1 below;
- Planning Obligations SPD (April 2014);
- Urban Design Guide SPD (June 2008);
- Design of Residential Extensions SPD (October 2006).
- Sutton Station SPD (June 2005); and
- Designing Out Crime SPD (April 2005).

2.14 As of December 2022, work has started on the Design of Residential Extensions SPD (see Table 2.1 below).

¹⁴ the Local Plan Policies Map is available at <http://sutton.addresssafe.com/app/exploreit/>

¹⁵ the Replacement South London Waste Plan 2022-37 is available at <https://www.sutton.gov.uk/w/draft-south-london-waste-plan-draft-south-london-waste-plan>

¹⁶ the council's CIL webpage is available at https://www.sutton.gov.uk/info/200464/planning_policy/1336/community_infrastructure_levy

¹⁷ the updated Mayoral Charging Schedule MCIL2 (April 2019) is available at https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mcil2_charging_schedule_-_final.pdf

¹⁸ Sutton's revised SCI (December 2019) is available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bODFqsgdm_C6dN6SoppDFbIiAXSzmD/view

¹⁹ all current SPDs are available at https://www.sutton.gov.uk/info/200464/planning_policy/1337/supplementary_planning_documents_and_guidance

Article 4 Directions

2.15 Article 4 Directions, made by the Council, withdraw permitted development rights and thus require developers to submit a planning application instead. Three Article 4 Directions are currently confirmed and in force in the London Borough of Sutton. These relate to roof alterations (confirmed in 1984), changes to dwellings and curtilages in the Sutton Garden Suburb Conservation Area (confirmed in 2007) and offices converting to residential uses within Sutton Town Centre (confirmed in 2014). The Council has no plans at present to make any further Article 4 Directions during the lifetime of the adopted LDS.

Article 4 Direction for Sutton Town Centre

2.16 In May 2013, the Government determined that the conversion of offices to houses or flats did not require planning permission. However, the Council decided to use statutory powers available to local planning authorities under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended), known as an 'Article 4 Direction', to reverse this decision. Accordingly, on 15 January 2014, the Council confirmed an Article 4 Direction for Sutton Town Centre, which requires planning permission for the conversion of offices to residential uses. Following consultation, the Article 4 Direction was introduced on 29 January 2015.

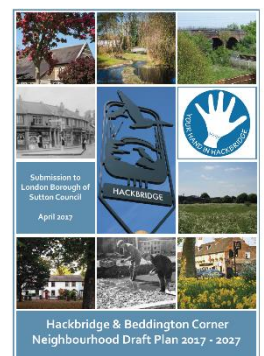
Neighbourhood Planning

Background to Neighbourhood Planning

2.17 The Localism Act 2011 introduced a new community-based process called 'Neighbourhood Planning', allowing communities to help decide the future of their areas. One of the main components of neighbourhood planning is the 'neighbourhood development plan', which would ultimately be adopted as part of the development plan. Under the Act, communities wishing to take forward a neighbourhood plan must establish a 'neighbourhood forum' and identify a 'neighbourhood area' that has to be formally designated by the local planning authority.

Hackbridge and Beddington Corner Neighbourhood Plan

2.18 Since June 2011 the Hackbridge and Beddington Corner community has been working with the Council and a number of other organisations in preparing a neighbourhood plan for the area. In September 2012, the council formally designated the Neighbourhood Area and Neighbourhood Development Group (NDG) for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan. The Hackbridge and Beddington Corner NDG is made up of residents and locally employed people and has been working with a range of partners including the Council, developers, residents' groups and other stakeholders. The Neighbourhood Area and Forum were re-designated by the council on 26 September 2017



2.19 Following public consultation between 17 August and 12 October 2017, the draft Neighbourhood Plan was submitted for Public Examination on 16 May 2018. The council decided at the Housing, Economy and Business (HEB) Committee on 25 September 2018 that, subject to the Examiner's proposed modifications, the Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to referendum. Accordingly, a referendum was held on 29 November 2018.

2.20 The number of votes cast in favour of **YES** was 626 (89.4%) against 74 (10.6%) for **NO** out of 700 votes cast (turnout 14.81%). Accordingly, the council published a final decision statement on 5 December 2018, making the Hackbridge and Beddington Corner Neighbourhood Plan²⁰ part of Sutton's development plan.

²⁰the final Hackbridge and Beddington Corner Neighbourhood Plan is available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/10nJrz6kthMpoDXOQ3ZKuzrpyllekX1Ev/view>

Beddington North Neighbourhood Plan

2.21 In November 2013, the Council designated the Neighbourhood Area and Forum for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan. A subsequent application for the re-designation of the neighbourhood area and neighbourhood forum was approved at the council's HEB Committee in November 2018 and a draft Boddington North Neighbourhood Plan is currently being prepared for public consultation²¹.

Belmont and South Cheam Neighbourhood Plan

2.22 In May 2015, the Council received formal applications from the Belmont and South Cheam NPG for designation of a 'neighbourhood area' and a 'neighbourhood forum'. These have subsequently been designated and public consultation on a draft Belmont and South Cheam Neighbourhood Plan took place in October 2021.

Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans

2.23 The Council has undertaken character appraisals and prepared character appraisal and management plan (CAAMP) documents for the following Conservation Areas (as of 1 April 2023):

- **Cheam Village CAAMP** approved at HEB Committee on 15 June 2021 following public consultation in February-March 2021;
- **Wrythe Green CAAMP** approved at HEB Committee on 15 June 2021 following public consultation in February-March 2021;;
- **Beddington Parks CAAMP** (covering the Beddington Park, Carew Manor and Church Lane Conservation Areas) - approved at HEB Committee on 15 June 2021 following public consultation in February-March 2021;
- **Sutton Town Centre CA²²** - Sutton Town Centre CAAMP approved at HEB Committee on 8 October 2019 following public consultation in April-May 2019;
- **Carshalton Village CA** - Carshalton Village CAAMP approved at HEB Committee on 8 October 2019 following public consultation in April-May 2019;
- **Beddington Village CA - Beddington Village CAAMP** approved at HEB Committee in June 2018 following public consultation.

2.24 Character appraisals and management plans have previously been adopted for the Wallington Green and Sutton Garden Suburb Conservation Areas during in 2007 and 2008 respectively.

Technical Guidance Note

2.25 A Local Plan Technical Guidance Note on 'Building a Sustainable Sutton' was approved at HEB Committee on 19 June 2018. The document sets out guidance for developers on the council's carbon offset funding mechanism (Policy 31); biodiversity accounting (Policy 26) and the green space factor (GSF) requirement for major developments (Policy 33). This is intended to be a 'living document' and will be updated as necessary.

Duty to Co-operate

2.26 In line with the Localism Act, the council has maintained a Duty to Cooperate Schedule²³ from the earliest stages of plan review. The council's Duty to Cooperate Schedule for 2021-22 is set out in Section 15 of this AMR.

Progress against LDS Targets and Milestones

2.27 Table 2.1 sets out progress against former LDS 2018-23 targets and milestones as of March 2023.

²¹ the 3rd draft of the Beddington North Neighbourhood Plan is available at <http://beddington.net/Neighbourhood%20Planning/The%20Plan.html>

²² formerly known as the Sutton High Street Crossroads CA (the CA boundaries have now been significantly extended)

²³ the Council's Duty to Cooperate Schedule can be viewed on the Sutton website at https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B81WGF6_djJxcmQwdWVWMVhjUTQ/view

Table 2.1 Progress against former LDS 2018-23²⁴ targets and milestones (to 31 December 2022)

Document	Role, Content and Purpose	LDS Milestones	LDS Targets	Progress up to 2020-21	Progress in 2021-22 (to 31 Dec 2022)	Targets Achieved?	Comment	
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (DPDs)								
Sutton Estates Area Action Plan (DPD1)	A masterplan for the redevelopment of the following estates: Chaucer Estate, Benhill Estate, Rosebery Gardens, Collingwood Estate and Sutton Court. The delivery of the plan will be dependent on whether the redevelopment of the estates is viable.	Evidence Gathering	January 2018	None	n/a	NO	The Council is considering how estate regeneration can be supported through the new Local Plan, rather than as a DPD	
		Consultation on Options	June 2018	Resident engagement in 2018-19		PARTLY		
		Proposed Submission	February 2019	None		NO		
		Submission to SoS	June 2019	None		NO		
		Examination-in-Public	September 2019	None		NO		
		Inspector's Report	December 2019	None		NO		
		Adoption	March 2020	None		NO		
South London Waste Plan (DPD2)	This document replaces the South London Waste Plan 2011-21 adopted in 2012. As previously, the new South London Waste Plan (SLWP) is a cross-borough planning document with Croydon, Kingston and Merton.	Evidence Gathering	October 2018	Evidence gathering and consultation on SA Scoping Report Sept - Oct 2019	n/a	YES	As of 31 December 2022, all LDS targets had been met and the South London Waste Plan (DPD2) was adopted by the Council on 21 November 2022, 1 year and 4 months behind the LDS schedule.	
		Consultation on Options	October 2019	Consultation on Issues & Preferred Options ²⁵ from 31 Oct to 22 Dec 2019		YES		
		Consultation on Proposed Submission	May 2020	Consultation on Proposed Submission and SA Report from 4 Sept-22 Oct 2020.		YES 5 months behind LDS schedule		
		Submission to SoS	August 2020	Draft Revised SLWP submitted to SoS - 19 Jan 2021		YES 5 months behind LDS schedule		
		Examination-in-Public	Jan 2021	n/a		EiP hearings took place 1-3 Sept 2021		YES 8 months behind
		Inspector's Report	March 2021			Inspectors Report 21 November 2022		YES 1 Yr 8 mnths behind
		Adoption	July 2021			SLWP adopted 21 November 2022		YES 1 Yr 4 mnths behind

²⁴ Sutton's former LDS 2018-23 together with each of the associated targets and milestones for the preparation of local development documents were have been superseded by the LDS 2021-23 adopted on 15 June 2021

²⁵ throughout the preparation of the SLWP, the sustainability appraisal (SA) process has addressed the statutory requirements relating to strategic environmental assessment (SEA), habitats regulations assessment and the 'sequential test' (flooding) line with

Document	Role, Content and Purpose	LDS Milestones	LDS Targets	Progress up to 2020-21	Progress in 2021-22 (to 31 Dec 2022)	Targets Achieved?	Comment
Gypsy and Traveller Plan (DPD3)	This document will identify the current and future demand for Gypsy and Traveller pitches within LB Sutton until 2031 and identify a site(s) for additional pitches (if required). This document is a requirement of the Local Plan Inspector.	Evidence Gathering	June 2020	None	n/a	NO	The proposed Gypsy & Traveller Plan DPD is now subsumed into the Local Plan review. <i>(Note: planning permission for the redevelopment and extension of the Pastures site, 80 Carshalton Road, Banstead from 15 to 23 pitches was granted on 20 March 2023)²⁶.</i>
		Consult on Options	January 2021	None		NO	
		Consult on Proposed Submission	September 2021	None		NO	
		Submission	December 2021	None		NO	
		Examination-in-Public	April 2022	None		NO	
		Inspector's Report	September 2022	None		NO	
		Adoption	December 2022	None		NO	
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPDs)							
Public Realm Design Guide (SPD1)	To provide guidance in order to create high-quality pedestrian and cycling environments in line with Local Plan policies and the Sutton Town Centre Masterplan. The document will provide a practical manual for implementing public realm projects and ensure an integrated and consistent approach to any work which is carried out. The document is not bound by a defined time period.	Evidence Gathering and Drafting	January 2018	Evidence /drafting from Jan 2018	n/a	YES	The Sutton Town Centre Public Realm Design Guide SPD has been adopted. LDS actions have therefore been completed.
		Consultation on Draft	June 2018	Consultation on Draft SPD 12 Sept 27 Oct 2019		YES 15 months behind LDS schedule	
		Consideration of Responses	August 2018	Responses considered and changes made Oct-Dec 2019.		YES 14 months behind LDS schedule	
		Adoption	December 2018	Public Realm Design Guide SPD adopted 20 Feb 2020 following approval at HEB Committee on 7 Jan 2020.		YES 14 months behind LDS schedule	

²⁶ details of this planning approval (DM2022/01214) can be found on the Council's on-line planning register at <https://planningregister.sutton.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?keyVal=REC5XDKC08L00&activeTab=summary>

Document	Role, Content and Purpose	LDS Milestones	LDS Targets	Progress up to 2020-21	Progress in 2021-22 (to 31 Dec 2022)	Targets Achieved?	Comment
Urban Design Guide (SPD2)	To provide guidance to ensure that future development across the borough creates attractive and sustainable places in line with Local Plan policies. The document will define the borough's identity, set standards for small, large and tall housing, commercial and other developments, address connectivity, green infrastructure and environmental issues. The document is not bound by a defined time period.	Prelim. consultation	(optional)	None	n/a	NO	The Urban Design Guide SPD has not been progressed since the departure of the council's Urban Design Officer in Jan 2019. A replacement was appointed in Dec 2021 but departed in January 2023 A Design Review Panel established in December 2018
		Evidence Gathering and Drafting	June 2018	None		NO	
		Consultation on Draft	June 2019	None		NO	
		Consideration of Responses	September 2019	None		NO	
		Adoption	January 2020	None		NO	
Elm Grove Development Brief (SPD3)	To provide a framework for the comprehensive redevelopment of the Elm Grove Estate and adjacent shops and offices in Sutton Town Centre in line with policies of the Local Plan. The document will provide an analysis of the area, a plan for the area's redevelopment and evidence for use in submission of a planning application. The document is not bound by a defined time period	Preliminary. consultation	July 2017	Five consultation workshops held July - Nov 2017	n/a	YES	No longer being progressed as an SPD. However, HEB Committee approved the full redevelopment of the Elm Grove Estate as the preferred option on 28 Sept 2021 and this was supported by 78.6% of residents following a ballot. HEB subsequently approved the next stage of the redevelopment on 24 January 2023
		Evidence Gathering and Drafting	August 2017	Evidence gathering undertaken		YES	
		Consultation on Draft	June 2018	Preferred master-plan option was prepared and presented at an exhibition ²⁷ held on 17 March 2018		YES	
		Consideration of Responses	August 2018	Comments received on preferred option		PARTLY	
		Adoption	December 2018	None		NO	

²⁷ the emerging Elm Grove Masterplan Option presented at the March 2018 exhibition and consultee comments is available on the Sutton website at <https://sutton.confers.com/room/presentation?roomid=18#page/home>

Document	Role, Content and Purpose	LDS Milestones	LDS Targets	Progress up to 2020-21	Progress in 2021-22 (to 31 Dec 2022)	Targets Achieved?	Comment
Affordable Housing and Viability Assessments (SPD4)	To provide guidance on how the council expects developers to provide affordable housing. The document will set out which affordable housing products the council expects and will set affordability thresholds in relation to occupier incomes. The document will also set out guidance on how it expects financial viability assessments to be conducted, presented and reviewed. The document is not bound by a defined time period.	Prelim. consultation	(optional)	Preliminary consultation undertaken	n/a	YES	The final Affordable Housing & Viability Assessments SPD is now adopted. LDS action completed. The SPD was approved at the Strategy and Resources Committee on 30 March 2020.
		Evidence Gathering and Drafting	April 2018	Evidence gathering and drafting was undertaken from April 2018		YES	
		Consultation on Draft	October 2018	Public consultation on Draft Affordable Housing & Viability Assessments SPD ²⁸ took place 31 Oct – 22 Dec 2019		YES 12 months behind LDS schedule	
		Consideration of Responses	December 2018	Responses to public consultation under consideration from December 2019.		YES 15 months behind LDS schedule	
		Adoption	April 2019	Affordable Housing & Viability Assessments SPD adopted on 30 March 2020		YES 11 months behind LDS schedule	
Source: LB Sutton Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2018-23 (February 2018)							

²⁸ the Affordable Housing & Viability Assessments SPD (LBS October 2019) is available via the Sutton website at https://sutton.citizenspace.com/environment/affordable-housing-and-financial-viability-spd/consult_view/

Table 2.2 Progress against current LDS 2021-23 targets and milestones (to 31 December 2022)

Document	Role, Content and Purpose	LDS Milestones	LDS Targets ²⁹	Progress up to 2020-21	Progress in 2021-22 (to 31 Dec 2022)	Targets Achieved?	Comment
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (DPDs)							
DPD1: Sutton Local Plan and Policies Map 2023	The Sutton Local Plan 2023 and accompanying Policies Map will set out the council's spatial vision and strategic objectives for the future development of the Borough from 2023 to 2038. It will also include strategic site allocations, policy designations and more detailed development management policies against which the council will determine planning applications. The document will replace the currently adopted Local Plan DPD (2018)	Evidence Gathering	June 2021 to June 2022		Local Plan 2023 evidence gathering underway from June 2021	YES	Evidence gathering underway for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Town Centre and Retail Need Assessment; •Updated own centre 'health checks'; •Employment Land Review; •Green Belt/ MOL •Gypsy and Travellers •updated Borough Characterisation Study; •Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA); •Delivering Net Zero Study (joint) •Borough Infrastructure study; •SA Scoping Report
		Consultation on Options	June 2022		None	NO	
		Consultation on the Proposed Submission Draft	January 2023		n/a	n/a	
		Submission to SoS	May 2023				
		Examination-in-Public	May to Sept 2023				
		Inspector's Report	October 2023				
		Adoption	December 2023				

²⁹ it may be necessary to update the LDS 2021-23 timetable to reflect expected legislative changes to the planning system

Document	Role, Content and Purpose	LDS Milestones	LDS Targets ²⁹	Progress up to 2020-21	Progress in 2021-22 (to 31 Dec 2022)	Targets Achieved?	Comment
South London Waste Plan (DPD2)	To provide policies against which the councils will determine planning applications for waste treatment facilities. To analyse the current and future demand for and supply of waste treatment facilities across LB Croydon, RB Kingston, LB Merton and LB Sutton until 2031. To safeguard sites for waste treatment (if required) and/or to identify areas suitable for waste treatment facilities (if required). The document replaces the former South London Waste Plan 2011-2021.	Evidence Gathering	October 2018	Evidence gathering and SA Scoping Report Sept 2019	n/a	YES	As of 31 December 2022, all LDS targets had been met and the South London Waste Plan (DPD2) was adopted by the Council on 21 November 2022, in line with the LDS 2021-23 schedule.
		Consultation on Options	October 2019	Consultation on Issues & Preferred Options ³⁰ from 31 Oct to 22 Dec 2019		YES	
		Consult on Proposed Submission Draft	September 2020	Consultation 4 Sept-22 Oct 2020		YES	
		Submission to Secretary of State	January 2021	Submitted to SoS - 19 Jan 2021		YES	
		Examination-in-Public	September 2021	n/a	EiP hearings took place 1-3 Sept 2021	YES	
		Inspector's Report	Q1 2021-22 (Jan-Mar 2022)		Inspectors Report 21 November 2022	YES 8 months behind	
		Adoption	Q4 2021-22 (Oct-Dec 2022)		SLWP adopted 21 November 2022	YES	
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPDs)							
Urban Design Guide (SPD1)	To provide guidance to ensure that future development across the borough creates attractive and sustainable places in line with Local Plan policies. The document will define the borough's identity, set standards for small, large and tall housing, commercial and other developments, address connectivity, green infrastructure and environmental issues. The document is not bound by a defined time period.	Preliminary Consultation (optional)	n/a		None (Urban Design Officer to be appointed)	NO	The Urban Design Guide SPD has not been progressed since the departure of the LBS urban design officer in Jan 2019. A replacement appointed in Dec 2021 but departed in January 2023 Design Review Panel established in December 2018
		Evidence Gathering and Drafting	June 2021		None	NO	
		Consultation on Draft	June 2022		None	NO	
		Consideration of Responses	Sept 2022		None	NO	
		Adoption	Oct 2022		None	NO	

³⁰ throughout the preparation of the SLWP, the sustainability appraisal (SA) process has addressed the statutory requirements relating to strategic environmental assessment (SEA), habitats regulations assessment and the 'sequential test' (flooding) line with

Climate Emergency Response Plan

2.28 On 22 July 2019, the London Borough of Sutton declared a 'climate emergency'. This committed the council to achieving 'net zero' carbon emissions and publishing a plan for achieving this. Accelerating action on climate change is vital to prevent future adverse impacts on public health, the economy and biodiversity. Sutton's refreshed Environment Strategy and Climate Emergency Response Plan 2019-25, adopted at the Council's Environment and Neighbourhoods Committee on 1 October 2020, sets the following Vision:

"Sutton will be London's most sustainable borough: Our zero carbon future means cleaner air, and more journeys taken by bike, public transport or on foot. We'll have more green spaces, connected to each other, protecting and enhancing nature and biodiversity. Our energy will be renewable and our homes will be warm in winter, cool in summer, and well insulated. We will reduce waste and create a circular economy, with options to reuse, repair or re-manufacture the things we buy. We will be able to withstand heat waves, droughts and flooding caused by climate change. Everyone will know and play their role in reducing their impact on the environment."

2.29 There are five key elements which build upon the priorities in Sutton's previous Environment Plan adopted in March 2019 (and now superseded):

- **Cleaner Air:** By March 2022, 48% of journeys in Sutton will be made by walking, cycling or public transport, rising to 63% by 2041. Meet the air quality standards as soon as possible;
- **A Greener Borough:** No overall reduction in green space in the borough. Maintain and enhance biodiversity. Plant 2,000 trees;
- **Zero Carbon:** All of the borough's energy needs will be met from renewable, community and local sources of energy, helping to deliver borough-wide zero carbon emissions. Tackle fuel poverty;
- **Creating a Circular Economy:** Reduce waste and increase reuse and recycling from 50% year on year. Embed sustainable procurement into the Council's buying and contracts; and
- **Tackling Climate Change:** Retain Sustainable Food City status each year. Raise awareness of the climate emergency and the impacts of climate change on Sutton

2.30 A summary of progress as of March 2023 is provided below:

Cleaner Air

Sustainable Transport

- Transport for London (TfL) funded programmes have received £971,000 for sustainable transport projects in the current financial year, and £1,129,000 for 2023-24.
- all buses operating in LB Sutton meet the Euro VI emissions standard.
- a new Electric Vehicle (EV) survey has been developed on the Sutton Citizen Space to identify suggestions for charging points and a new EV officer employed to progress this work.

A Greener Borough

Parks and open spaces

- the Council has completed 14 completed management plans covering 22 park sites, including all seven Green Flag sites;
- a Volunteer Coordinator continues to work with existing friends groups to increase participation and volunteering in the parks as well as helping to establish new groups at St Helier Open Space and Corrigan Avenue Recreation Ground;

- volunteers with the biodiversity team donated a total of 783 days in 2022-23. Park volunteering which includes Sutton Tree Wardens and Park Friends groups donated 1,194 days in 2023-23;
- an award of £197,000 has been made following a bid to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund for parks improvements and tree planting to increase visitor numbers and make parks more accessible;
- in 2022-23, the Council has planted 4,537 trees on highways and in parks..

Biodiversity

- the Rewild London project to create more butterfly banks (6 banks already installed) has been extended until May 2023, to take account of spring weather for bank creation and plug planting;
- the LB Sutton Biodiversity team engaged 9,007 people in 2022-23. 8,289 people (5,805 children and 2,484 adults) were engaged in biodiversity education at Sutton Ecology Centre or Sutton Life Centre during 2022-23. Walks, talks and other outreach initiatives engaged a further 788 people;
- work is currently underway to streamline the monitoring of biodiversity net gain through ground based mapping and remote/satellite mapping of habitats and green infrastructure.

Achieving Net Zero Carbon

Energy use in the council estate

- in 2021-22, the Council commissioned its contractor Mitie Energy Ltd to undertake a review of the 10 highest energy consuming corporate properties as the basis of an application to the Government's Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS). Nine Council properties were surveyed to identify retrofit technologies for carbon savings. A successful application was made to the PSDS (January 2023) for Sutton Youth Centre and a submitted contract is being analysed;
- the corporate and commercial estate continue to have sustainability surveys undertaken and further survey reports will support further applications for funding;
- the introduction of battery storage and electric vehicle charging points at Civic Offices was explored further in 2022. A business case for extra funding for EV charging stations at Civic Offices and The Inclusion Centre is currently being produced.
- the Council's contractor Mitie Ltd is committed to switching to electric vehicles by the end of 2023.

Pathway to net zero

- initial 'net zero' pathway work has been undertaken by consultants and shared with officers and the Council's Environment Strategy Board. Further work is underway and a final report due 1 May 2023. .
- all policies now need to undertake a climate impact assessment prior to Committee.

Sutton Decentralised Energy Network (SDEN)

- Sutton Decentralised Energy Network (SDEN) is a district heating scheme which uses waste heat from the Beddington Energy Recovery Facility to power homes in the borough. It currently serves the New Mill Quarter development in Hackbridge (formerly the Felnex industrial estate);
- connection surveys of existing buildings are underway to establish potential heat loads and options for expanding the network. A tender launch is imminent for a heat connection to the Clarion Lavenders development for 348 properties with a projected 'heat on' target date of March 2024.

Sutton Housing Partnership (SHP)

- work continues on improving the SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of the Council housing stock through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital programme. The £1.75m Social Housing Development Fund (SHDF) 1) programme is on track to complete in June 2023 & SHDF 2 funding has now secured through collaborative bid which will see further properties retrofitted with similar measures.

- plans are being developed for low-carbon alternatives to individual gas boilers in new and existing homes, the focus for the programme for the coming year will continue to be 'fabric first', and deploying the resources available to deliver the 100% EPC C target (aspiring to EPC B) by 2030.

Housing - council new builds and regeneration

- planning permission was obtained for the council's first new build *PassivHaus* housing developments including at Gower House, 75 Woodcote Road (DM2023/00344) granted on 23 March 2023 and at 30-32 Beddington Lane DM2023/00084). granted on 16 February 2023.
- all Phase 2c social housing projects are to be *Passivhaus* accredited.

Fuel poverty and energy efficiency

- the Sutton Healthy Homes Project which prioritises vulnerable residents at risk of fuel poverty, ended at the end of March 2023. However the council has agreed to extend the contract by a further 24 months.
- the HUG2 consortium bid led by the Greater Southeast Net Zero hub (GSENGH) for the upgrade of low income, EPC D-G homes, heated electrically or by other non-gas means was successful. Funding is to be delivered from 2023 to 2025.

Planning (see also Section 10 on Climate Change Flooding and Pollution)

- All major residential developments granted since 2021 have included a financial contribution within the s106 agreement for the purpose of offsetting remaining onsite carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions priced at £95 per tonne over 30 years payable upon commencement. As of April 2023,
 - £126,186.14 of carbon offset funding is available to spend from four major developments (39.4 tpa);
 - £3,694.33 of further carbon offset funding from one development is currently for collection (2.1 tpa)
 - £744,311.40 could potentially be secured from 13 major residential developments which have been granted permission but which are yet to commence (offsetting 408.63 tpa);
- Green Space Factor (GSF): All major residential and non-residential developments granted planning permission during the 2022-23 financial year have been supported by evidence to demonstrate that the minimum +0.2 pt uplift in the GSF score required by Local Plan Policy 33 will be delivered or exceeded.
- All new-build developments granted planning permission during the 2022-23 financial year creating at least one additional dwelling or creating additional non-residential floorspace have been accompanied by a SuDS strategy as required under Local Plan Policy 32.

Creating a Circular Economy

Reducing waste and increasing recycling

- Implementation of the council's waste minimisation strategy is monitored through the Reduction and Recycling Plan. This was last updated in January 2022 and the report detailing progress has been published on the London Data Store. The updated Reduction and Recycling Plan for 2022 to 2025 was taken to the Environment and Sustainable Transport Committee on 23 March 2023.

Business Engagement

- the council has created a Green Enterprise Partnership through the Mayor's High Streets for All fund

Tackling Climate Change

River Wandle

- the Council's Biodiversity Team is still attending Catchment Partnership meetings for both Wandle and Beverley Brook. Several projects at various stages of development:
- the Culvers Avenue project has had draft flood modelling but requires further refining to evaluate restoration options. .

Emergency Planning

- The Council's severe weather plan will be updated on 23/24 following the update to London's Severe Weather and Natural Hazards Framework in July 2022.

Local Plan Review (see also Section 10 on Climate Change Flooding and Pollution)

- A key priority of the current Local Plan review is to update and strengthen the council's planning policies relating to all aspects of sustainable design and construction, including the delivery of 'net zero carbon' standards for all new buildings in support of the wider aims of the Climate Emergency Response Plan.
- the council joined a grouping of 19 London Boroughs to commission the 'Towards Net Zero Carbon Study' from Etude Consultants in October 2022. The final TNZC study, published on 14 May 2023 and renamed as the 'Delivering Net Zero' study, provides a technical and commercial feasibility analysis of alternative strategies for delivering zero carbon for a range of residential and commercial building types. It also puts forward a new approach for evaluating carbon performance and for setting policy targets.

Estate Renewal

2.31 A key priority of the Sutton Plan 2018-2031 ('Ambitious for Sutton') is to enable Sutton to continue to be a great place to live, work and raise a family by enhancing the Borough's physical environment and providing better homes and places for local residents. Accordingly the Council is continuing to explore options and develop proposals for each of the seven housing estates identified for renewal in the Local Plan 2016-31.

Elm Grove Housing Estate

2.32 Elm Grove is located at the northern end of Sutton Town Centre and is allocated (Site STC45) in the Local Plan 2018 and Sutton Town Centre Masterplan. Over the past four years, the Council has been developing ambitious plans for the future of the estate in consultation with residents. The regeneration of Elm Grove, will replace the existing homes on the estate to deliver more quality and affordable homes for existing residents and future generations. The new homes will be more accessible, warmer, more energy efficient (carbon neutral) and safe. This will also support the regeneration of Sutton Town Centre creating an enhanced and attractive setting where people want to live, work and raise a family.

2.33 Following a three week consultation period, which showed that 78.6% of residents were in support of the Council's plans to build over 200 new larger homes with private open spaces, a proposal to fully redevelop the Elm Grove estate was approved at the Council's HEB Committee on 28 September 2021. Subsequently, the HEB Committee approved the next stage of the Elm Grove redevelopment project on 24 January 2023.

Beech Tree Place Housing Estate

2.34 Beech Tree Place is located towards the west of Sutton Town Centre and is allocated for renewal (STC11) in the Local Plan. Built in 1958, it currently consists of 20 independent living flats designated for older people. A proposal to fully redevelop the estate was approved at the Council's HEB Committee on 13 October 2020 in order to meet the need for new and affordable housing, deliver high quality dwellings which are larger, more accessible and energy efficient and meet national standards for older persons housing.

2.35 In March 2021, the Council secured a grant allocation of £6.4m from the GLA's 'Building Council Homes for Londoners Affordable Housing Programme (2016-2021)'. A planning application for the redevelopment of Beech Tree Place was approved on 2 March 2022 and construction is currently underway.

Other Housing Estates

2.36 Other housing estates identified for renewal are at Benhill, Chaucer Gardens, Collingwood, Rosebery Gardens and Sutton Court.

New Council Housing

2.37 A total of 93 new council houses were built in 2019-20 as part of a £28 million programme - the first new council houses to be completed within the borough in nearly 30 years. These consist of a mix of one, two and three-bedroomed homes suitable for families (90% affordable), including ten that are wheelchair accessible were delivered across the following three sites:

- **Fellowes Road**, Century Youth Centre, Carshalton SM5 2SX (C2016/73686) – 15 units completed in October 2018;
- **Ludlow Lodge**, Alcester Road, Wallington SM6 8BB – 57 units completed in August 2019; and
- **Richmond Green**, 23-50 Richmond Green, Beddington CR0 4SA (D2016/73695) – 21 units completed August 2019.



2.38 The following garage sites were completed in 2021-22:

- Bisham Close - 4 dwellings (June 2022);
- Assembly Walk – 10 dwellings (June 2022);
- Wellesey Court – 6 dwellings (August 2022);
- Radcliffe Gardens – 4 dwellings (July 2022);
- Wrythe Lane – 4 dwellings (July 2022).

2.39 As of April 2023, a number of additional Council housing developments are currently in the pipeline, including the following two *Passivehaus* schemes:

- 30-32 Beddington Lane - granted on 16 February 2023 (DM2023/00084)
- Gower House, 75 Woodcote Road - granted on 23 March 2023 (DM2023/00344)

Regeneration Programme (Opportunity Sutton)

Sutton Town Centre Masterplan

2.40 The Sutton Town Centre Masterplan (September 2016) set out an ambitious plan to promote the regeneration of the town centre by balancing the need to deliver new housing, whilst improving the economic vitality of the town centre and re-invigorating the High Street for Sutton residents, business and communities. Over the long term, the Masterplan seeks to deliver 5,000 new homes, significant improvements to the public realm, an improved cultural offer, an enhanced employment location around Sutton Station, transport improvements and new flagship offices.

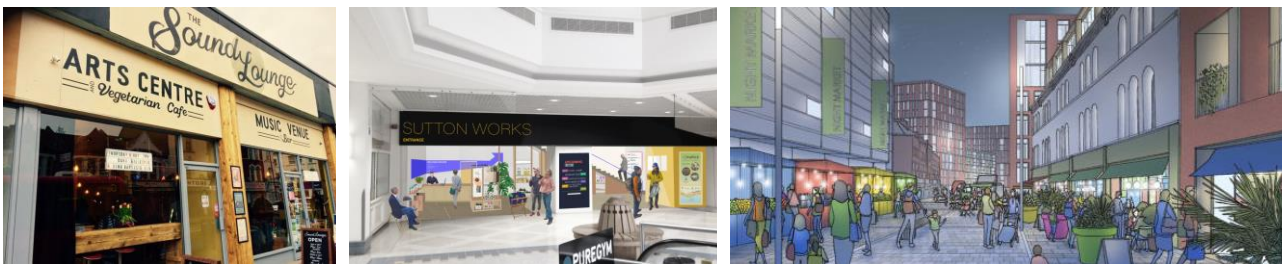
2.41 In December 2020, the council was awarded £11.3 of Government funding to invest in Sutton High Street as part of the Future High Streets Fund³¹. The money is set to be used to provide over 5,000 m² of new or refurbished commercial space, as well as bringing 14 vacant buildings back into use and providing 235 new homes as part of the regeneration programme

³¹ the Future High Streets Fund is administered by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

2.42 A Public Realm Design Guide for Sutton Town Centre (SPD1) was adopted by the Council in February 2020. This provides a practical manual for implementing public realm projects and ensure an integrated and consistent approach to any work which is carried out.

2.43 Ongoing regeneration initiatives include Sutton Works, the Market House and the Sound Lounge. Sutton Works is a Council initiative to address the significant loss of office space to permitted development by refurbishing and re-purposing the former BHS department store. The project anticipates delivering over 3,000 m² of new space aimed at start-up and smaller businesses and organisations, with financial support from the GLA and the Strategic Investment Pot grant. The Market House, formerly the RBS, has a focus on Sutton's cultural offer and will increase footfall and interest in the Market Area of the High Street. The Sound Lounge is the key tenant, staging live music, theatre and community events.

2.44 In 2021, the Council acquired the St Nicholas Centre. This will give the council a greater opportunity to revitalise the town centre and respond to future economic and environmental challenges



Sutton Town Centre Heritage Action Zone (HAZ)

2.45 The Sutton Town Centre Heritage Action Zone (Sutton HAZ) Partnership between Historic England, Sutton Council, Successful Sutton Business Improvement District (BID) and Carshalton and District History and Archaeological Society (CADHAS) was launched in April 2017. Over recent years the Partnership has delivered a series of projects to support local heritage and promote economic growth in Sutton Town Centre.

2.46 The Sutton High Street Conservation Area Boundary Review and Management Guidelines and the Sutton Town Centre Public Realm Design Guide were completed in 2019. The Sutton HAZ Heritage Week, which took place in September 2019, attracted over 800 people participating in various events. Restoration works to four properties and the reinstatement of the Grade II listed Sutton High Street Cockerel sign were completed in 2020-21.

London Cancer Hub

2.47 The London Cancer Hub (LCH) will transform a 22.57 ha site in Belmont into the world's leading life science district specialising in cancer research. The LCH is being delivered in partnership with the Institute of Cancer Research, the Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, the Epsom and St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust and the GLA. Highlights include:

- the new **Harris Academy secondary school** specialising in life sciences opened in September 2019 and will eventually accommodate 1,275 students (approved 31 September 2017, Ref B2016/76164);
- the new **Maggie's Centre** opened in October 2019 in order to provide practical, emotional and social support to people with cancer and their family and friends - working with the Royal Marsden (approved 26 June 2017, Ref B2017/77065);
- the ICR's new £75m **Centre for Cancer Drug Discovery**, which opened on 17 November 2020, has created 7,300 m² of multidisciplinary research space for more than 275 multi-disciplinary scientists (approved 1 April 2016, Ref: B2016/73429); and

- when completed, the Royal Marsden's new **Oak Cancer Centre** (under construction) will bring together 300 researchers (approved 6 November 2019, Ref: DM2019/00998);
- in March 2021, the Council and the ICR announced that renovation work would begin on an existing building adjacent to the Centre for Cancer Drug Discovery, to turn it into a **new Innovation Gateway** (funded through the Mayor's Strategic Investment Pot); and
- a planning application for a new **Specialist Emergency Care Hospital (SECH)** is under preparation on behalf of the Epsom and St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust. The proposed SECH, would deliver a range of acute emergency treatment services which are currently provided by Epsom Hospital and St Helier Hospital.



Rosehill Area Renewal

2.48 The Rosehill Area Renewal initiative seeks to deliver a holistic programme of physical and economic improvements to the district centre and sets ambitions for all local residents to live healthier lifestyles and be more economically, socially and physically active.

2.49 Four key priorities were identified through public consultation between January to March 2020: (1) Supporting the success of Rosehill district centre (2) Enhancing St Helier Open Space (3) Identifying further opportunities for public realm improvements to make walking and cycling easier; and (4) Providing support to community facilities, including those at Hill House

2.50 The scheme was allocated capital funding of £561,000 (2020-22) on 2 March 2020 and a programme of improvement projects was subsequently approved at the council's HEB Committee on 13 October 2020.

Beddington Programme

2.51 The Beddington Programme consists of a number of 'place-based' investment projects including Beddington North TfL Major Scheme, Beddington SIL Business Improvement District (BID); Beddington Routes and Places; Beddington Village Enhancement and a £3.7m Heritage Lottery Fund project to restore, and enhance Beddington Park (completed in 2020). The programme will significantly enhance the character and appearance of the area



2.52 The £3.56m package of works started in 2017-18 at Beddington Village and further work is currently underway within the Beddington Industrial Area and along the length of Beddington Lane.

2.53 Designs for the Beddington North TfL Major Scheme were developed in partnership with TfL and in consultation with the local community and local BID (business improvement district). These designs focus on delivering improvements to Beddington Lane and Hilliers Lane, making it better for pedestrians and cyclists, and providing more travel choice for local businesses and residents.

2.54 During 2020-21 emergency works carried out by UKPN and SGN have delayed the implementation of the Beddington North Major Scheme. However works recommenced in October 2021 and the Council is currently utilising rolling road closures to limit disruption.



Borough Sustainable Transport Strategy 2020-25

2.55 Since the introduction of Sutton's existing Borough Sustainable Transport Strategy (STS) in 2015, the Mayor's Transport Strategy 2018 (MTS) and the New London Plan (March 2021) have set renewed London-wide objectives and targets aimed at promoting active and sustainable modes of travel. A key MTS objective is to work towards 80% of journeys being made by walking, cycling or public transport.

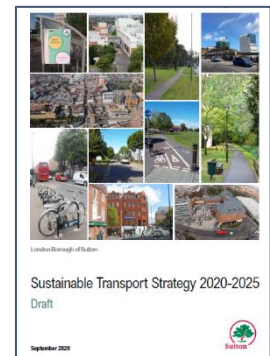
2.56 Accordingly Sutton's Local Implementation Plan (LIP3) adopted in 2019 identified a number of local transport objectives and targets designed to contribute to the MTS at the Borough level. Many of these objectives and targets were subsequently been incorporated in the Council's Climate Emergency Response Plan adopted in October 2020 which effectively superseded the existing Borough STS.

2.57 An updated Borough STS has now been prepared in order to secure the delivery of both MTS and local transport objectives and to support the council's wider objectives for addressing climate change, recovering from the pandemic and neighbourhood place-making (see above). The strategy sets out the following Vision:

“Transport policy and provision within the borough should contribute to a more sustainable future, a better environment, economic prosperity, an improved quality of life and greater equality and safety, especially for children, families, those with mobility issues and those advancing in years”.

2.58 The overarching objectives of the updated STS are:

- ensuring that the borough transport network supports the local economy and meets the current and future needs of the borough in a sustainable way;



- enabling smarter travel choices, including implementing infrastructure which supports the use of walking, cycling and public transport and reduces dependence on the car, particularly for local trips;
- reducing the harmful effects of transport on health, and reducing its negative effect on the environment and climate change;
- improving the safety and security of road users, particularly pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users; and
- enhancing transport accessibility for all, especially disabled and older residents, and improving the public realm and street design.

2.59 Following approval at Environment and Neighbourhoods (E&N) Committee on 1 October 2020 and by Full Council on 23 November 2020, consultation on the draft STS took place between January and March 2021.

2.60 A number of changes were made to the final draft STS to reflect consultation feedback and subsequent policy documents released by TfL and the Government, such as the Department for Transport's (DoT) new guidance on cycle infrastructure design and the 'Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain' plan. The final Borough Sustainable Transport Strategy SPD 2020-25 was adopted at Council on 22 November 2021. As an SPD, the new STS is a material consideration in planning decisions, giving it greater influence in bringing forward more sustainable transport provision throughout the borough, for example through developer contributions.

Parks and Open Spaces Strategy

2.61 Sutton's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2020-25, incorporating a tree strategy and updated biodiversity strategy (formerly known as the Biodiversity Action Plan) was approved at the Council's Environment and Neighbourhood Committee on 19 December 2019. The strategy sets out the Council's approach to managing, maintaining and enhancing the open spaces in the Borough over the next five years and is intended to increase the level of awareness amongst local residents of how they can become more involved. The strategy explains the commitment to caring for wildlife and the planet by addressing loss of local habitat and encouraging tree planting to keep Sutton a green and pleasant place to live and work. This forms an important part of Sutton's refreshed Environment Strategy and Climate Emergency Response Plan 2019-25 (see above) since maintaining a network of green space and extending tree cover will play an important role in minimising the future impacts of climate change on the health and well-being of Borough residents.

2.62 The Vision underlying the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2020-25 is as follows:

"The borough's parks and open spaces and trees will be well-maintained; support good public health, local culture, social activities and biodiversity and where possible opportunities will be taken to improve access to open spaces, facilities and activities."

2.63 A detailed Action Plan has been developed for the purpose of delivering the above objectives and each of the relevant actions is monitored on a quarterly basis together with other key indicators within the scope of the Council's Environment Strategy and Climate Emergency Response Plan 2019-25.

Section 3: Borough Profile



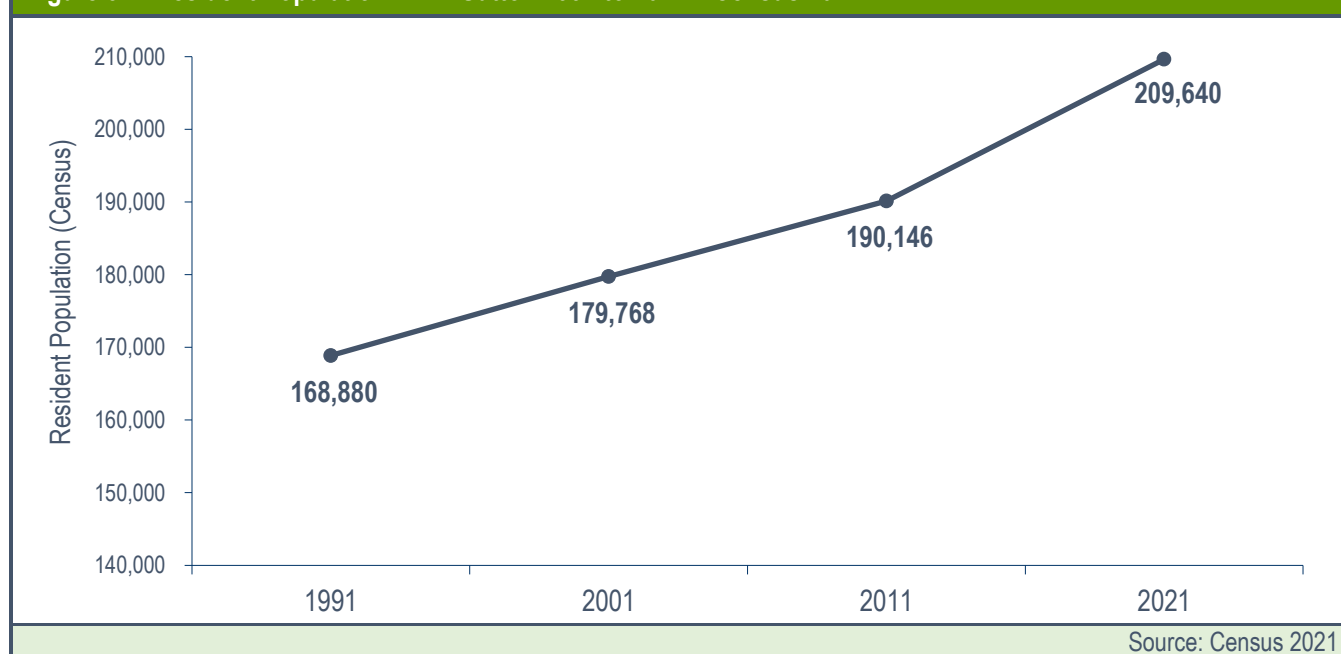
Resident Population

3.1 Resident Population – Census 2021

Indicator	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011	CENSUS 2021 (21 March 2021)
Resident population	168,880	179,768	190,146	209,640
<i>Males</i>	-	86,878	92,443	101,483
<i>Females</i>	-	92,890	97,703	108,156
10-yr change	-	+ 10,888 (+ 6.4%)	+ 10,378 (+ 5.8%)	+19,494 (+10.3%)

Source: Census 2021³²

Figure 3.1: Resident Population in LB Sutton 1991 to 2021 – Census 2021



3.2 Resident Population – ONS Mid-Year Estimates

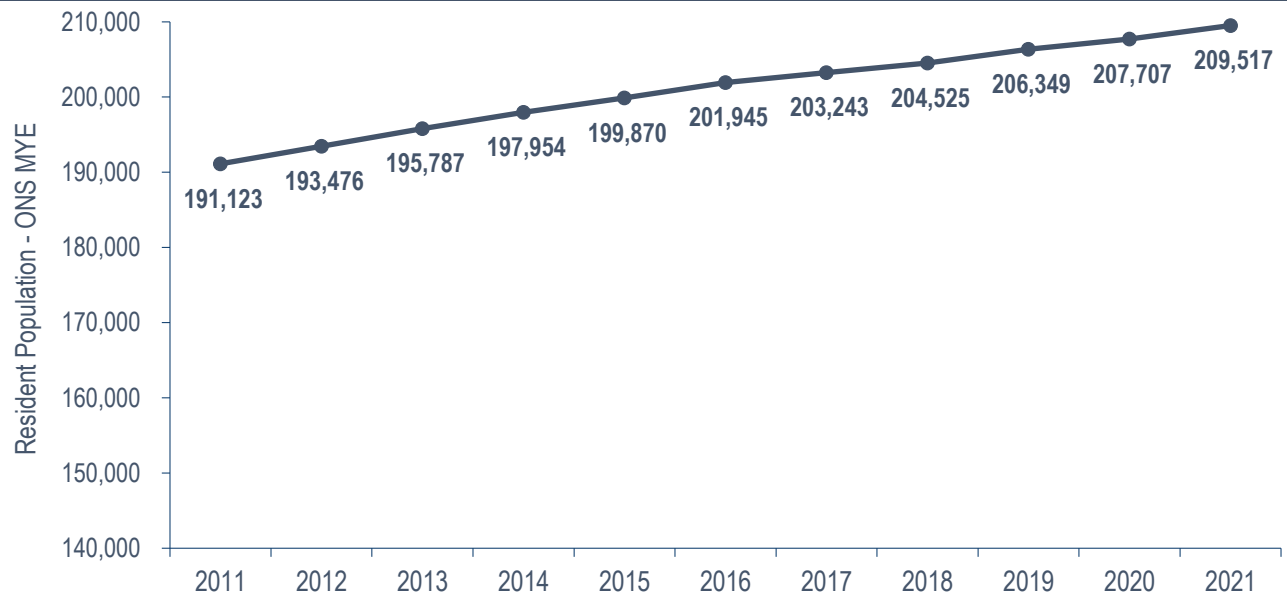
Indicator	ONS Mid-Year Estimate 30 June 2018 (released in 2019)	ONS Mid-Year Estimate 30 June 2019 (released in 2020)	ONS Mid-Year Estimate 30 June 2020 (released in 2021)	ONS Mid-Year Estimate 30 June 2021 (released Dec 2022)
Resident population	204,525	206,349	207,707	209,517
<i>Males</i>	99,777	100,776	101,319	101,461
<i>Females</i>	104,748	105,573	106,388	108,056
Year on year change	-	+1,824 (+0.9%)	+1,358 (+0.7%)	+ 1,810 (0.9%)

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2021 (December 2022)³³

³² Census 2021 at <https://census.gov.uk/>

³³ ONS Mid-Year Estimates at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

Figure 3.2: Resident Population in LB Sutton 2011-21 (ONS Mid-Year estimates)



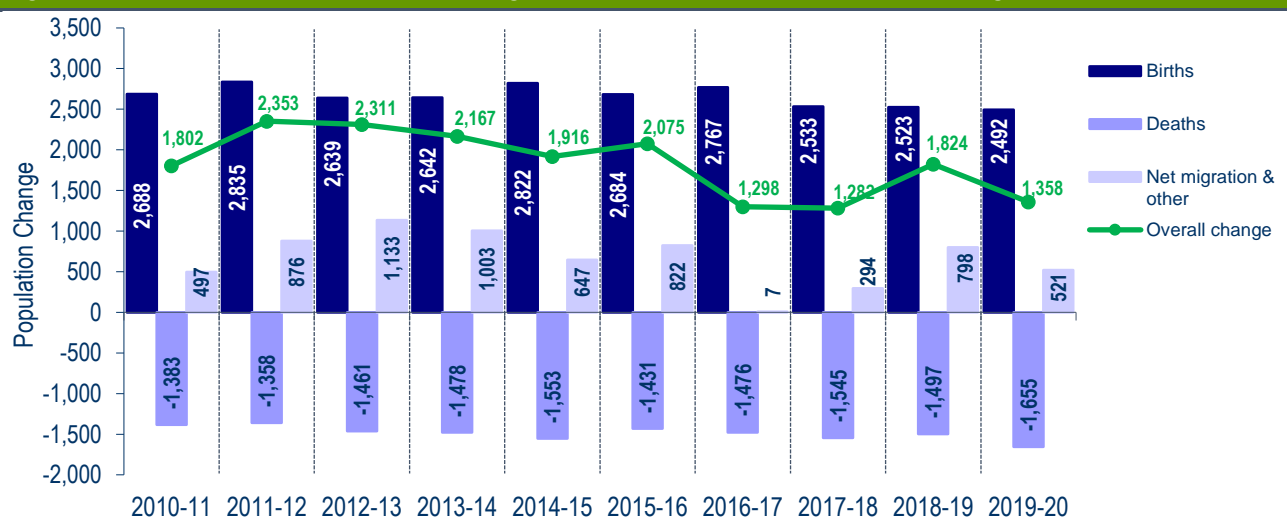
Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates (31 December 2022)

3.3 Components of Population Change

Indicator	Change in Population 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	Change in Population 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020	Change in Population 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021
Births	+ 2,523	+ 2,492	data not available
Deaths	- 1,497	-1,655	data not available
Net migration and other changes	+ 798	+ 521	data not available
Net change in Borough population	+ 1,824	+ 1,358	data not available

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates (31 December 2022)

Figure 3.3: Components of Population Change in LB Sutton: Births, Deaths and Net Migration 2011-12 to 2020-21

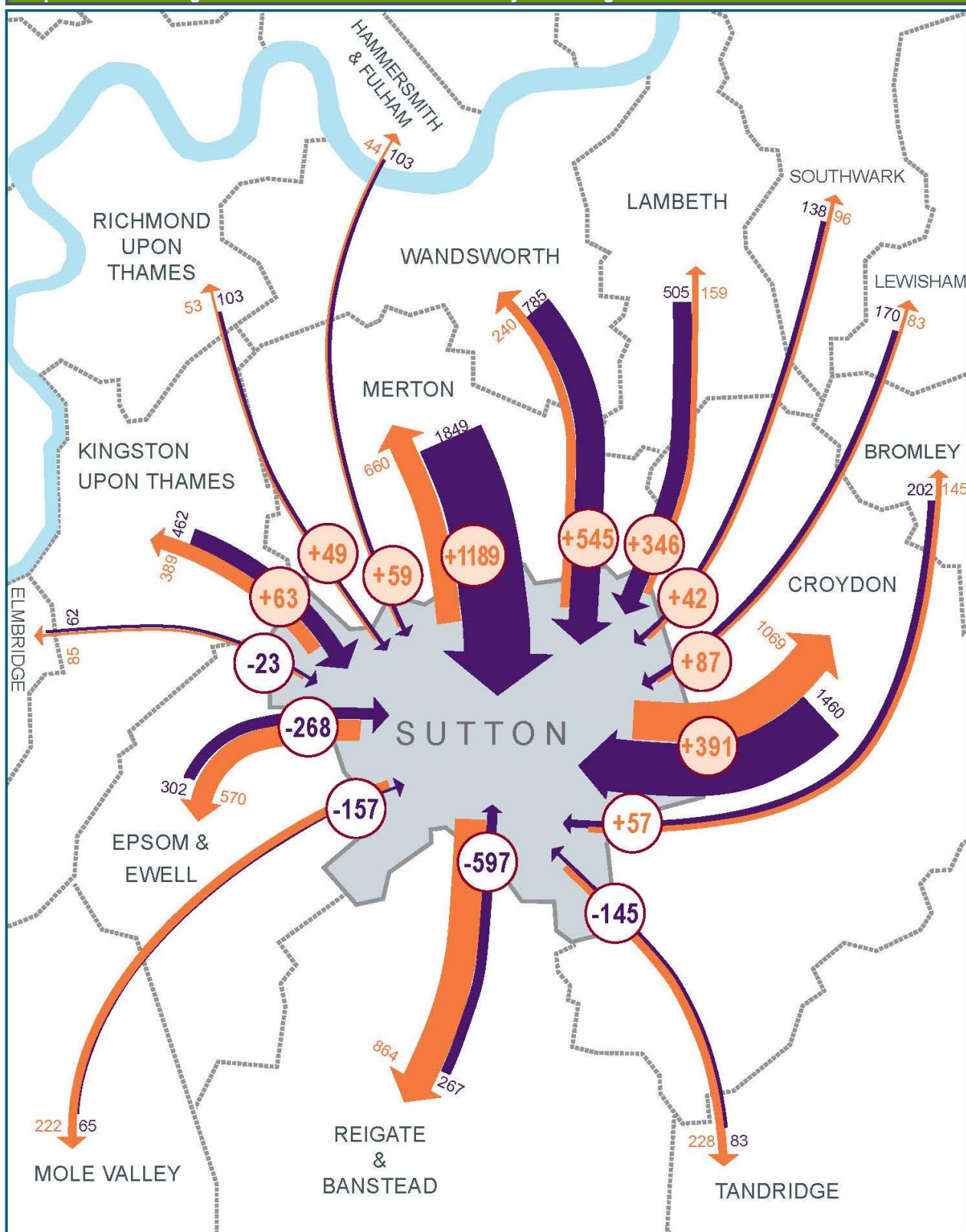


Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates Components of Change (December 2022)

3.4 Internal Migration to and from LB Sutton for the year ending June 2020

Local Authority	Internal Migration TO LB Sutton 2019-20	Internal Migration FROM LB Sutton 2019-20	Net Internal Migration TO/FROM LB Sutton 2019-20
TOP RANKED LOCAL AUTHORITIES			
Merton	1,849	660	+ 1,189
Croydon	1,460	1,069	+ 391
Wandsworth	785	240	+ 545
Lambeth	505	159	+ 346
Kingston upon Thames	462	389	+ 73
Epsom and Ewell	302	570	- 268
Reigate and Banstead	267	864	- 597
Bromley	202	145	+ 57
Lewisham	170	83	+ 87
Hounslow	160	52	+ 108
Southwark	138	96	+ 42
Ealing	129	59	+ 70
Redbridge	111	29	+ 82
Tower Hamlets	109	59	+ 50
Hammersmith and Fulham	103	44	+ 59
Richmond upon Thames	102	53	+ 49
Greenwich	100	72	+ 28
OTHER NEARBY LOCAL AUTHORITIES			
Tandridge	83	228	-145
Mole Valley	65	222	-157
Elmbridge	62	85	-23
LONDON AND UK			
London (all boroughs)	7,416	3,819	+ 3,597
Rest of UK (outside London)	3,725	7,092	- 3,367
Rest of UK (including London)	11,141	10,911	+ 230
Source: ONS Internal migration: matrices of moves by local authority and region (31 December 2021)			

Map 3.1: Internal Migration to and from LB Sutton in the year ending June 2020



Map 3.1

Internal Migration to and from Sutton 2019-20

Internal Migration during the year ending June 2020

to LB Sutton
from LB Sutton

+160 Net Gain (No. of people)

-130 Net Loss (No. of people)

December 2021

Not to Scale



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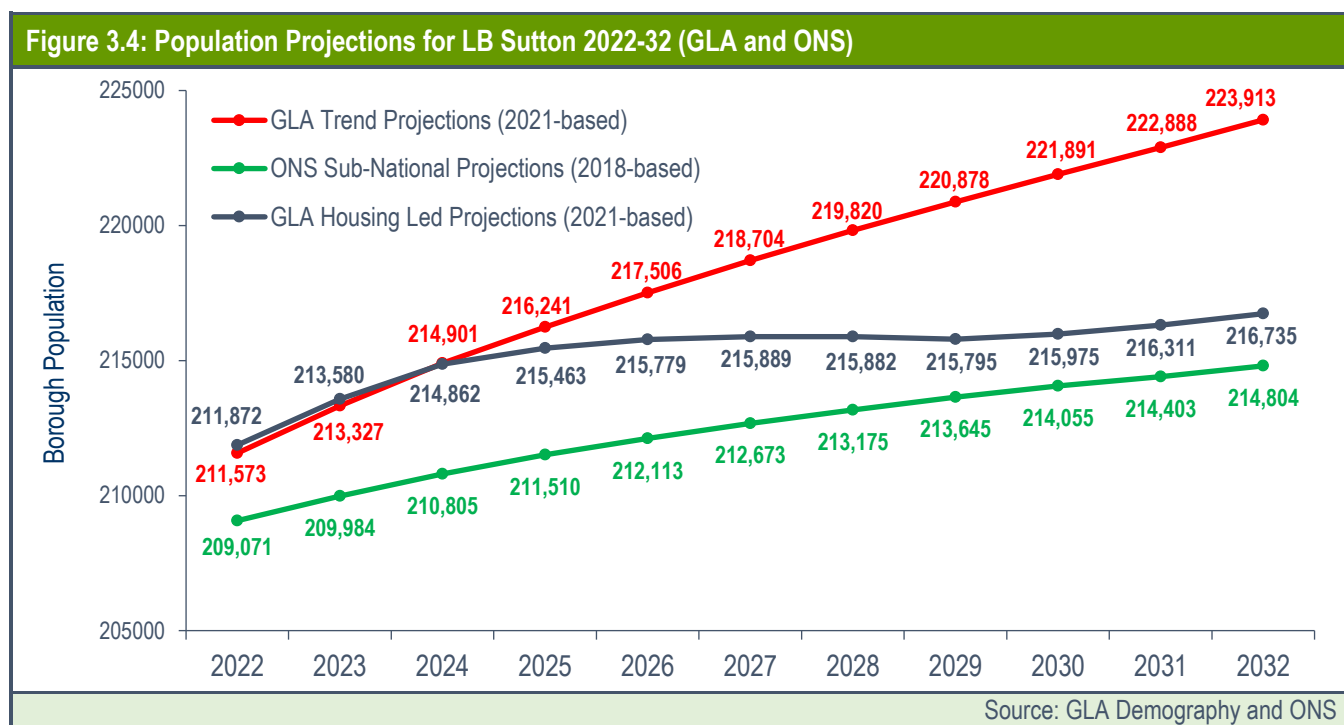
Source ONS June 2020

Population Projections

3.5 Borough Population Projections

Indicator	LOCAL PLAN PERIOD			NEXT 10 YEARS			Source	Date
	2016	2031	Change 2016-31	2022	2032	Change 2021-31		
Projected Borough population (GLA Housing Led) ³⁴	203,092	216,311	+13,219 (+6.5%)	211,872	216,735	+4,863 (+2.3%)	GLA Interim Housing-Led population projections: 10-year migration trend (2021-based)	Jan 2023
Projected Borough population (GLA Trend) ³⁵	203,092	222,888	+19,796 (+9.7%)	211,573	223,913	+12,340 (+5.8%)	GLA Interim Trend population projections: 10-year migration trend (2021-based)	Jan 2023
Projected Borough population (ONS) 2018-based	201,945	214,403	+12,458 (+6.2%)	209,071	214,804	+5,733 (+2.7%)	ONS Sub-National Projections (2018-based) ³⁶	March 2020

Source: GLA Demography and ONS

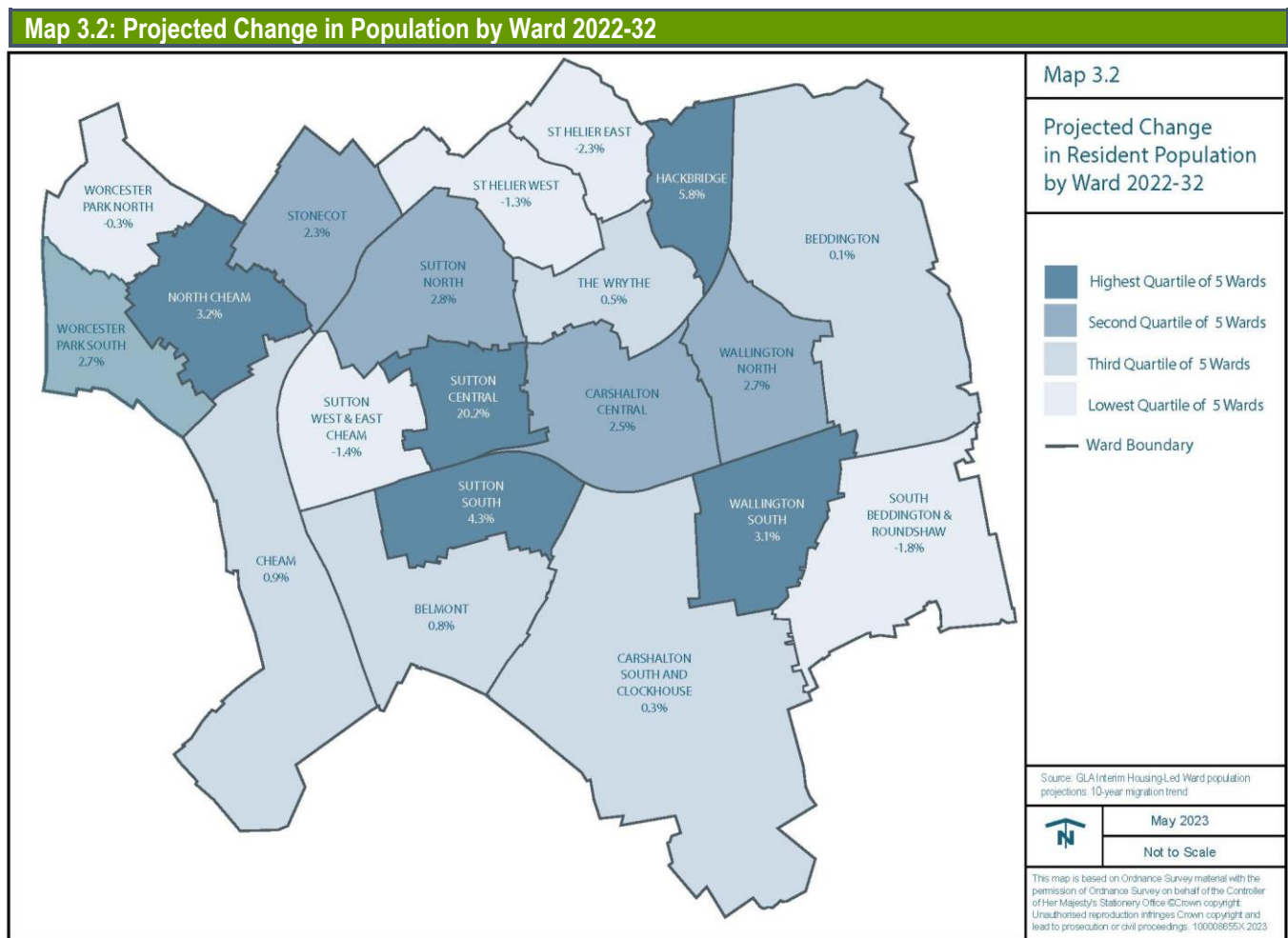
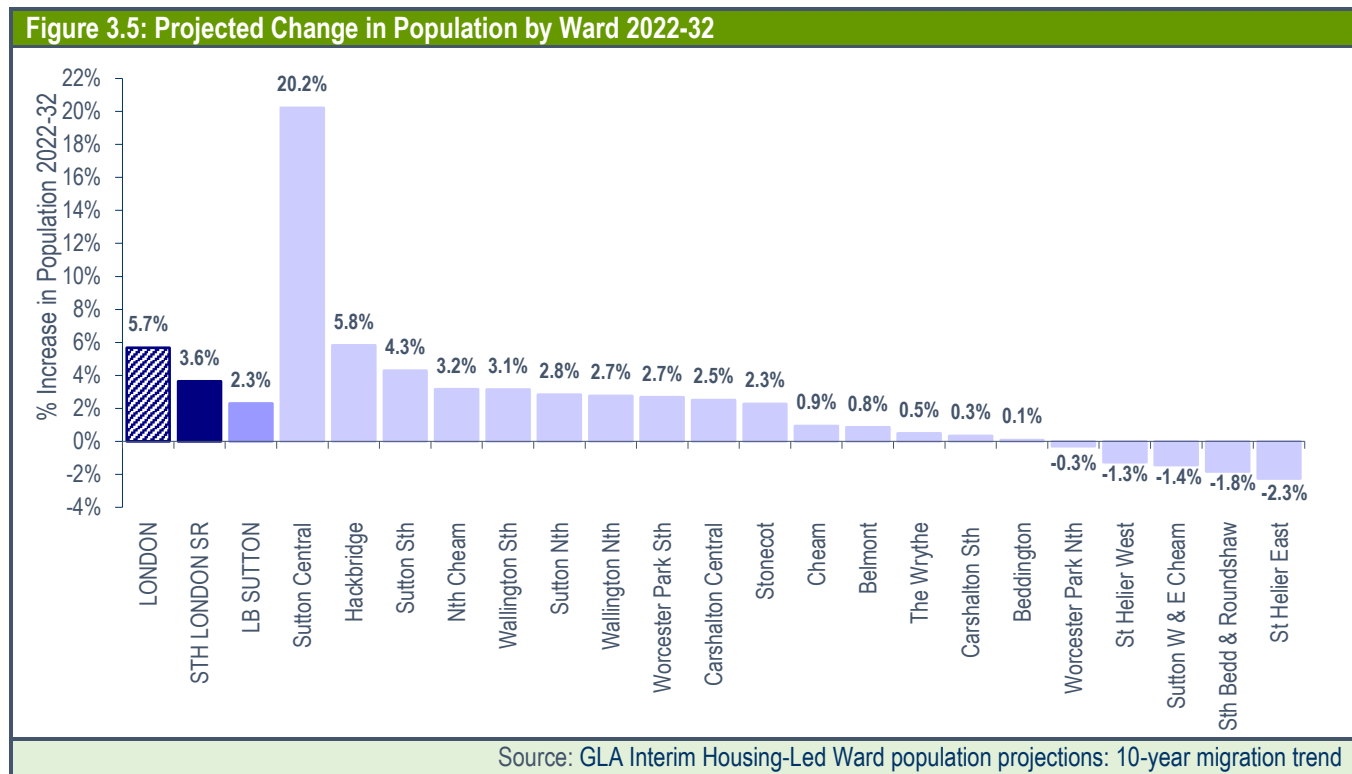


³⁴ GLA Interim 2021-based housing-led projections (capacity) released January 2023 are available at <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/housing-led-population-projections>

³⁵ GLA 2021-based trend population projections released January 2023 are available at <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/trend-based-population-projections>

³⁶ ONS 2018-based sub-national population projections are available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/subnationalpopulationprojectionsforengland2018based>

3.6 Ward Population Projections

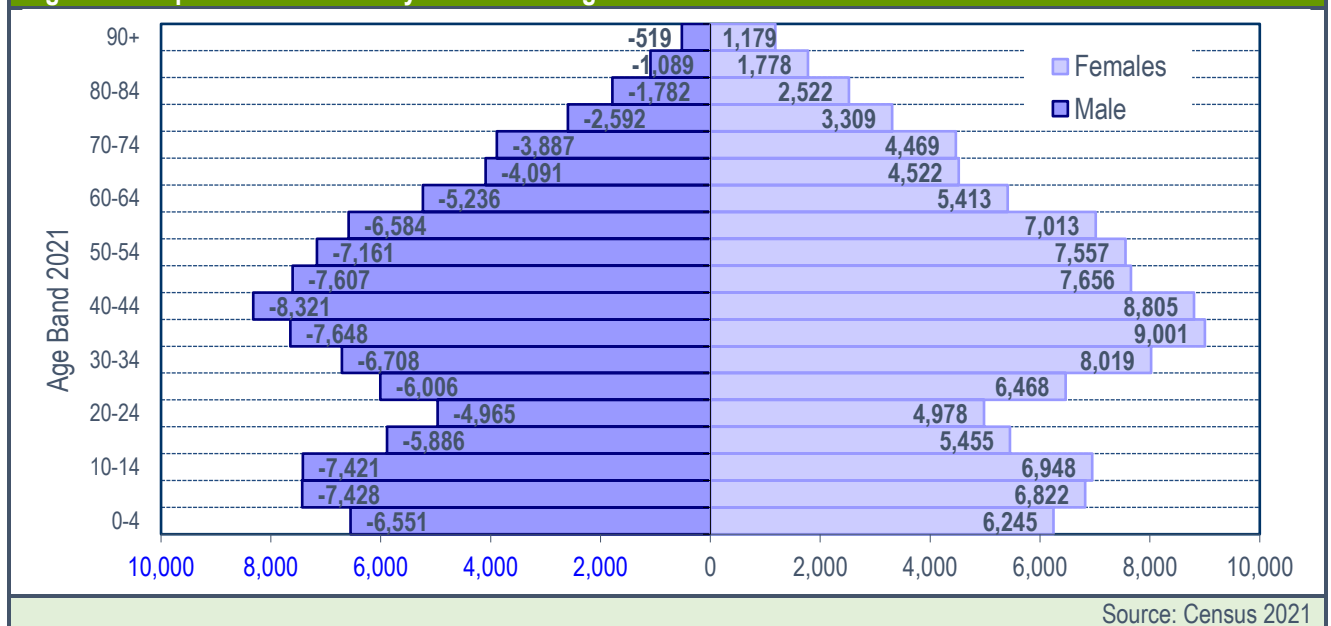


Population Structure

3.7 Population Structure – Census 2021

Indicator	Males 2021 (% of males)	Females 2021 (% of female)	All persons 2021 (% of total)
AGE BREAKDOWN BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS			
Borough residents aged 0-4	6,551 (6.5%)	6,245 (5.8%)	12,796 (6.1%)
Borough residents aged 5-9	7,428 (7.3%)	6,822 (6.3%)	14,252 (6.8%)
Borough residents aged 10-14	7,421 (7.3%)	6,948 (6.4%)	14,369 (6.9%)
Borough residents aged 15-19	5,886 (5.8%)	5,455 (5.0%)	11,341 (5.4%)
Borough residents aged 20-24	4,965 (4.9%)	4,978 (4.6%)	9,944 (4.7%)
Borough residents aged 25-29	6,006 (5.9%)	6,468 (6.0%)	12,473 (5.9%)
Borough residents aged 30-34	6,708 (6.6%)	8,019 (7.4%)	14,727 (7.0%)
Borough residents aged 35-39	7,648 (7.5%)	9,001 (8.3%)	16,649 (7.9%)
Borough residents aged 40-44	8,321 (8.2%)	8,805 (8.1%)	17,126 (8.2%)
Borough residents aged 45-49	7,607 (7.5%)	7,656 (7.1%)	15,263 (7.3%)
Borough residents aged 50-54	7,161 (7.1%)	7,557 (7.0%)	14,718 (7.0%)
Borough residents aged 55-59	6,584 (6.5%)	7,013 (6.5%)	13,597 (6.5%)
Borough residents aged 60-64	5,236 (5.2%)	5,413 (5.0%)	10,649 (5.1%)
Borough residents aged 65-69	4,091 (4.0%)	4,522 (4.2%)	8,613 (4.1%)
Borough residents aged 70-74	3,887 (3.8%)	4,469 (4.1%)	8,356 (4.0%)
Borough residents aged 75-79	2,592 (2.6%)	3,309 (3.1%)	5,902 (2.8%)
Borough residents aged 80-84	1,782 (1.8%)	2,522 (2.3%)	4,304 (2.1%)
Borough residents aged 85-89	1,089 (1.1%)	1,778 (1.6%)	2,867 (1.4%)
Borough residents aged 90+	519 (0.5%)	1,179 (1.1%)	1,698 (0.6%)
AGE BREAKDOWN BY BROAD GROUPS (CHILDREN, ADULTS, OLD PEOPLE)			
Borough residents 0-15	22,725 (22.4%)	21,257 (19.7%)	43,984 (21.0%)
Borough residents 16-64	64,797 (63.9%)	69,123 (63.9%)	133,920 (63.9%)
Borough residents 65 +	13,960 (13.8%)	17,779 (16.4%)	31,739 (15.1%)

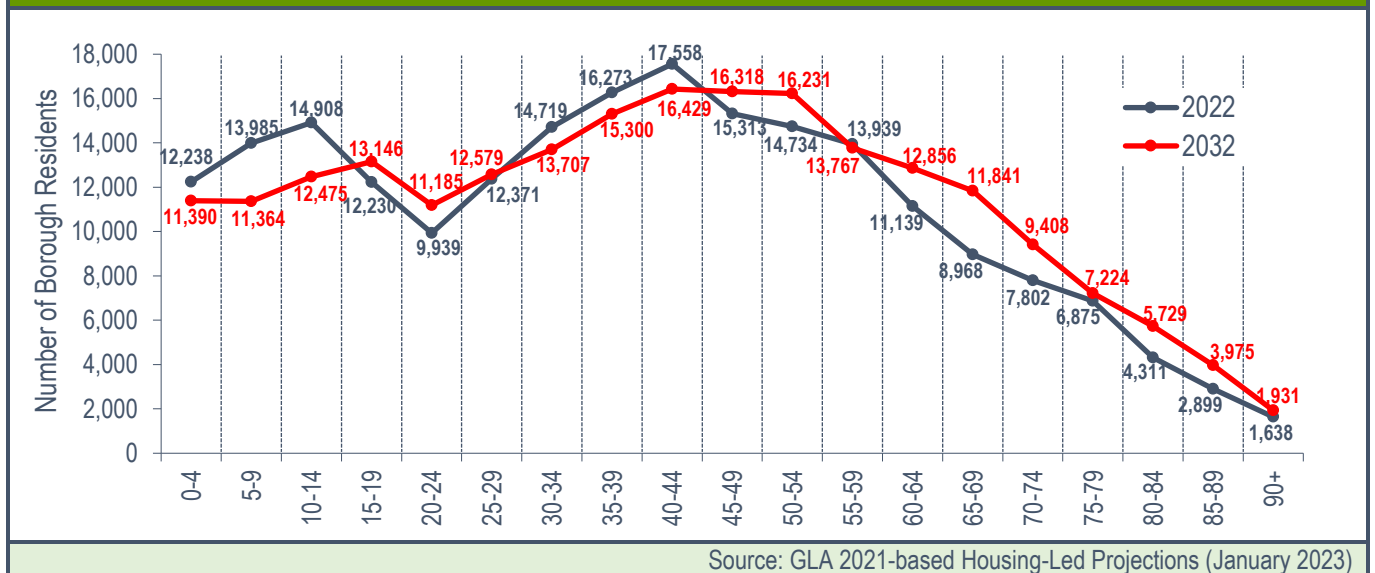
Figure 3.6 Population Structure by Gender and Age Band - Census 2021



3.8 Projected Change in Population Structure 2022-32 (GLA Housing-Led)

Indicator	2022	2032	Change 2022-32	Source	Release
Borough residents aged 0-15	43,900 (20.7%)	37,992 (17.5%)	- 5,908 (-13.5%)	GLA 2021-based Housing Led projections	Jan 2023
Borough residents aged 16-64	135,443 (63.9%)	138,755 (64.0%)	3,312 (+2.4%)		
Borough residents aged 66+	32,528 (15.4%)	39,987 (18.4%)	7,458 (+22.9%)		
TOTAL	211,872 (100.0%)	216,735 (100.0%)	4,863 (+2.3%)		

Figure 3.7: Projected Change in Population Structure by Age Band for LB Sutton 2022-32



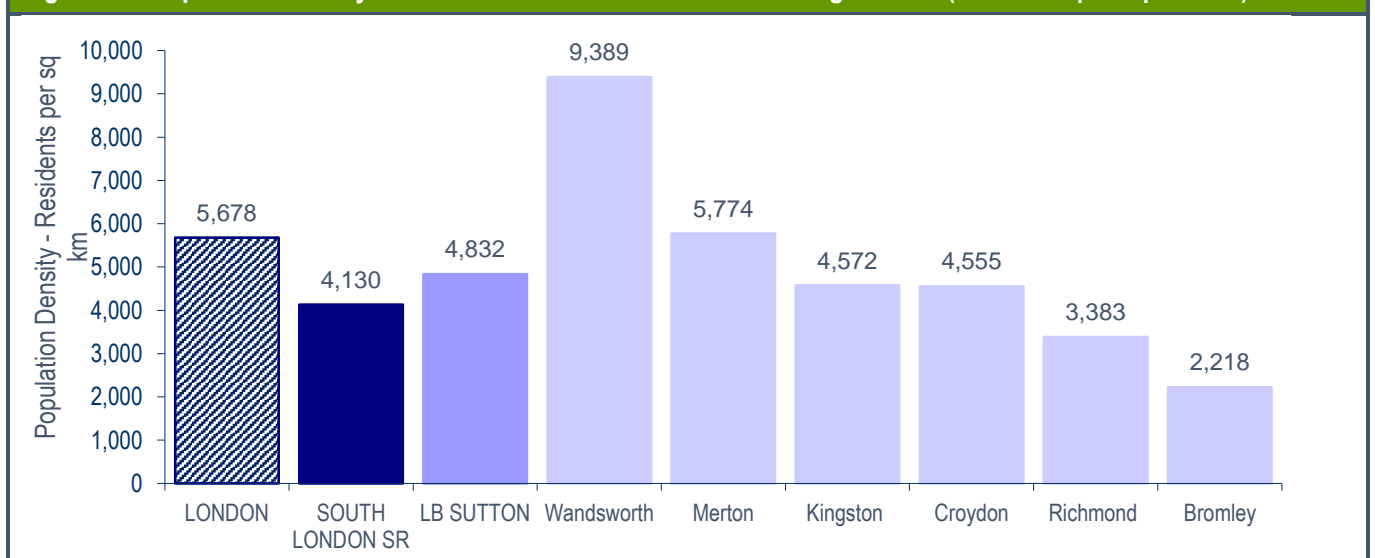
Population Density

3.9 Residents per hectare

Indicator	Census 2011	Census 2021	% change 2011 to 2021	GLA Housing-Led Projections 2022
Population density in LB Sutton (res. per square km)	4,337	4,780	10.2%	4,832 res per sq. km

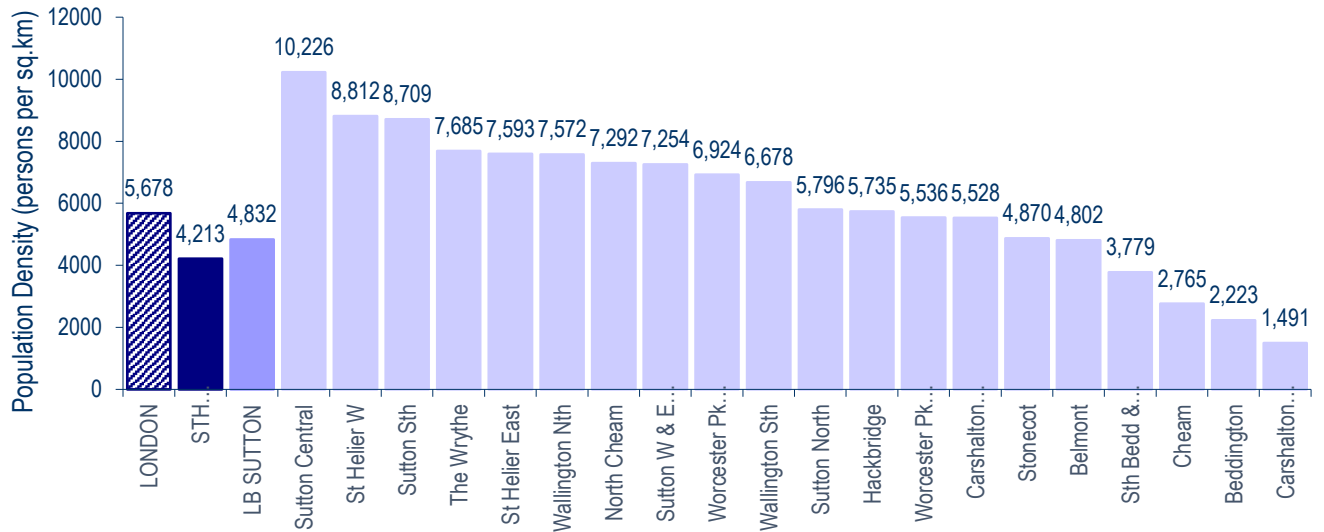
Source: Census 2021³⁷ and GLA Ward Projections (Housing-Led) released January 2023

Figure 3.8: Population Density in LB Sutton and South London Sub-Region 2021 (Residents per square km)



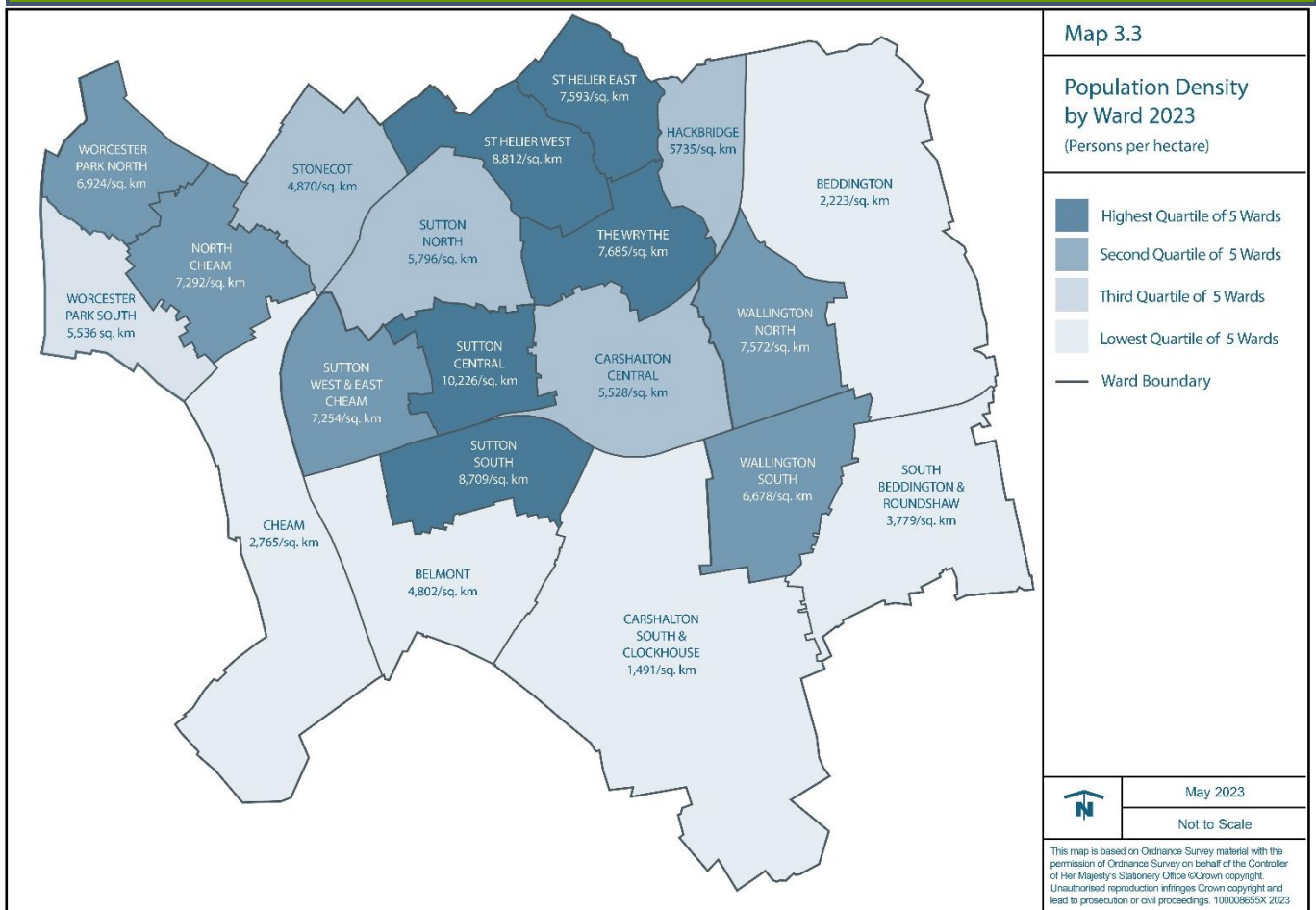
³⁷ Census 2021 data on Population density by Ward (dataset vTS006) s available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS006/editions/2021/versions/1>

Figure 3.9: Population Density by Ward 2022



Source: GLA Interim Housing-Led Ward Population Projections (2021-based) (January 2023)

Map 3.3: Population Density by Ward 2022



Ethnicity and Religion

3.10 Ethnicity

Indicator	Census 2011		Census 2021	
	Number	%	Number	Proportion (%)
Borough Residents: White	157,593	82.9%	143,145	68.3%
Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME)	32,507	17.1%	66,491	31.7%
Asian or Mixed Race (incl. Chinese)	17,299	9.1%	39,855	19.0%
Black or Mixed Race	10,646	5.6%	16,510	7.9%
Other	5,893	3.1%	10,126	4.8%

Source: Census 2021

Figure 3.10: Black and Minority (BAME) Ethnic Residents in LB Sutton & South London Sub-Region - Census 2021

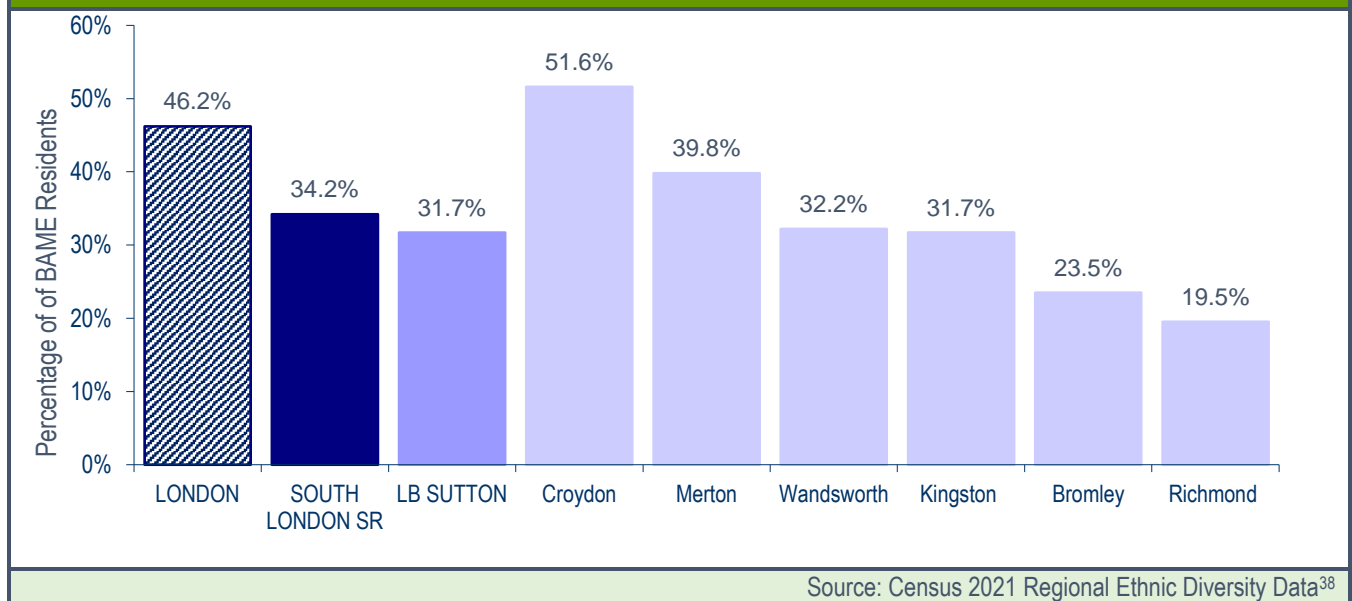
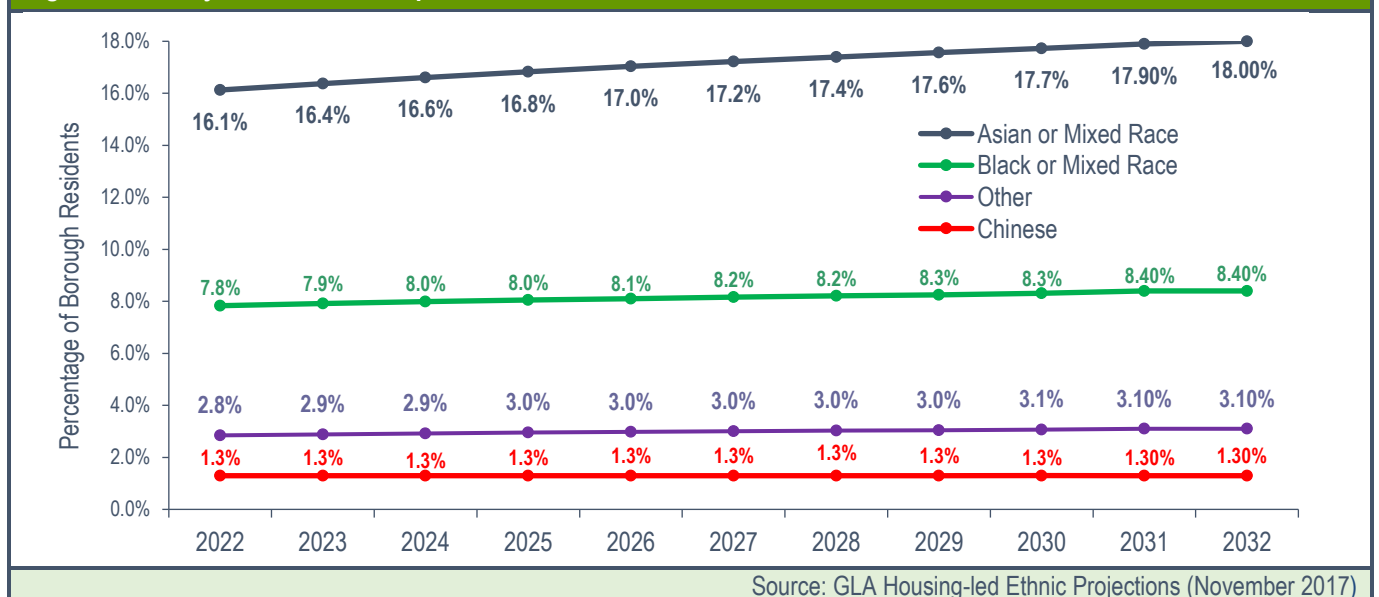


Figure 3.11: Projected Ethnic Composition of LB Sutton 2022-32



³⁸ Census 2021 data on regional ethnic diversity is available at <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/uk-population-by-ethnicity/national-and-regional-populations/regional-ethnic-diversity/latest#ethnic-groups-by-region>

3.11 Religion

Religion	Census 2011	Census 2021	Change
Christian	58.4%	48.8% (99,100)	- 9.6% points ↓
Hindu	4.2%	8.2% (16,700)	+ 4.0% points ↑
Muslim	4.1%	7.3% (14,700)	+ 3.2% points ↑
Other religion (including Jewish, Sikh & Buddhist)	0.6%	2.1% (4,300)	+ 1.5% points ↑
No religion	24.6%	33.6% (68,300)	+ 9.0% points ↑

Source: Census 2011 and 2021

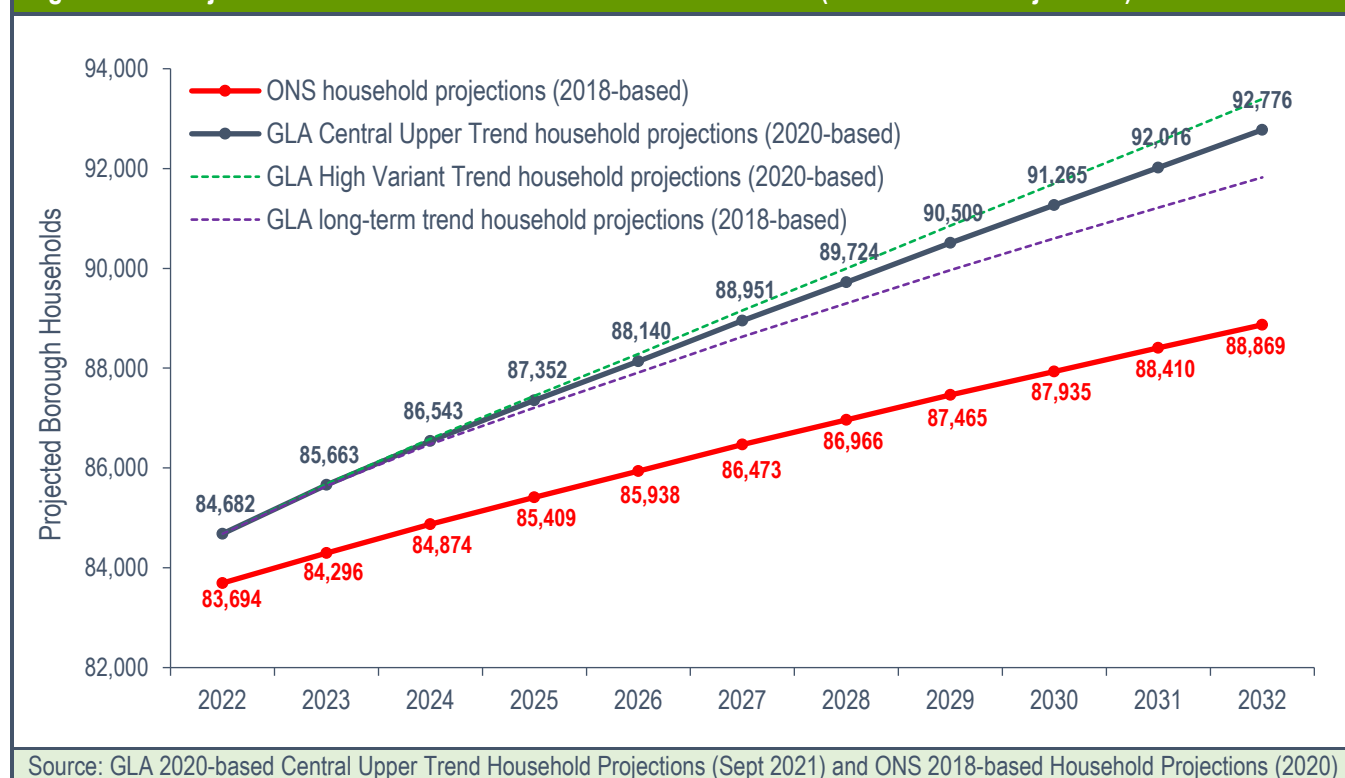
Household Projections

3.12 Projected Growth in Borough Households

	PREVIOUS 10 YEARS			NEXT 10 YEARS			LOCAL PLAN PERIOD		
	Census 2011	Census 2021	Change 2011-21	2022	2032	Change 2021-31	2016	2031	Change 2016-31
CENSUS DATA	76,174	82,347	+4,173 (+5.3%) ↑	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONS Household Projections (2018-based)	-	-	-	83,694	88,869	+5,175 (+6.2%)	80,986	88,410	+7,424 (+9.2%)
GLA Central Upper Trend H projs (2020-based)	-	-	-	84,682	92,776	+8,094 (+9.6%)	81,865	92,016	+10,151 (+12.4%)
GLA High Variant Trend HH projs (2020-based)	-	-	-	84,682	93,393	+8,711 (+10.3%)	81,865	92,537	+10,672 (+13.0%)
GLA Low Variant Trend HH projs (2020-based)	-	-	-	84,682	91,823	+7,141 (+8.4%)	81,865	91,213	9,348 (+11.4%)

Source: Census 2021, ONS Household Projections³⁹ and GLA Household Projections⁴⁰ (London Datastore)

Figure 3.12: Projected Household Growth in LB Sutton 2022 to 23022 (GLA and ONS Projections)



³⁹ ONS household projections at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/householdprojectionsforengland>

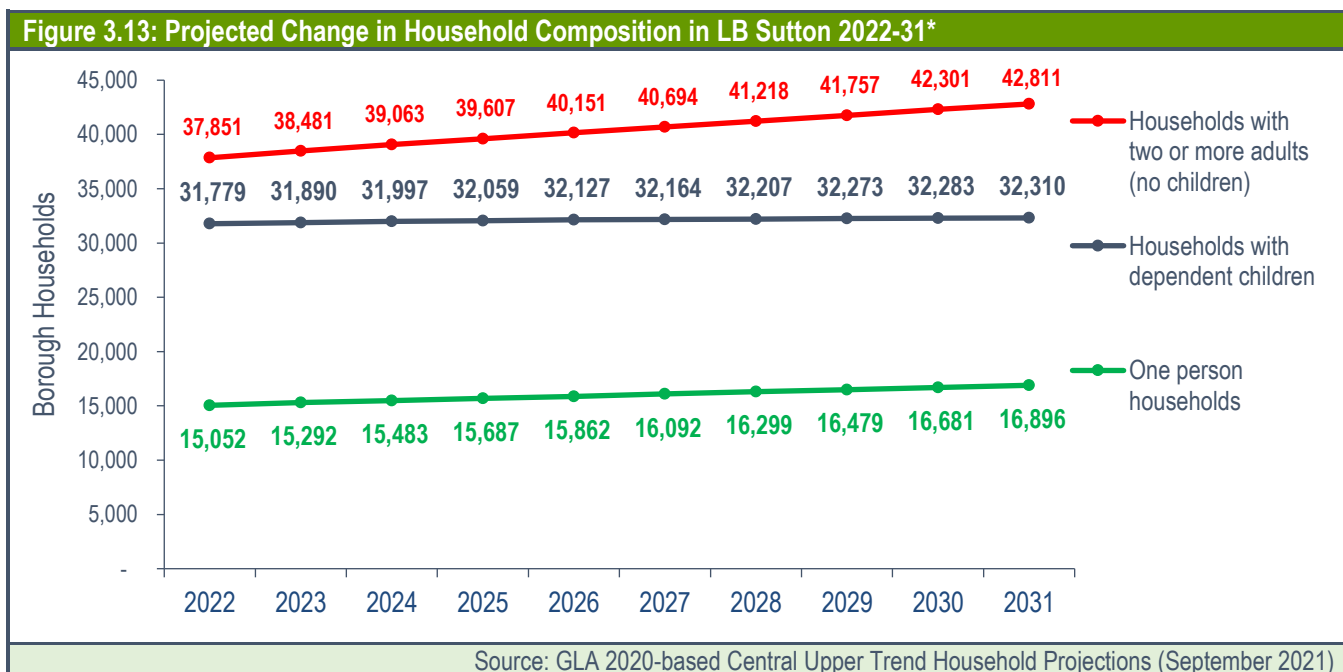
⁴⁰ GLA projections are available on the London Datastore at https://data.london.gov.uk/demography/population-and-household-projections/?preview=true&thumbnail_id=14728

Notes on GLA and ONS Household Projections	
ONS HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS ———	
ONS household projections are based on a set of assumptions about the size and structure of the population and patterns of household formation. These are 2018-based sub-national projections; revised population estimates and Census data.	
GLA CENTRAL UPPER TREND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS ———	
The 'central' trend projection informs the London Plan and is considered by the GLA to be the most appropriate for medium to long-term strategic planning. This uses past trends in births, deaths and migration to project future populations using 10-yr average domestic migration rates and international migration in-flow and out-flow rates (ONS household model).	
GLA HIGH VARIANT TREND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS - - - - -	
The GLA's 'high variant' trend projection uses past trends in births, deaths and inward migration, future fertility and mortality projections (common to all variants) together with the 'high' domestic and the 'central' international migration scenarios.	
GLA LOW VARIANT TREND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS - - - - -	
The GLA's 'low variant' trend projection uses past trends in births, deaths and inward migration based on future fertility and mortality projections (common to all GLA variants) together with the 'central' domestic migration and the 'low' international migration scenario.	

3.13 Projected Change in Household Composition 2022-31

Household Type	2022	2031*	Projected Change
Number of Borough Households	84,682	92,016	+7,334 (+8.7%)
With Dependent Children	31,779	32,310	+531 (+1.7%)
One Person	15,052	16,896	+1,844 (+12.3%)
With two or more adults (no dependent children)	37,851	42,811	+4,960 (+13.1%)

Source: GLA 2020-based Central Upper Trend Household Projections (September 2021)
*a nine year period is covered in this table rather than 10 years because no data is available for 2032 onwards

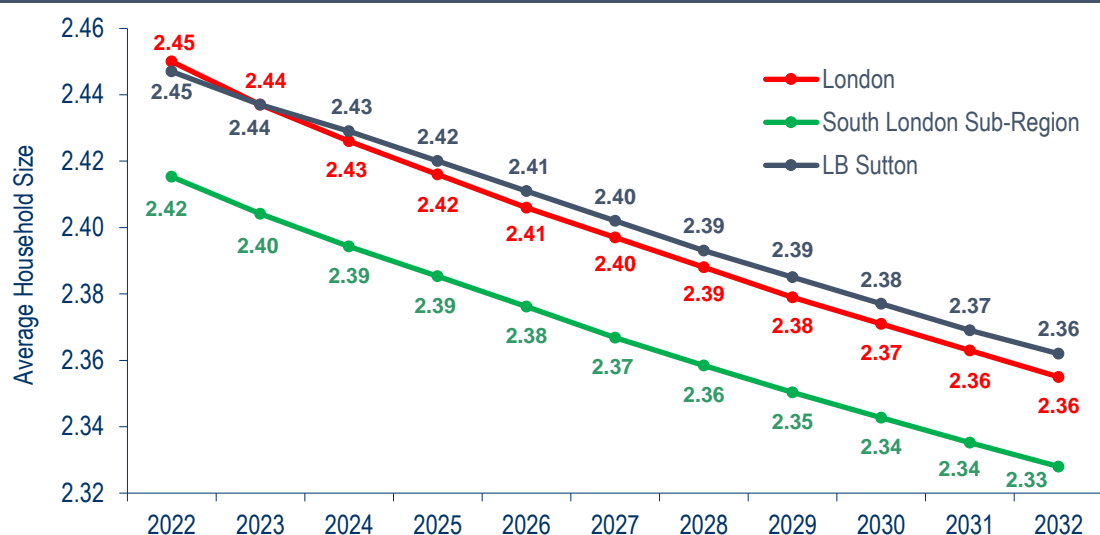


3.14 Projected Change in Household Size 2022-32

Indicator	2022	2032	Projected Change
Average household size in LB Sutton (persons_)	2.45	2.36	- 0.09

Source: GLA 2020-based Central Upper Trend Household Projections (September 2021)

Figure 3.14: Projected change in average household size in LB Sutton from 2022-32



Source: GLA 2020-based Central Upper Trend Household Projections (September 2021)

Household Tenure, Care Homes and Supported Units

3.15 Dwellings by Tenure

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2015-2021
Number of dwellings: Total	81,240	81,630	82,280	82,980	83,553	84,126	84,439	+3,199 ↑
Social rented homes	11,090 (13.7%)	11,810 (14.5%)	11,870 (14.4%)	11,790 (14.2%)	11,883 (14.2%)	12,030 (14.3%)	12,004 (14.2%)	+914 ↑
Local Authority	6,010	5,980	5,980	5,880	5,926	6,007	6,025	+15
Private Registered Provider ⁴¹	5,080	5,830	5,890	5,910	5,957	6,023	5,979	+899
Other public sector	30 (0.04%)	30 (0.04%)	30 (0.04%)	30 (0.04%)	31 (0.04%)	31 (0.04%)	31 (0.04%)	+1 ↑
Private sector	70,120 (86.3%)	69,790 (85.5%)	70,380 (85.5%)	71,160 (85.8%)	71,639 (85.7%)	72,065 (85.7%)	72,404 (85.8%)	+2,284 ↑

Source: Department for Housing, Communities & Local Government - Number of Dwellings by Tenure Table 100 (Dec 2022)⁴²⁴¹ Private Registered Provider here refers to registered providers of social housing (previously known as Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords⁴² see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

3.16 Housing Tenure by Household

Indicator	CENSUS 2011	ONS Annual Population Survey (indicative)						CENSUS 2021	Change 2011-2021
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Households: Total	78,174	77,900	77,600	79,900	78,000	79,200	84,300	82,347	+4,173 (+5.3%) ↑
Own Outright	22,357 (28.6%)	23,300 (29.9%)	23,700 (30.5%)	29,000 (36.3%)	25,600 (32.8%)	26,900 (34.0%)	31,000 (36.8%)	23,400 (28.4%)	+1,043 (+4.7%) ↑
Mortgage	30,795 (39.4%)	33,100 (42.5%)	30,300 (39.1%)	30,500 (38.2%)	28,400 (36.4%)	28,300 (35.7%)	29,800 (35.3%)	30,536 (37.1%)	- 259 (-0.8%) ↓
Rented from Council or Registered Provider	11,422 (14.6%)	9,200 (11.8%)	8,800 (11.4%)	8,900 (11.2%)	8,000 (10.3%)	10,500 (13.3%)	8,200 (9.8%)	11,667 (14.2%)	+245 (+2.1%) ↑
Rented from private landlord ⁴³	13,600 (17.4%)	12,300 (15.8%)	14,800 (19.0%)	11,400 (14.3%)	16,000 (20.5%)	13,500 (17.0%)	15,300 (18.1%)	16,744 (20.3%)	+3,144 (23.1%) ↑

Source: Census 2021⁴⁴ and ONS Annual Population Survey⁴⁵

3.17 Care Homes and Supported Units

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022 (January)	2023 (January)	Change 2022 to 2023
Number of residential care homes	83	80 (3 outstanding; 64 good; 7 require improvement; 2 inadequate)	77 (3 outstanding; 61 good; 9 require improvement; 3 unrated)	74 (3 outstanding; 62 good; 9 require improvement)	75 (3 outstanding; 65 good; 5 require improvement; 2 inadequate)	+1 care home ↑
Total bed spaces	1,488	1,466	1,394	1,229	1,249	+20 beds ↑

Source: Care Quality Commission (January 2023)⁴⁶

Car Ownership

3.18 Car Ownership

Indicator	2020	2021	2022
LB SUTTON			
Number of cars	87,063	86,313	86,162
Number of households (GLA Central Upper Trend 2020-based)	83,753	83,521	84,682
Cars per household (6 th highest in London)	1.04	1.03	1.02 ↓
SOUTH LONDON SUB-REGION			
Cars per household	0.89	0.89	0.87 ↓
LONDON			
Cars per household	0.74	0.74	0.72 ↓

Source: DVLA/DfT: Licensed vehicles (Q1 2022) and GLA Household Projections Central Upper Trend (2020-based) (Sept 2021)

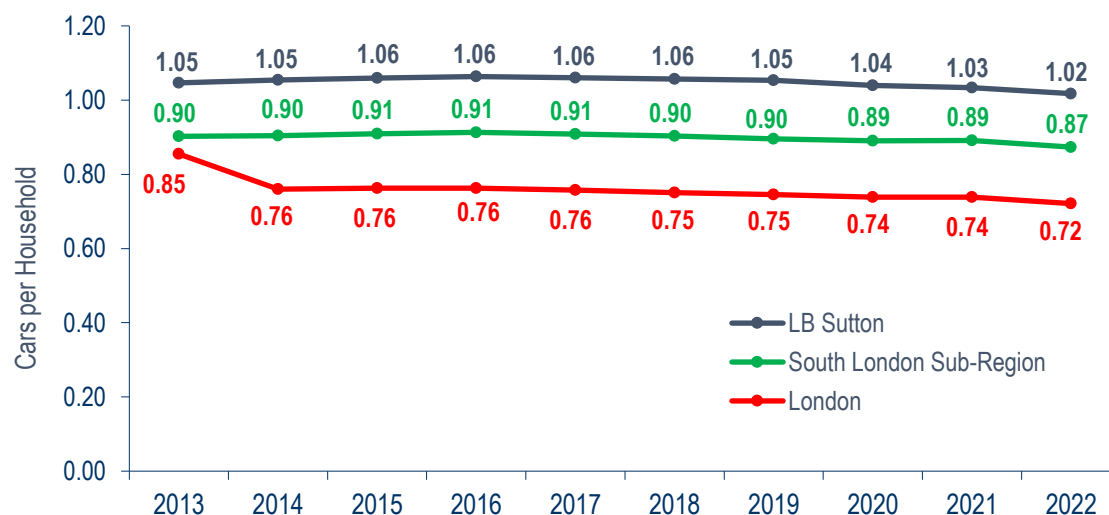
⁴³ the number of households recorded as 'rented from private landlord in the Census 2011 includes those in shared ownership (i.e. part owned and part rented)

⁴⁴ Census 2021 data on households by tenure at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housingenglandandwales/census2021>

⁴⁵ ONS data on households by tenure is available London Datastore at <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/housing-tenure-borough> (unlike the Census, there rely on sample surveys and are indicative only).

⁴⁶ Care Quality Commission data on residential care homes is available at <https://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data#directory>

Figure 3.15: Car Ownership in LB Sutton and South London Sub-Region 2013-2022



Source: DVLA/DfT: Licensed vehicles (Q1 2022) and GLA Household Projections Central Upper Trend (2020-based) (April 2022)

Social Deprivation

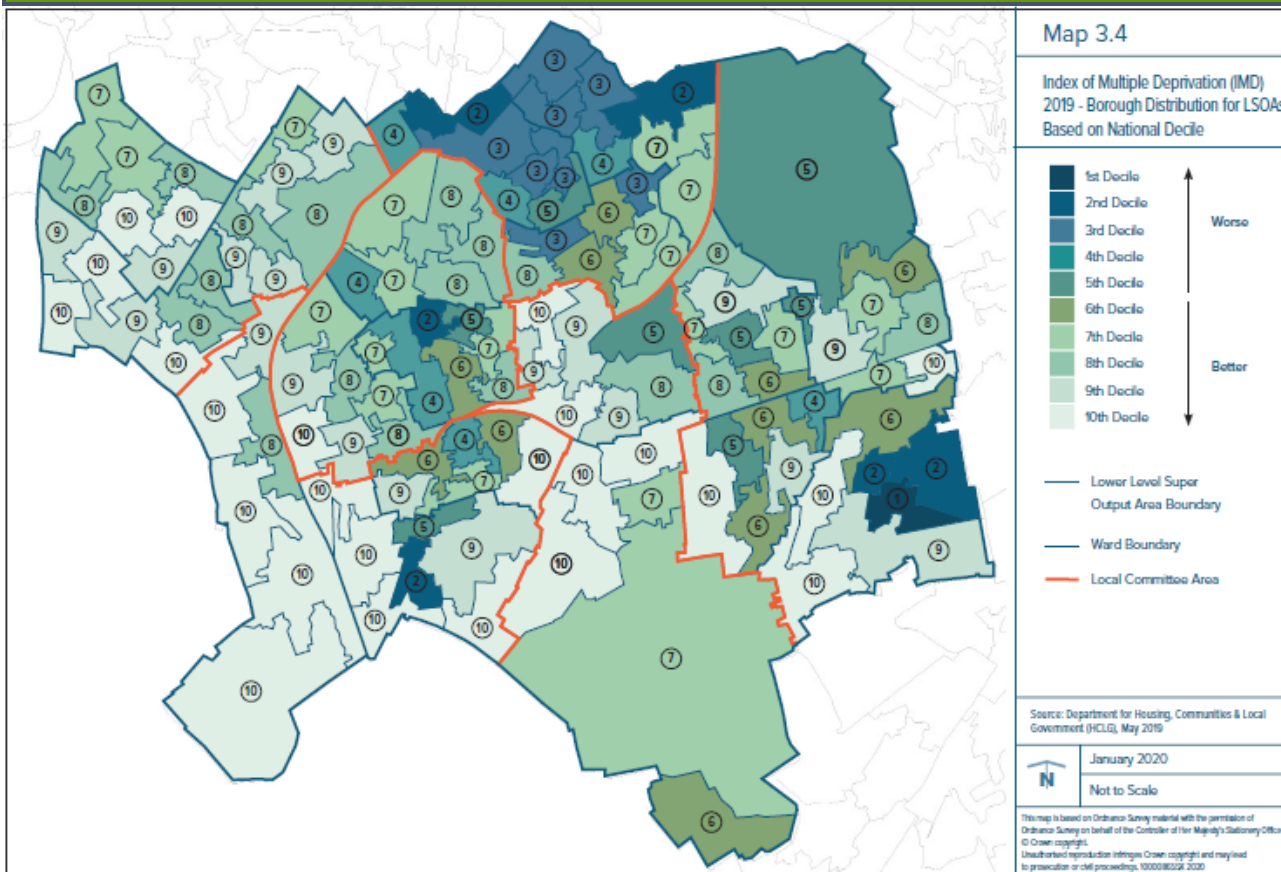
3.19 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019)⁴⁷

Indicator	IMD 2010	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
BOROUGH RANKING COMPARED TO OTHER LAs IN ENGLAND AND LONDON			
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 317 local authority areas in England based on IMD 2019 'rank of average score' (1 st = most deprived and 317 th = least deprived)	196 th most deprived in England	215 th most deprived in England	226 th ↓ most deprived in England
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 33 London Boroughs	5 th least deprived in London	5 th least deprived in London	3 rd ↓ least deprived in London
RANKING OF LOWER LAYER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS (LSOAs) IN LB SUTTON COMPARED TO ALL OTHER LSOAs IN ENGLAND			
Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in LB Sutton ranked in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England ⁴⁸	6 out of 121	7 out of 121	7 out of 121 Beddington South (3); Belmont (1); Wandle Valley (1); St Helier (1); Sutton Central (1)
LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	0 out of 121	1 out of 121 ↑	1 out of 121 Beddington South (1)
LSOAs ranked within the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England	27 out of 121	39 out of 121	42 out of 121 ↑
LSOAs ranked within the 10% least deprived LSOAs in England	10 out of 121	17 out of 121	23 out of 121 ↑
CHANGE IN RANKING FOR LSOAs IN LB SUTTON SINCE IMD 2015			
LSOAs becoming less deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (up at least one decile)	n/a		39 out of 121 - up one decile: 38 ↑ - up two deciles: 1
LSOAs maintaining their relative ranking since 2015 (deciles)	n/a		73 out of 121
LSOAs becoming more deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (down at least one decile)	n/a		10 out of 121 - down two deciles: 1 ↓ - down one decile: 9
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) May 2019			

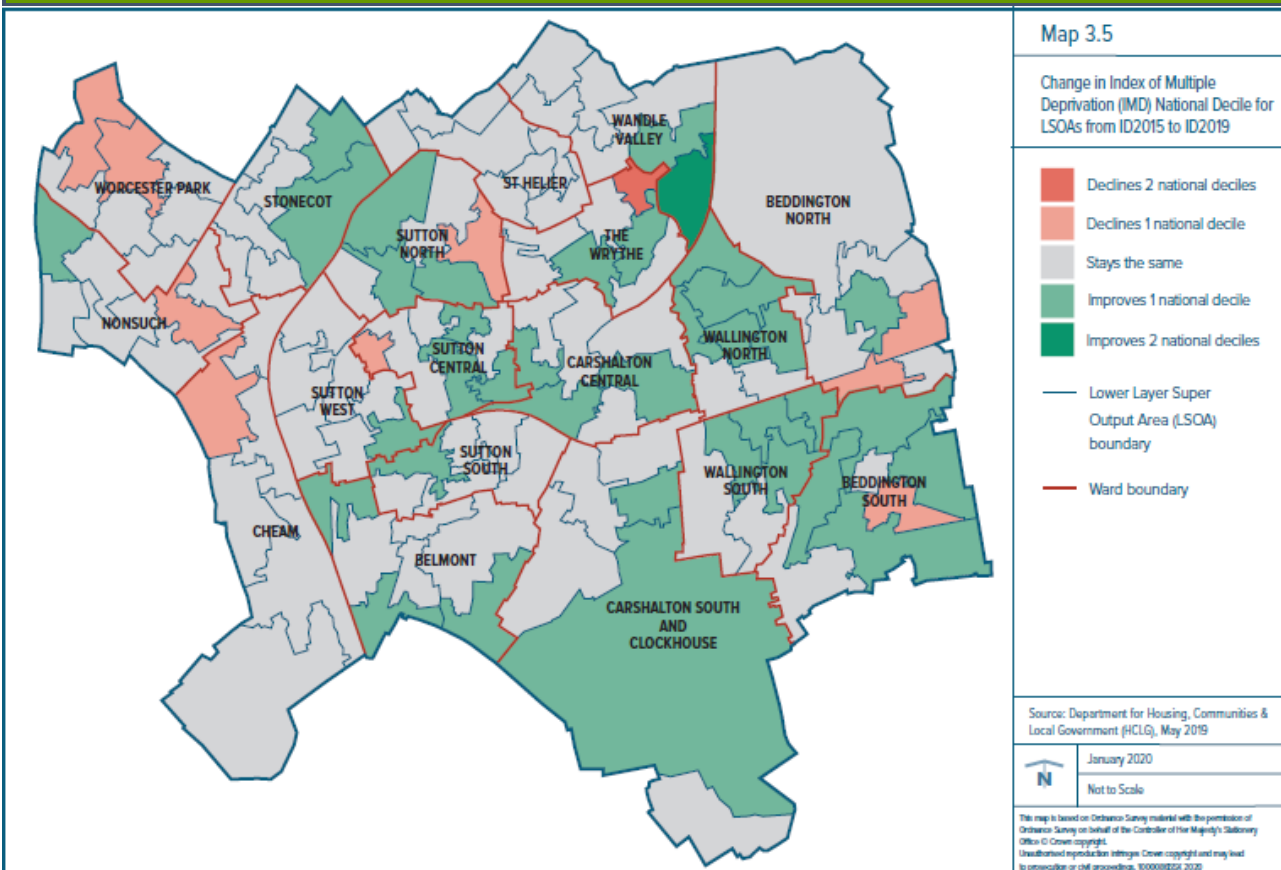
⁴⁷ the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), prepared by the Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG), is the Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas and neighbourhoods in England

⁴⁸ there are 32,844 lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in England

Map 3.4 Index of Multiple Deprivation – Borough Distribution based on IMD 2019 Ranked Scores for LSOAs



Map 3.5 Index of Multiple Deprivation – Change in IMD national decile for LSOAs between 2015 and 2019



3.20 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019) – National and London rankings for extent, local concentration, proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10%, average rank and average IMD score

Borough rankings against other LA areas in ENGLAND for key social deprivation indicators based on IMD 2019					
Borough	Rank of Extent (1 to 317)	Rank of Local Concentration (1 to 317)	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England (1 to 317)	Rank of Average Rank (1 to 317)	Rank of Average IMD Score (1 to 317)
Croydon	109 th	133 rd	157 th	102 nd	108 th
Wandsworth	199 th	198 th	195 th	173 rd	183 rd
Merton	214 th	209 th	195 th	214 th	213 th
Bromley	176	170 th	192 nd	230 rd	223 rd
LB Sutton	186th	186th	188th	227th	226th
Kingston	262 nd	285 th	195 th	270 nd	273 rd
Richmond	273 rd	275 th	195 th	297 th	295 th

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) May 2019

Borough rankings against other LONDON BOROUGHES for key social deprivation indicators based on IMD 2019					
Borough	Rank of Extent for London Boroughs (1 to 33)	Rank of Local Concentration for London Boroughs (1 to 33)	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England for London Boroughs (1 to 33)	Rank of Average Rank for London Boroughs (1 to 33)	Rank of Average IMD Score for London Boroughs (1 to 33)
Croydon	14 th	9 th	12 th	17 th	15 th
Wandsworth	27 th	27 th	27 th	23 rd	24 th
Merton	29 th	29 th	31 st	29 th	29 th
Bromley	23 rd	20 th	21 st	31 st	30 th
LB Sutton	25th	24th	17th	30th	31st
Kingston	32 nd	32 nd	32 nd	32 nd	32 nd
Richmond	33 rd	33 rd	33 rd	33 rd	33 rd

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) May 2019

Life Expectancy and Health

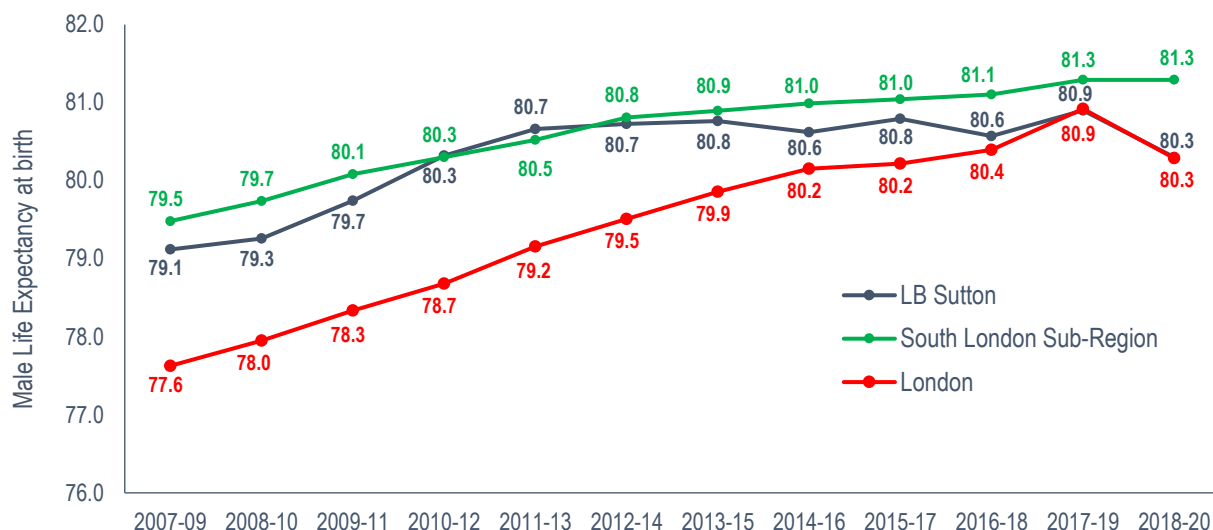
3.21 Life Expectancy, Healthy Life Expectancy and Disability Free Life Expectancy

Indicator	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	Change 2017-19 to 2018-20
Male life expectancy at birth in LB Sutton	80.8 years	80.6 years	80.9 years	80.3 years	- 0.6 years ↓
Female life expectancy at birth in LB Sutton	84.3 years	83.9 years	84.3 years	84.0 years	- 0.3 years ↓

Source: Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Local Areas in England and Wales 2018-20: ONS January 2023⁴⁹

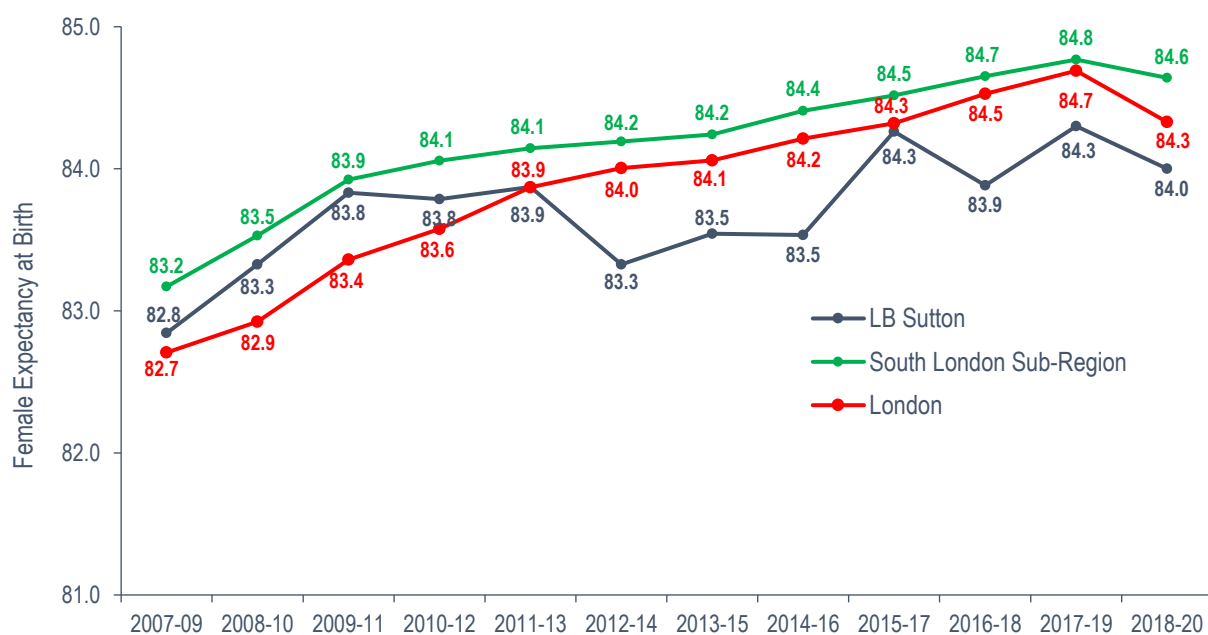
⁴⁹ ONS Life Expectancy at birth and at age 65 dataset is available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthstatelifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareas/current>. The 2018-20 dataset is the most recent available as of January 2023

Figure 3.16 Male Life Expectancy at Birth in LB Sutton and South London 2007-09 to 2018-20



Source: Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Local Areas in England and Wales 2018-20 ONS January 2021

Figure 3.17: Female Life Expectancy at Birth in LB Sutton and South London 2007-09 to 2018-20



Source: Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Local Areas in England and Wales 2018-20 ONS September 2021

Indicator	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	Change 2017-19 to 2018-20
HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY⁵⁰					
Male healthy life expectancy at birth in LB Sutton	69.8 years	65.2 years	67.3 years	66.3 years	- 1.0 years ↓
Female healthy life expectancy at birth in LB Sutton	66.4 years	65.6 years	65.6 years	68.5 years	no change
DISABILITY-FREE LIFE EXPECTANCY³¹					
Male disability-free life exp. at birth in LB Sutton	71.2 years	67.3 years	66.0 years	67.3 years	+ 1.3 years ↑
Female disability-free life exp. at birth in LB Sutton	66.0 years	64.1 years	63.2 years	64.3 years	+ 1.1 years ↑
Source: Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth and Disability Free Life Expectancy at Birth 2018[-]20: ONS March 2022					

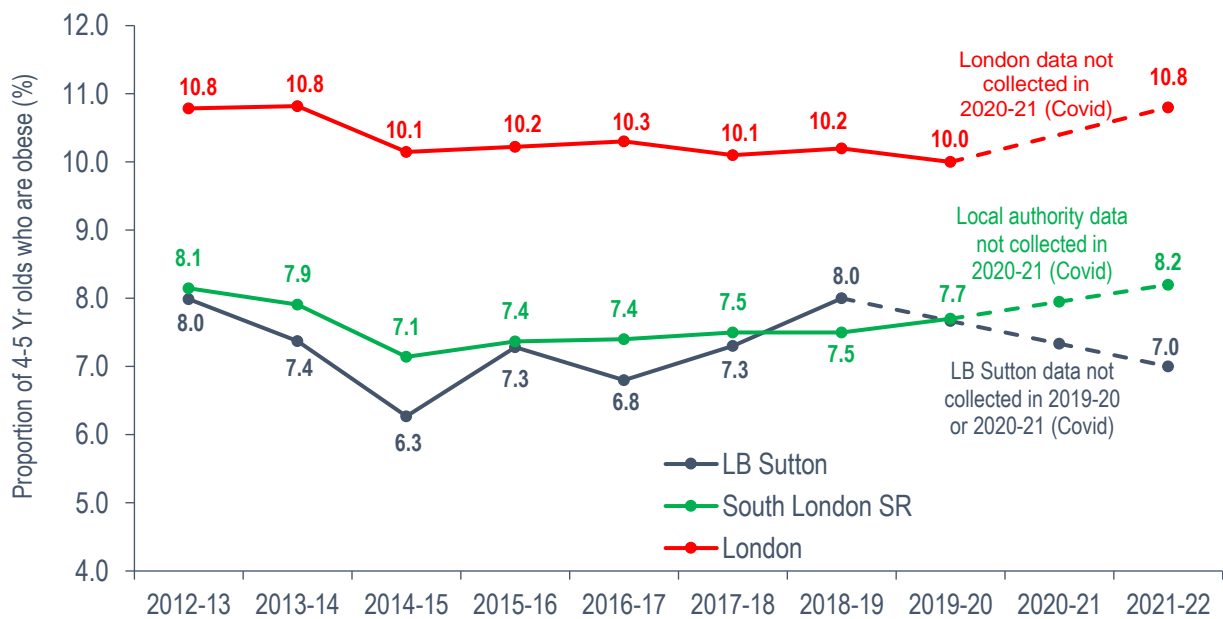
⁵⁰ healthy and disability-free life expectancy data at birth for males and females is available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthstatelifeexpectancyallagesuk>

3.22 Obesity⁵¹

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Change 2018-19 to 2021-22 (3yr)
CHILD OBESITY					
Obese 4-5 year olds in LB Sutton	8.0%	not available ⁵²	not available	7.0%	-1.0% pts ↓
Obese 10-11 year olds in LB Sutton	19.8%	17.7%	not available	21.1%	+1.3% pts ↑
ADULT OBESITY					
Proportion of adults (18+) overweight/obese in LB	62.9%	61.5%	not available	62.8%	-0.1% ↓

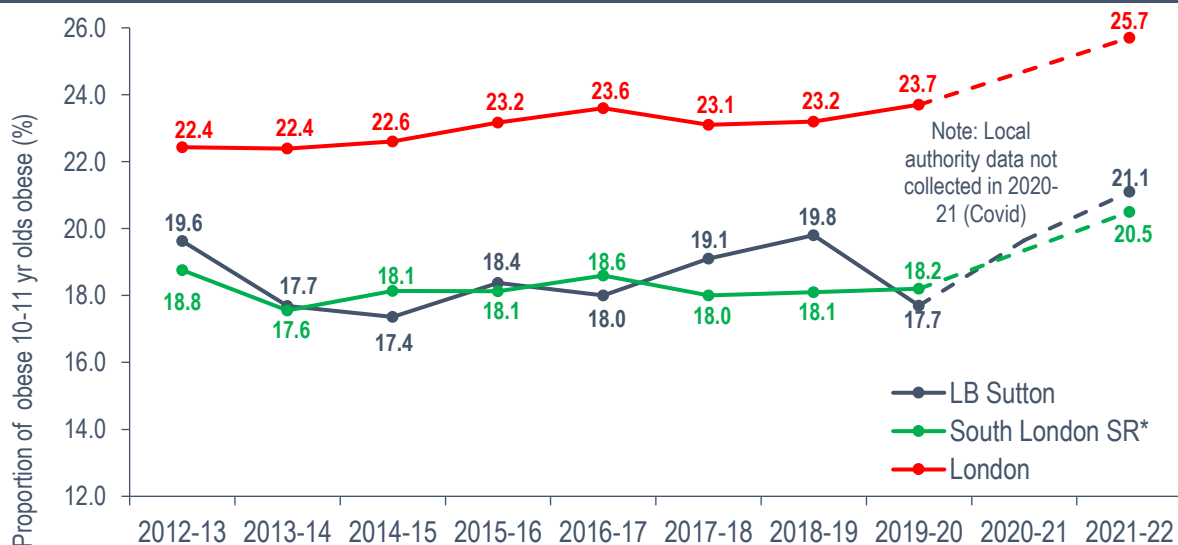
Source: National Child Measurement Programme, Department of Health: November 2022

Figure 3.18: Obese 4-5 Year Olds (Reception) in LB Sutton, Sth London Sub-Region and London 2012-13 to 2021-22



Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), Department of Health November 2022

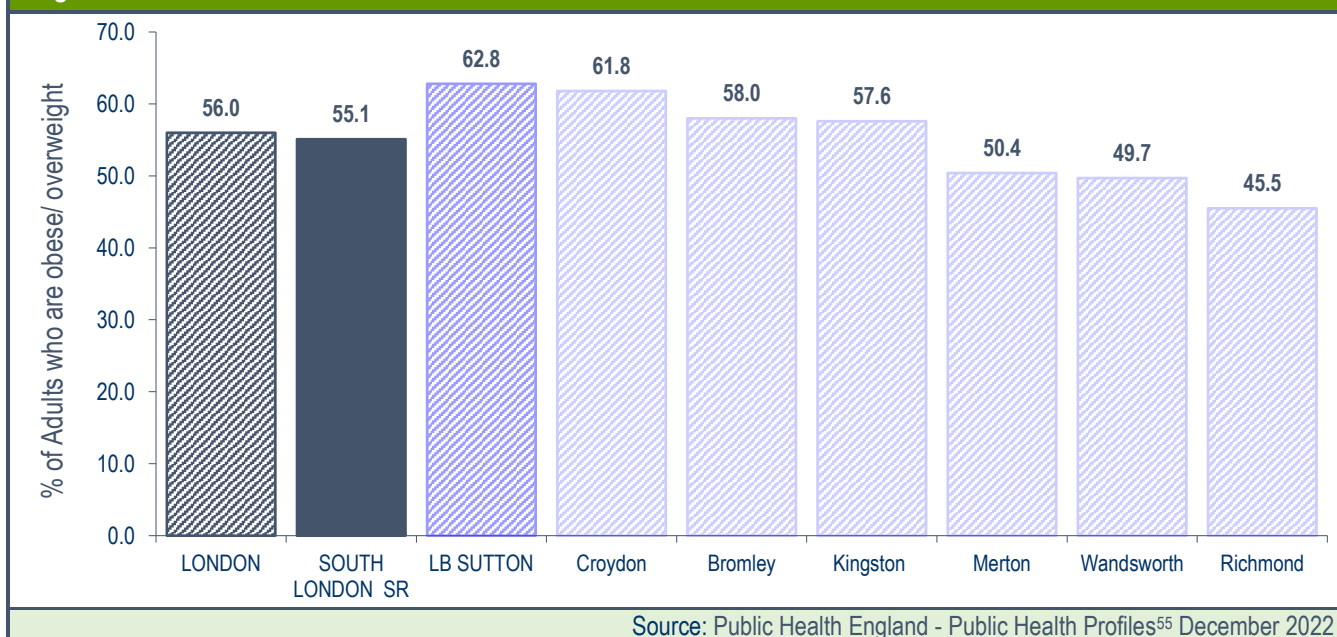
Figure 3.19: Obese 10-11 Year Olds in LB Sutton, South London Sub-Region and London 2013-14 to 2021-22



⁵¹ obesity data from the Department of Health Cross-Government Obesity Unit NCMP Dataset is available via the London Datastore at <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/prevalence-childhood-obesity-borough>

⁵² data for 4-5 year olds (R) in LB Sutton not available for 2019-20 or 2020-21 due to the Covid pandemic *NOTE: SLSR average excludes Wandsworth and LB Sutton

Figure 3.20: Proportion of adults (18+) who are overweight⁵³ and/or obese⁵⁴ for LB Sutton, South London Sub-Region and London 2021 -22



3.23 Health and Disability Deprivation (ID 2019)

Indicator	ID 2010	ID 2015	ID 2019
HEALTH AND DISABILITY DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): RANKING COMPARED TO OTHER LAs IN ENGLAND & LONDON			
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 317 local authority areas in England based on ID2019 'rank of average score' (1 st = most deprived and 317 th = least deprived)	Data not available	211 th most deprived in England	232 rd most deprived in England ↑
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 33 London Boroughs based on ID2019 'rank of average score'	Data not available	10 th least deprived in London	11 th least deprived (after Merton, City, Redbridge, Westminster, Bromley, Kingston, Harrow, Barnet, K&C, Richmond) ↑
HEALTH AND DISABILITY DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): RANKING OF LSOAs IN LB SUTTON COMPARED TO ALL OTHER LSOAs IN ENGLAND			
Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in LB Sutton ranked in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England ⁵⁶	3 out of 121	3 out of 121	3 out of 121 Beddington South (2) and Sutton Central (1)
LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	2 out of 121	2 out of 121	None
LSOAs ranked within the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England	46 out of 121	43 out of 121	50 out of 121 ↑
HEALTH AND DISABILITY DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): CHANGE IN RANKING FOR LSOAs IN LB SUTTON SINCE 2015			
LSOAs becoming less deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving up at least one decile)	n/a		54 out of 121 ↑ - up one decile: 39 - up two deciles: 12 - up three deciles: 3
LSOAs maintaining their relative ranking since 2015 (deciles)	n/a		52 out of 121
LSOAs becoming more deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving down at least one decile)	n/a		15 out of 121 ↓ - down one decile: 13 - down two deciles: 2
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) May 2019			

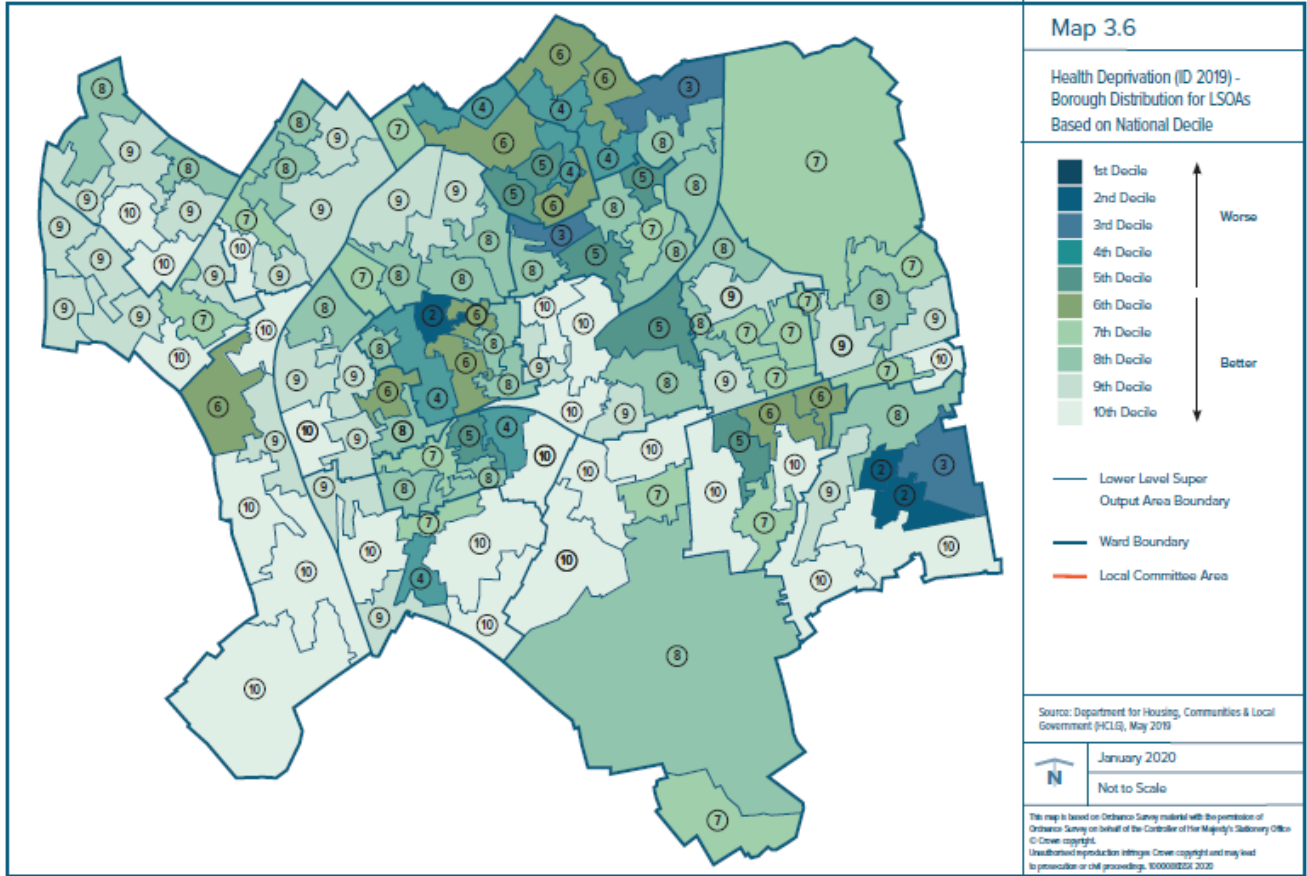
⁵³ an individual is defined as overweight where he or she has a Body Mass Index (BMI) of greater than or equal to 25 but less than 30kg/m²

⁵⁴ an individual is defined as obese where he or she has BMI of greater than or equal to 30kg/m²

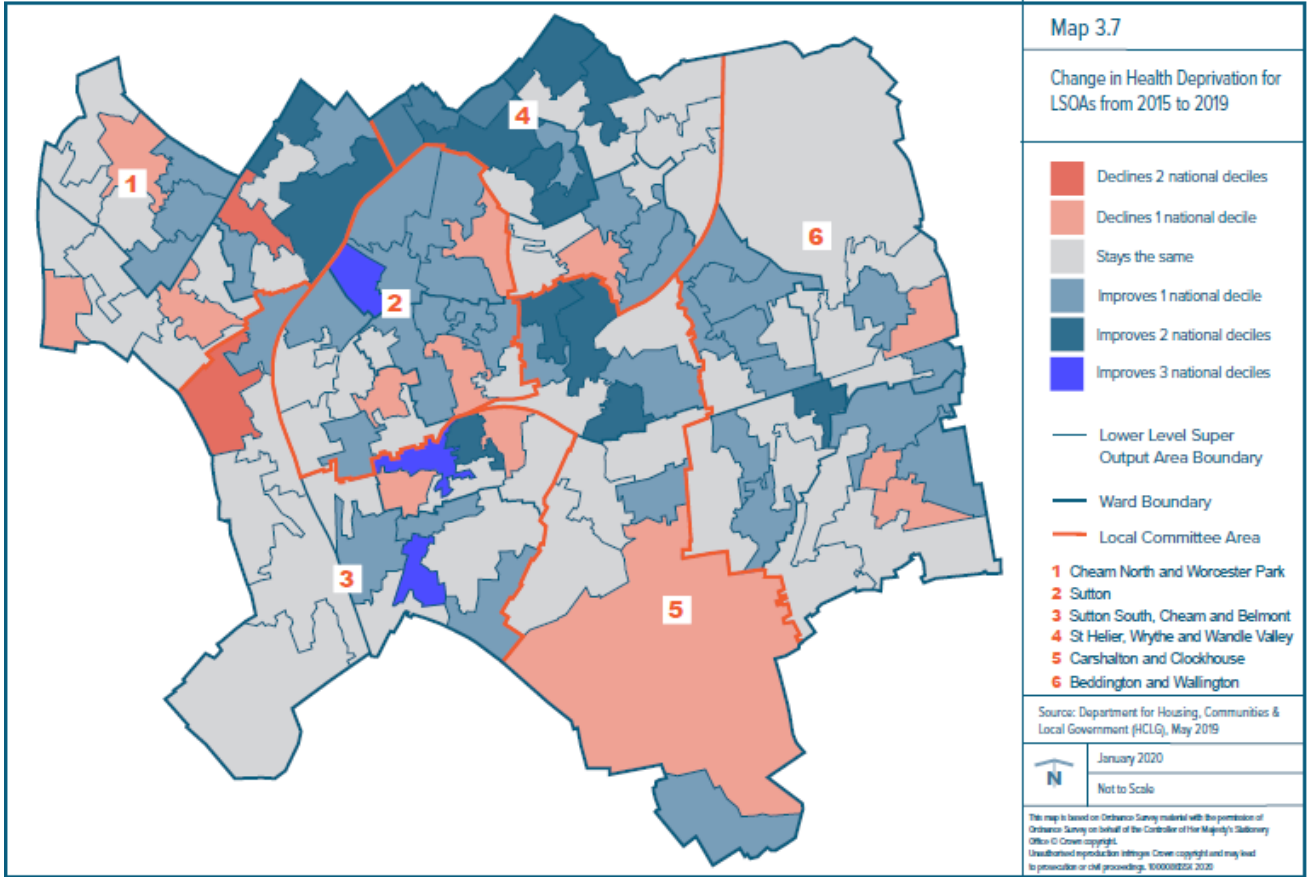
⁵⁵ Public Health Profiles are available at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/obesity#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000029/iid/93088/age/168/sex/4>

⁵⁶ there are 32,844 lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in England

Map 3.6 Health and Disability Deprivation (ID2019) – Borough distribution based on national decile for lower layer super output areas (LSOAs)



Map 3.7 Change in Health and Disability Deprivation for LSOAs from 2015 to 2019



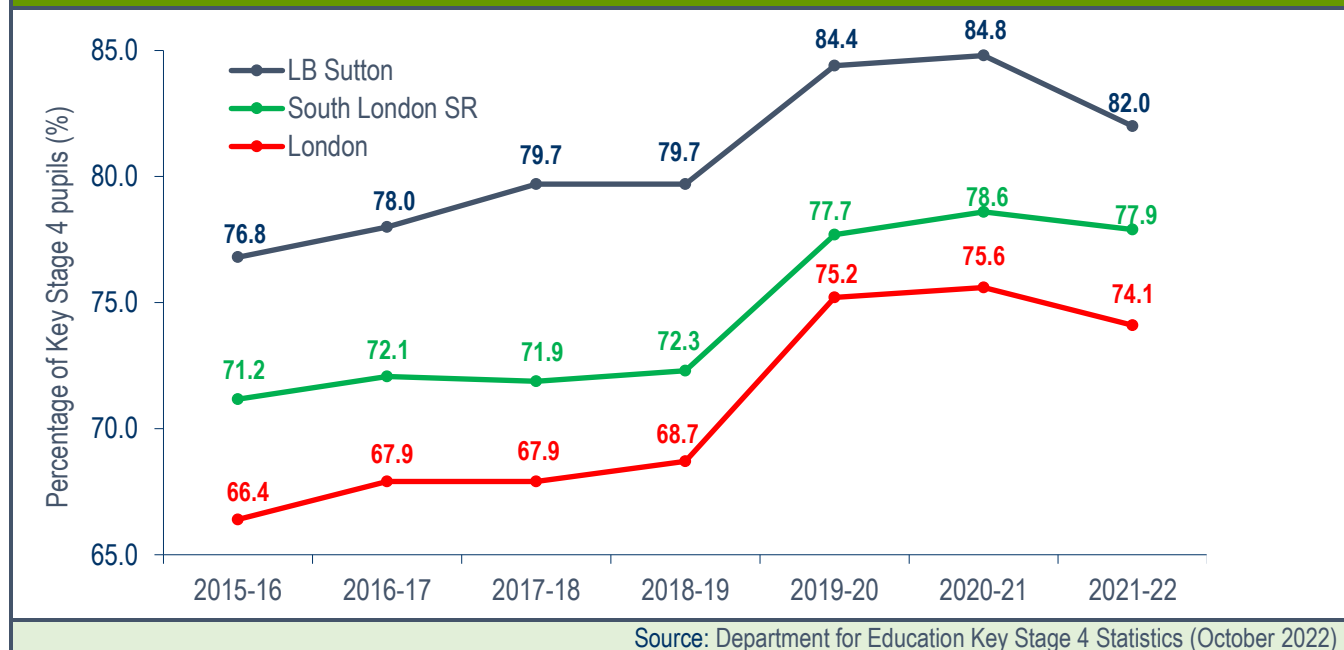
Educational Attainment

3.24 Pupils achieving GCSE grades 4-9 (formerly A*-C) for English and Maths⁵⁷

Indicator	2020-21	2021-22	Change
Proportion of Key Stage 4 pupils attending schools in LB Sutton achieving GCSE grades 4-9 (formerly grades A*-C) for both English and Maths (%)	84.8%	82.0%	-2.8% pts ↓

Source: Department for Education Key Stage 4 Statistics October 2022

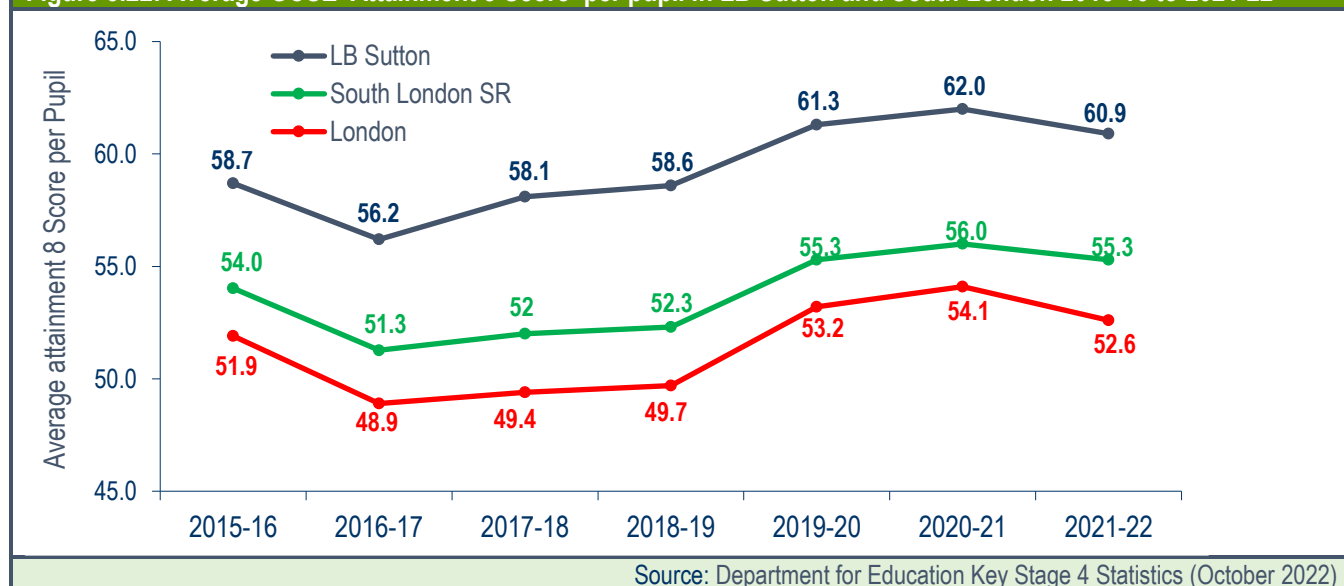
Figure 3.21: Proportion of Key Stage 4 pupils achieving GCSE grades 4-9 (formerly grades A*-C) in LB Sutton and South London 2015-16 to 2021-22



3.25 Average GCSE 'Attainment 8' scores for pupils at borough schools

Indicator	2020-21	2021-22	Change
Average 'Attainment 8' Score ⁵⁸ per Key Stage 4 pupil attending schools in LBS	62.0%	60.9%	-1.1% pts ↓

Figure 3.22: Average GCSE 'Attainment 8 Score' per pupil in LB Sutton and South London 2015-16 to 2021-22



⁵⁷ GCSE statistics are available at <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/gcse-results-by-borough> (the Government's GCSE grading system introduced in 2016-17 scores each subject from 9-1, rather than A*-G, with Grade 9 being the highest grade.) The 2019-20 data includes 'contextual value added measures' due to the pandemic

⁵⁸ the Attainment 8 score is a measure of a pupil's average GCSE grade across a set suite of eight subjects

3.26 Qualifications of Borough Residents (Aged 16-64)

Indicator	2020	2021	Change 2020 to 2021
NVQ LEVEL 2 QUALIFICATIONS OR ABOVE			
NVQ Level 4 Qualifications (Degree level or above)	55.2%	53.6%	- 1.6% pts ↓
NVQ Level 3 Qualifications or above (2+ A-levels or equivalent)	69.5%	70.5%	+1.0% pts ↑
NVQ Level 2 Qualifications or above (5+ GCSEs or equivalent)	81.8%	84.2%	+ 2.4% pts ↑
NVQ LEVEL 1 QUALIFICATIONS OR ABOVE			
NVQ Level 1 Qualifications or above (1-4 GCSEs or equivalent)	88.0%	89.1%	+1.1% pts ↑
Level 1 Qualifications only (1-4 GCSEs or equivalent)	6.2%	4.9%	-1.3% pts ↓
OTHER QUALIFICATIONS ONLY			
Other Qualifications only (vocational or foreign)	6.0%	5.6%	+ 0.4% pts ↓
AT LEAST ONE QUALIFICATION			
At least one qualification (of any sort)	94.0%	94.7%	+ 0.7% pts ↑
NO QUALIFICATIONS			
No Qualifications	6.0%	5.3%	- 0.7% pts ↓

Source: NOMIS and London Datastore January 2023

Figure 3.23: Residents aged 16+ with Level 2 or Above NVQ Qualifications in LB Sutton and South London Sub-Region 2021

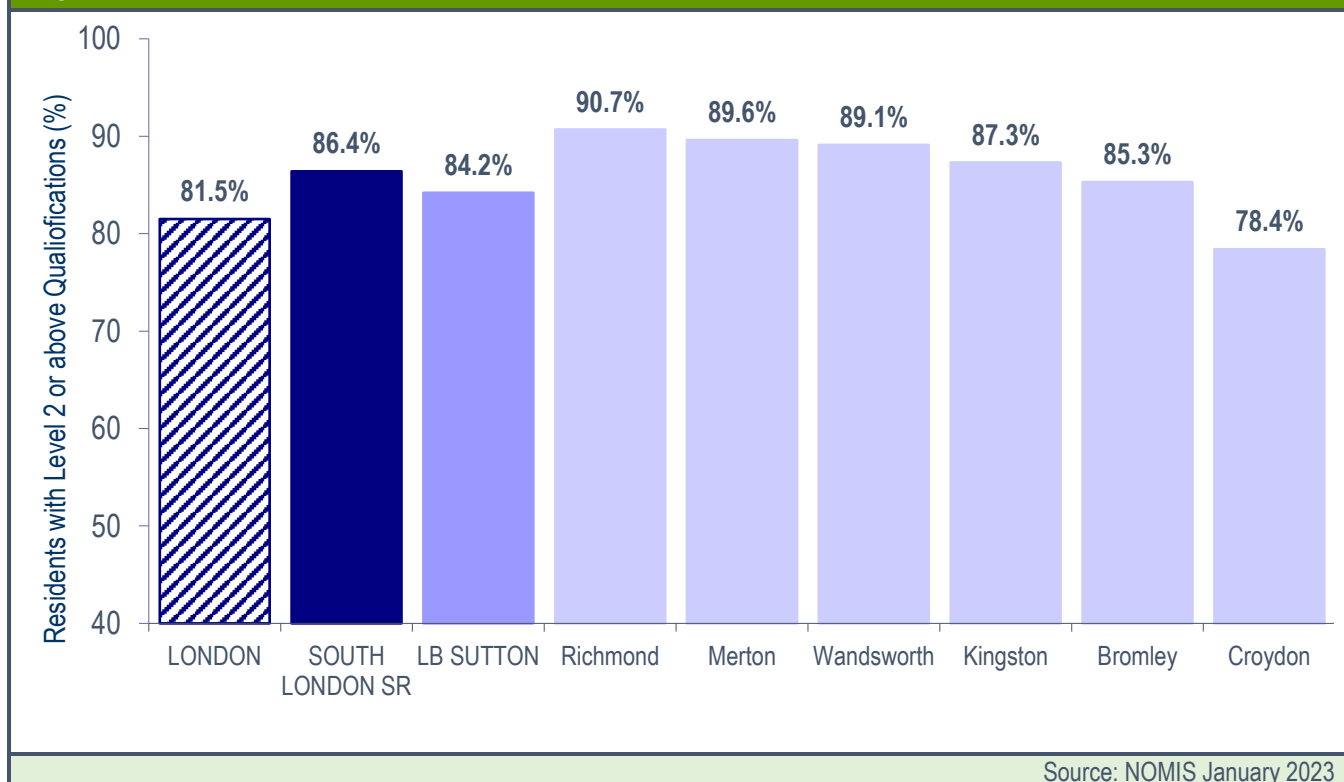
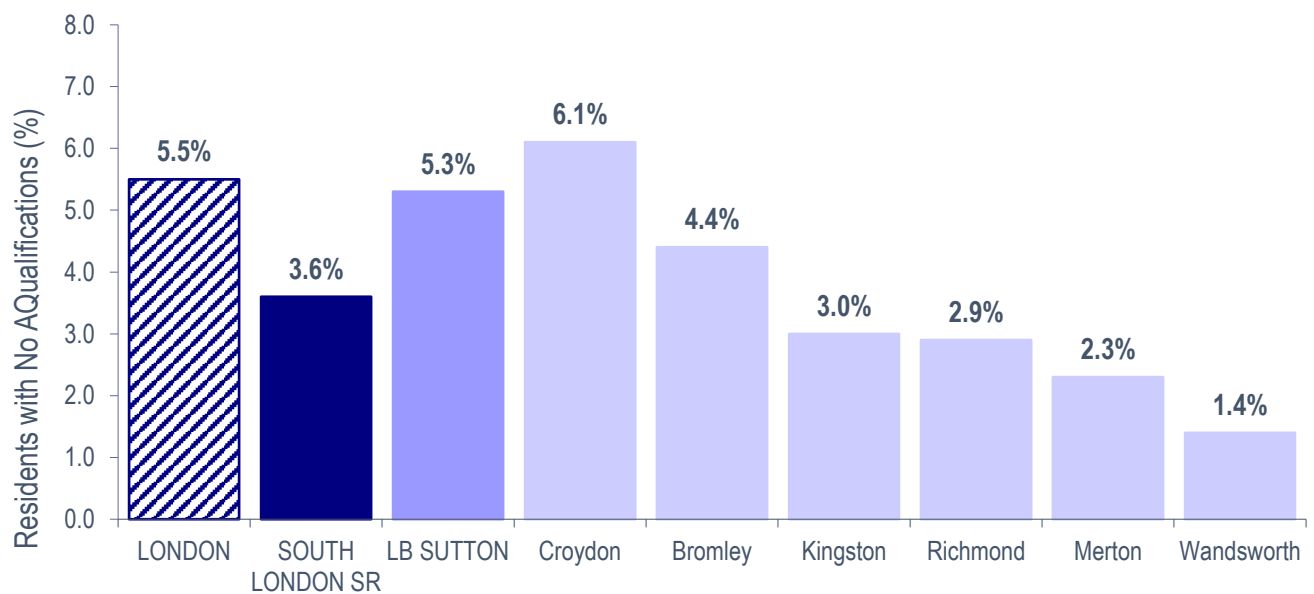


Figure 3.24: Proportion of Residents aged 16+ with no qualifications in LB Sutton and South London SR 2021



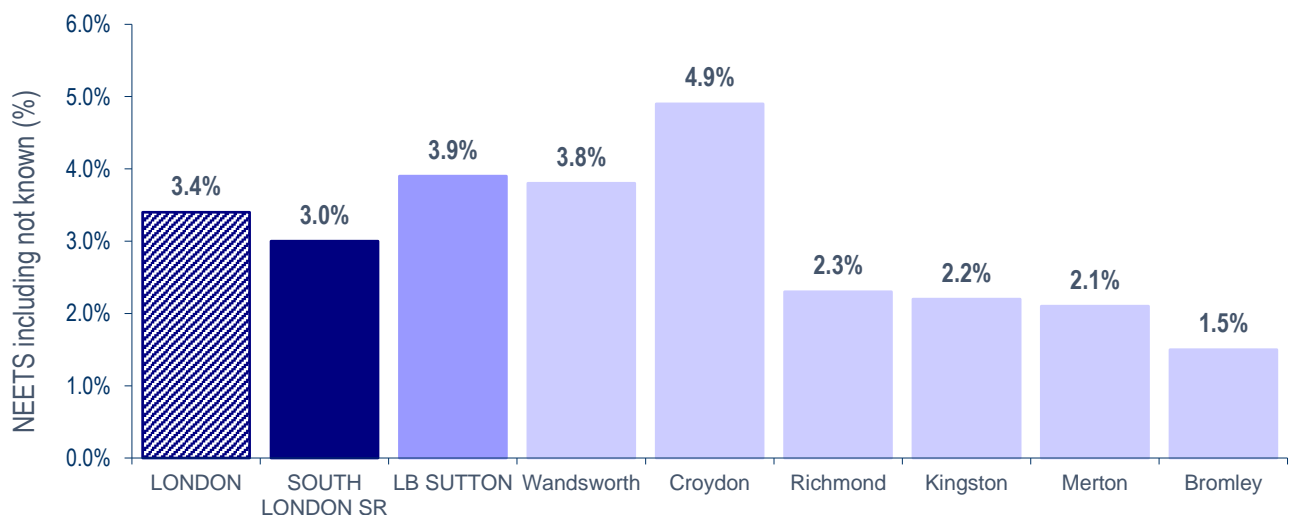
Source: NOMIS January 2023

3.27 Residents 16-17 who are 'NEET' (Not in Education, Employment or Training)

Indicator	2021	2022	Change 2021-22
Number of 16 and 17 year olds in LB Sutton known to the local authority	4,840	4,864	+24 ↑
Number of 16 and 17 year olds in LB Sutton who are 'NEET' or 'not known'	160	190	+30 ↑
Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in LB Sutton "NEET" or 'not known'	3.2%	3.9%	+0.7% pts ↑

Source: Department for Education December 2022⁵⁹

Figure 3.25: Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds who are 'NEET' in 2022 (including 'not known')



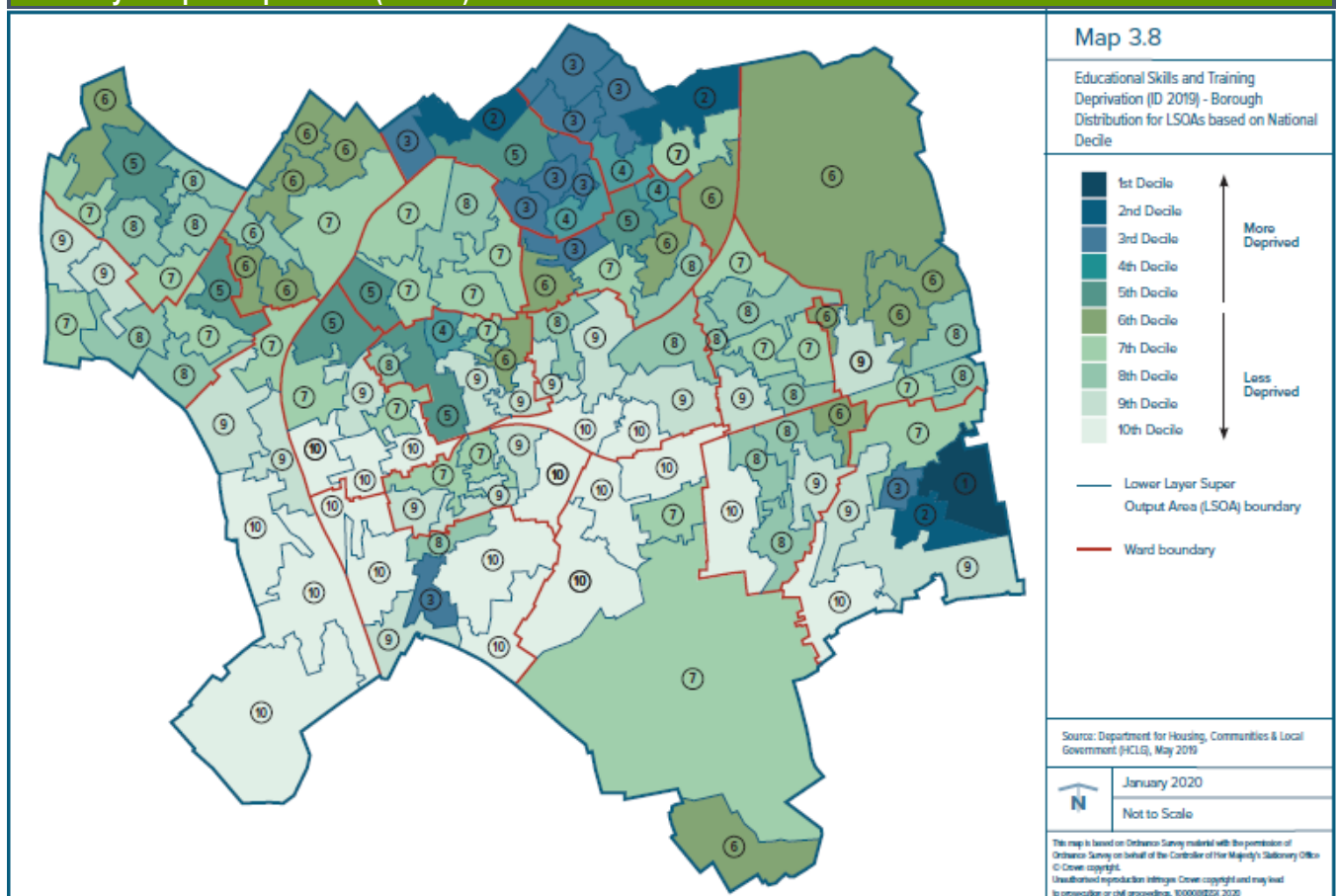
Source: Department for Education December 2022

⁵⁹ data on the number and proportion of 16 and 17 year olds who are known to the local authority and NEET/ unknown are published by DoE and available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-and-participation-local-authority-figures>

3.28 Educational Skills and Training Deprivation (ID 2019)

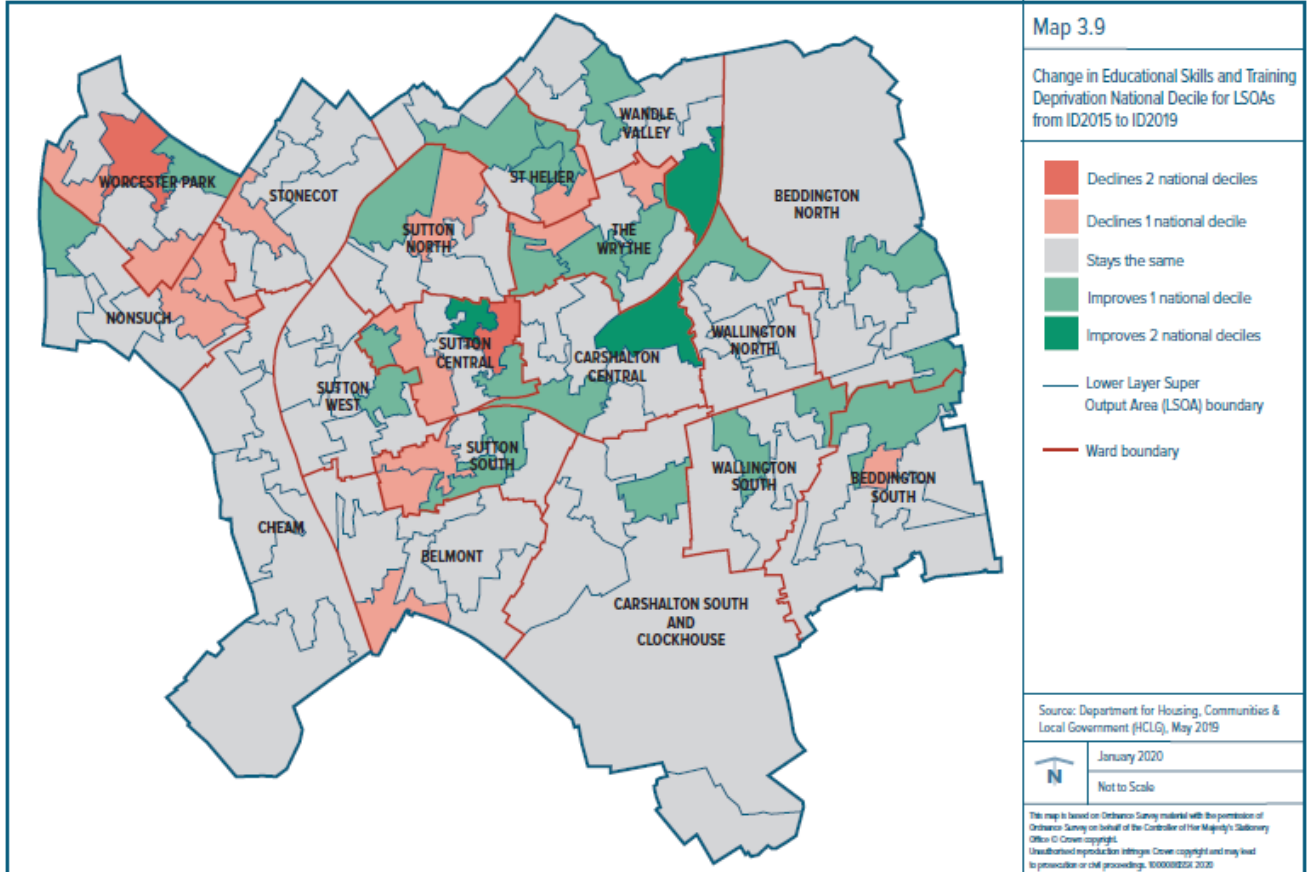
Indicator	ID 2010	ID 2015	ID 2019
EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): RANKING COMPARED TO OTHER LAs IN ENGLAND AND LONDON			
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 317 local authority areas in England based on ID2019 'rank of average score' (1 st = most deprived and 317 th = least deprived)	196 th most deprived in England	267 th most deprived in England	263 rd ↓ most deprived in England
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 33 London Boroughs based on ID2019 'rank of average score'	Data not available	15 th least deprived in London	16 th ↑ least deprived in London)
EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): RANKING OF LSOAs COMPARED TO ALL OTHER LSOAs IN ENGLAND			
Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in LB Sutton ranked in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England ⁶⁰	9 out of 121	7 out of 121	4 out of 121 ↓ Bedd Sth (2); Wandle Valley (1); St Helier (1)
LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	2 out of 121	1 out of 121 Beddington South	1 out of 121 Beddington South
LSOAs ranked within the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England	39 out of 121	35 out of 121	38 out of 121 ↑
EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): CHANGE IN RANKING FOR LSOAs IN LB SUTTON SINCE ID 2015			
LSOAs becoming less deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving up at least one decile)	n/a		26 out of 121 ↑ - up one decile: 23 - up two deciles: 3
LSOAs maintaining their relative ranking since 2015 (deciles)	n/a		79 out of 121
LSOAs becoming more deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving down at least one decile)	n/a		16 out of 121 ↓ - down one decile: 14 - down two deciles: 2
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) May 2019			

Map 3.8 Educational Skills and Training Deprivation (ID2019) – Borough distribution based on national decile for lower layer super output areas (LSOAs)



⁶⁰ there are 32,844 lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in England

Map 3.9 Change in Educational Skills and Training Deprivation for LSOAs from 2015 to 2019



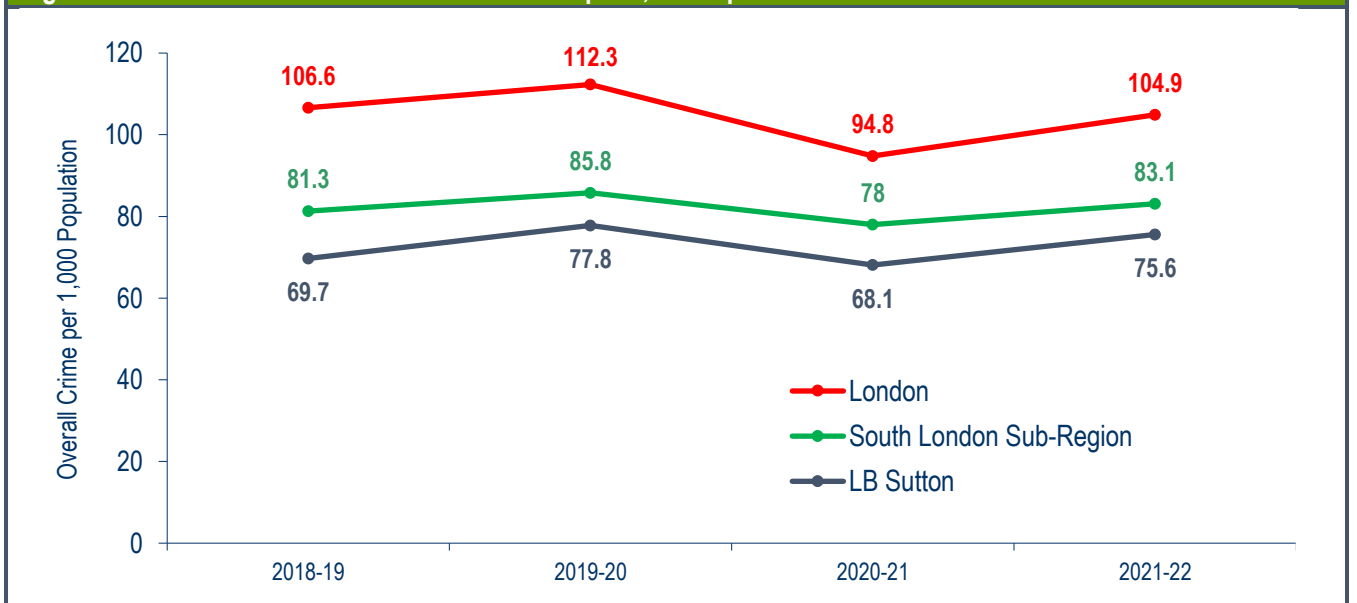
Crime

3.29 Crime Rate

Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Annual Change
Recorded offences in LBS per 1,000 pop. and (total)	77.8 (16,169)	68.1 (14,153)	75.6 (15,708)	+7.5 (+1,555) ↓

Source Metropolitan Police⁶¹

Figure 3.26 Overall Recorded Crime in LB Sutton per 1,000 Population 2011-12 to 2020-21



Source: Metropolitan Police Crime Data Dashboard December 2022

⁶¹ Metropolitan Police Crime Data Dashboard at <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/>

3.30 Crime Deprivation (ID 2019)⁶²

Indicator	ID 2010	ID 2015	ID 2019
CRIME DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): BOROUGH RANKING COMPARED TO OTHER LAs IN ENGLAND AND LONDON			
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 317 local authority areas in England based on ID2019 'rank of average score' (1 st = most deprived and 317 th = least deprived)	n/a	91st most deprived in England	172nd ↑ most deprived in England
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 33 London Boroughs based on ID2019 'rank of average score'	10th least deprived in London	6th least deprived in London	3rd ↓ least deprived in London (after City and Kingston)
CRIME DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): RANKING OF LSOAs COMPARED TO ALL OTHER LSOAs IN ENGLAND			
Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in LB Sutton ranked in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England for Educational Skills and Training deprivation ⁶³	11 of 121	19 out of 121	6 out of 121 ↓ St Helier (3), Beddington South (1), Wandle Valley (1) and Sutton Central (1)
LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	2 of 121	3 out of 121 In: St Helier (1), Beddington South (1), Sutton Central (1)	None ↓
LSOAs ranked within the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England	10 of 121	4 out of 121	16 out of 121 ↑
CRIME DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): CHANGE IN RANKING FOR LSOAs IN LB SUTTON SINCE ID 2015			
LSOAs becoming less deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving up at least one decile)	n/a		5 out of 121 ↑ - up one decile: 4 - up two deciles: 1
LSOAs maintaining their relative ranking since 2015 (deciles)	n/a		22 out of 121
LSOAs becoming more deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving down at least one decile)	n/a		94 out of 121 ↓ - down one decile: 41 - down two deciles: 31 - down three deciles: 18 - down four deciles: 4
Source: Indices of Deprivation (ID3029), Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) May 2019			

Employment

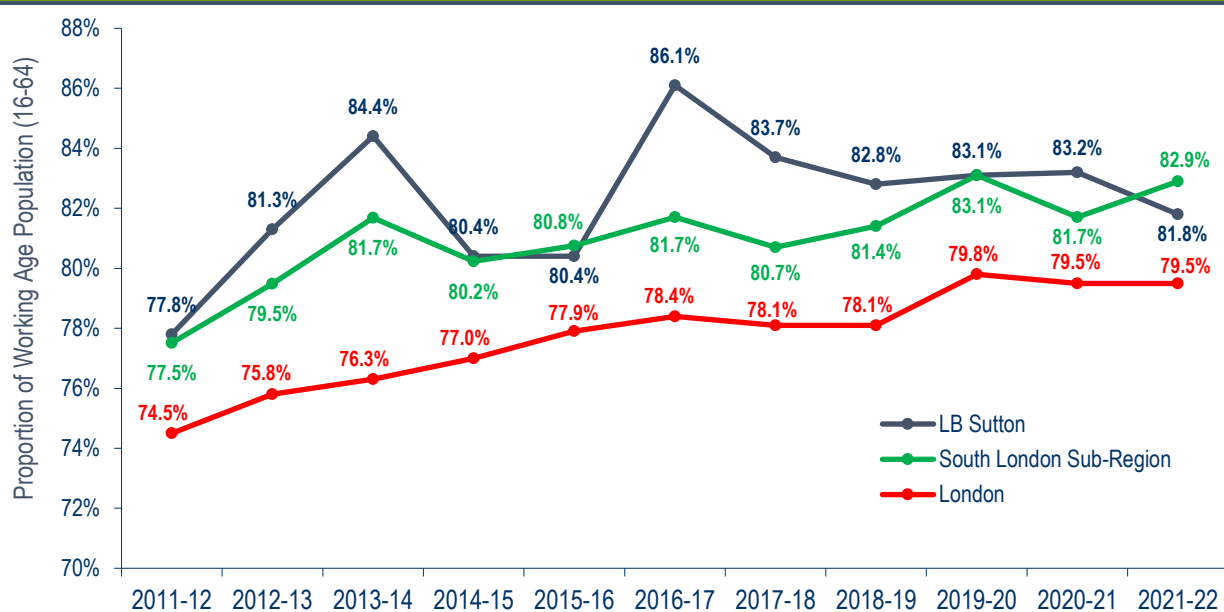
3.31 Economic Activity – Borough Residents

Indicator	2020-21	2021-22	Change 2020-21 to 2021-22
ALL BOROUGH RESIDENTS OF WORKING AGE			
Total number of LB Sutton residents of working age (aged 16-64)	131,700	131,000	-700 ↓
Number who are economically active	109,600	107,200	-2,400 ↓
Percentage who are economically active	83.3%	81.8%	+1.5% pts ↑
MALES OF WORKING AGE			
Number of male residents of working age (aged 16-64)	64,700	62,100	-2,600 ↓
Number of male residents who are economically active	56,000	54,700	-1,300 ↓
Percentage of male residents who are economically active	86.7%	88.1%	+1.4% pts ↓
FEMALES OF WORKING AGE			
Number of female residents of working age (aged 16-64)	67,000	68,900	+1,900 ↑
Number of female residents who are economically active	53,600	52,400	-1,200 ↓
Percentage of female residents who are economically active	80.0%	76.2%	-3.8% pts ↓
Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS January 2023			

⁶² the Index of Deprivation (ID), prepared by the Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (CLG), is the Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas and neighbourhoods in England

⁶³ there are 32,844 lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in England

Figure 3.27: Proportion of working age population aged 16-64 who are economically active in LB Sutton and South London 2012-13 to 2021-22



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS January 2023

3.32 Employment by Occupation – Economically Active Residents Aged 16-64

Occupation	LB Sutton 2021 (%)	LB Sutton 2022 (%)	Change in % 2021 to 2022	London 2022
Managers and Senior Officials	12.0% (12,600)	11.3% (11,800)	-0.7 % pts	12.8%
Professional Occupations	29.5% (30,800)	32.9% (34,200)	+3.4 % pts	33.1%
Associate Professional and Technical	16.8% (17,600)	14.9% (15,500)	-1.9 % pts	16.8%
Administrative and Secretarial	11.4% (12,000)	8.6% (8,900)	-2.8 % pts	9.9%
Skilled Trades	10.5% (11,000)	9.6% (10,000)	-0.9 % pts	5.3%
Personal Service (e.g. caring and leisure)	7.0% (7,300)	9.1% (9,500)	+2.1 % pts	6.4%
Sales and Other Customer Services	4.3% (4,500)	3.1% (3,200)	-1.2 % pts	5.1%
Process Plant and Machines Operatives	3.3% (3,400)	3.7% (3,800)	+0.4 % pts	3.1%
Elementary Occupations	5.2% (5,400)	6.1% (6,300)	+0.9 % pts	7.0%

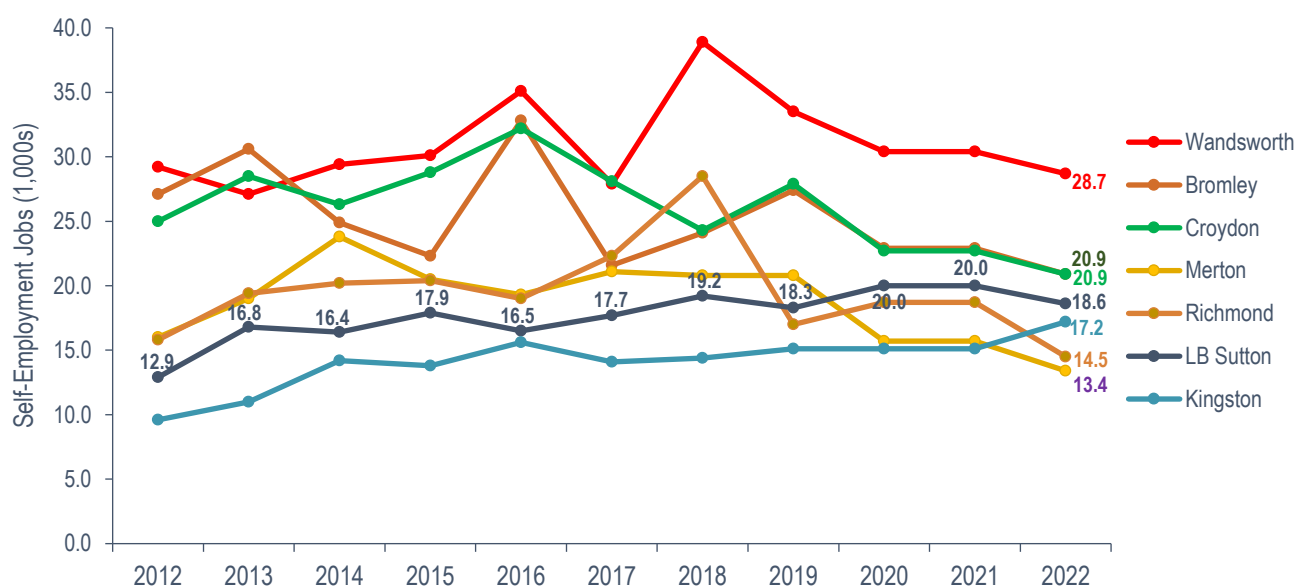
Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS January 2023

3.33 Self-Employment

Indicator	2021	2022	Change 2021-22
LB SUTTON			
Number of residents who are self-employed (12 months to March)	20,000	18,600	-1,400 (-7.0%) ↓
Self-employed residents as % of working age population (16-64)	15.2%	14.2%	-1.0% pts ↓
Self-employed residents as % of economically active pop. (16-64)	18.3%	17.4%	-0.9% pts ↓
SOUTH LONDON SUB-REGION (overall)			
Number of residents who are self-employed (12 months to March)	145,500	134,200	-11,300 (-7.8%) ↓
Self-employed residents as % of working age population (16-64)	12.0%	11.0%	-1.0% pts ↓
Self-employed residents as % of economically active pop. (16-64)	14.6%	13.2%	-1.4% pts ↓
LONDON			
Number of residents who are self-employed (12 months to March)	680,600	676,400	-4,200 (-0.6%) ↓
Self-employed residents as % of working age population (16-64)	11.1%	11.0%	-0.1% pts ↓
Self-employed residents as % of economically active pop. (16-64)	14.0%	13.9%	-0.1% pts ↓

Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS November 2020

Figure 3.28 Self-Employment Jobs in LB Sutton and other South London Boroughs 2012 to 2022



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS January 2023

3.34 Employee Jobs by Industry in LB Sutton

Employee Job Type	LB Sutton 2020		LB Sutton 2021		LONDON 2021 % Employee Jobs
	Employee jobs	% Employee jobs	Employee jobs	% Employee jobs	
TOTAL EMPLOYEE JOBS	69,000	100%	81,000	100%	100%
Full-time	44,000	63.8%	54,000	66.7%	74.1%
Part-time	25,000	36.2%	28,000	34.6%	25.9%
Manufacturing	1,750	2.5%	1,500	1.9%	2.1%
Construction	5,000	7.2%	6,000	7.4%	3.5%
Services	62,535	90.5%	76,060	90.7%	94.4%
Human Health & Social Work Activities	14,000	20.3%	13,000	16.0%	10.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	10,000	14.5%	10,000	12.3%	11.4%
Administrative & Support Service Activities	9,000	13.0%	19,000	23.5%	9.7%
Education	7,000	10.1%	7,000	8.6%	7.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	6,000	8.7%	6,000	7.4%	14.2%
Transportation & Storage	4,500	6.5%	4,500	5.6%	4.3%
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	3,500	5.1%	6,000	7.4%	7.4%
Information & Communication	2,000	2.9%	2,250	2.8%	8.4%
Public Administration:	1,750	2.5%	1,750	2.2%	4.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,500	2.2%	1,750	2.2%	2.8%
Financial & Insurance Activities	1,000	1.4%	1,250	1.5%	8.0%
Other Service Activities	1,250	1.8%	1,500	1.9%	2.5%
Real Estate Activities	800	1.2%	800	1.0%	2.5%
Energy and water	235	0.3%	260	0.3%	0.7%

Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS (based on BEIS Business Register and Employment Survey released 2021)

3.35 Job Density

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	Annual Change
Employee jobs (full time and part-time) per LB Sutton resident of working age (16-64) ⁶⁴	0.64	0.63	0.73	+0.10 ↑

Source: NOMIS website based on BEIS Survey (released September 2021) and ONS Mid-Year Estimates for 2021

Figure 3.29: Job Density in LB Sutton and other South London Boroughs 2021



3.36 Unemployment Rate and Out-of-Work Benefit Claimants

Indicator	March 2021	March 2022	Change
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
Unemployment rate ⁶⁵ in LB Sutton as a percentage of the economically active population (aged 16-64)	6.3% (6,900 out of 109,600)	5.2% (5,600 out of 107,200)	-1.1% pts ↓
Males unemployment rate in LB Sutton	6.4% (3,600 out of 56,000)	3.6% (2,000 out of 54,700)	-2.8% pts ↓
Female unemployment rate in LB Sutton	6.1% (3,300 out of 53,600)	6.9% (3,600 out of 52,400)	+ 0.8% ↑
BENEFIT CLAIMANTS ⁶⁶			
Benefit claimants in LB Sutton as a percentage of the economically active population (aged 16 plus)	6.9% (7,610 out of approx 109,600)	3.6% (3,980 out of approx 107,200)	-3.3% pts ↓

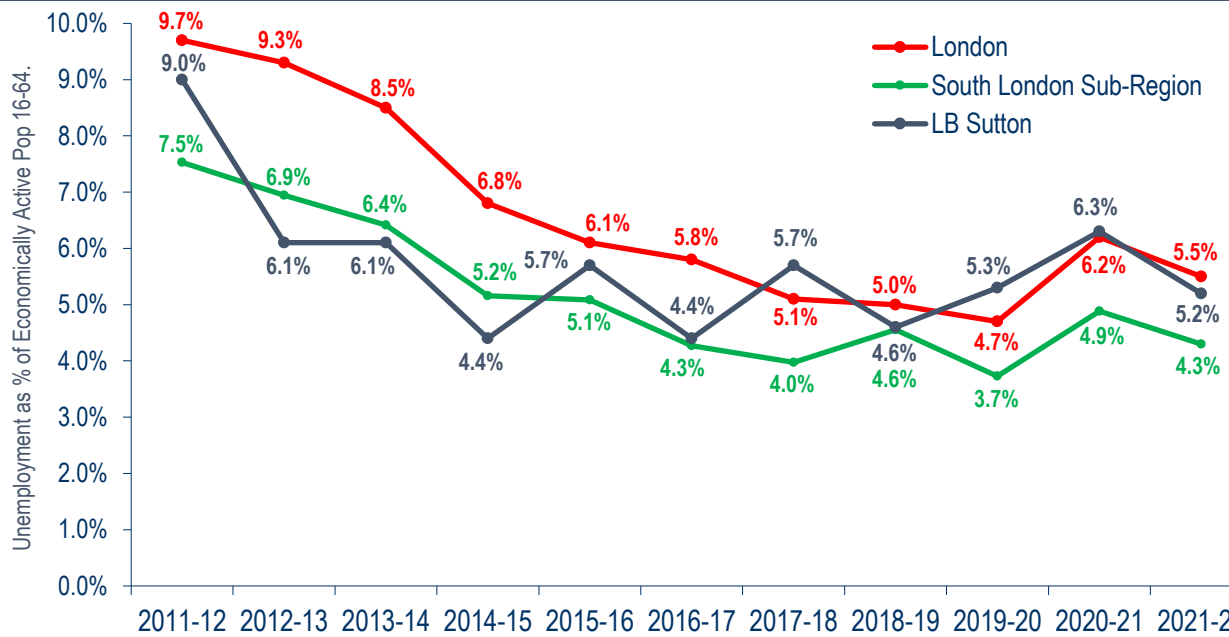
Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS January 2023

⁶⁴ the data presented in Table 3.35 and Figure 3.29 on 'jobs density' is based on the latest BEIS Business Register and Employment Survey 2022)

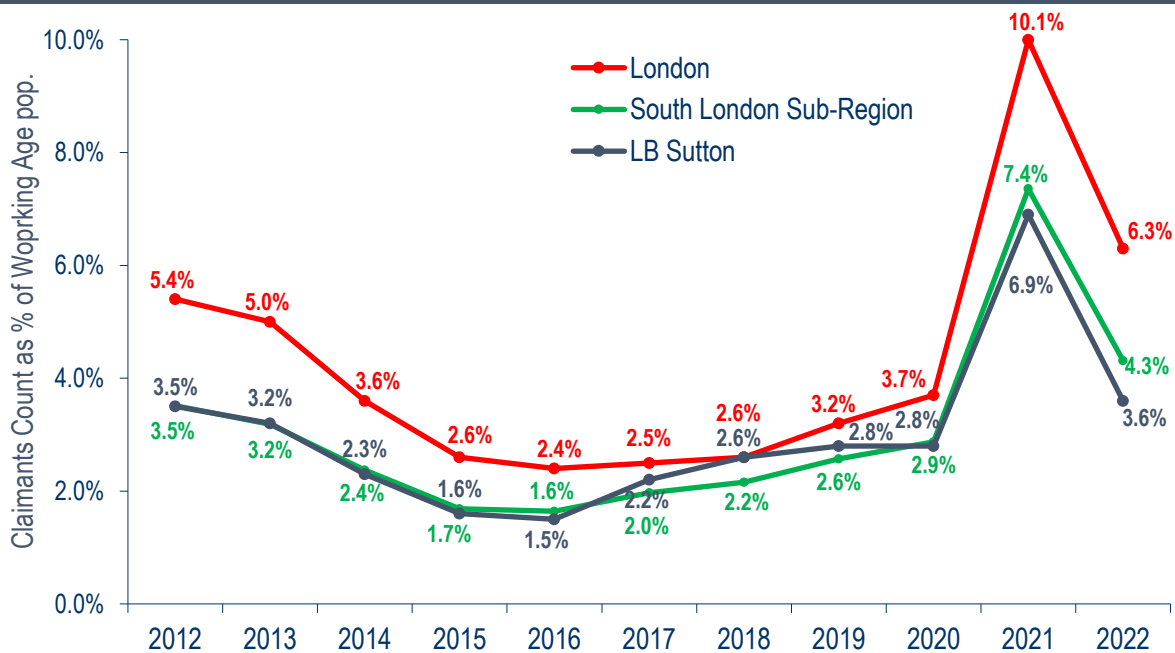
⁶⁵ the unemployment rate reported on the NOMIS website is based on a model-based methodology developed by the ONS which provides better estimates of the unemployed rate compared to small survey samples. This provides a more precise estimate compared to the Annual Population Survey (APS) .

⁶⁶ under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit is rolled out in further areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

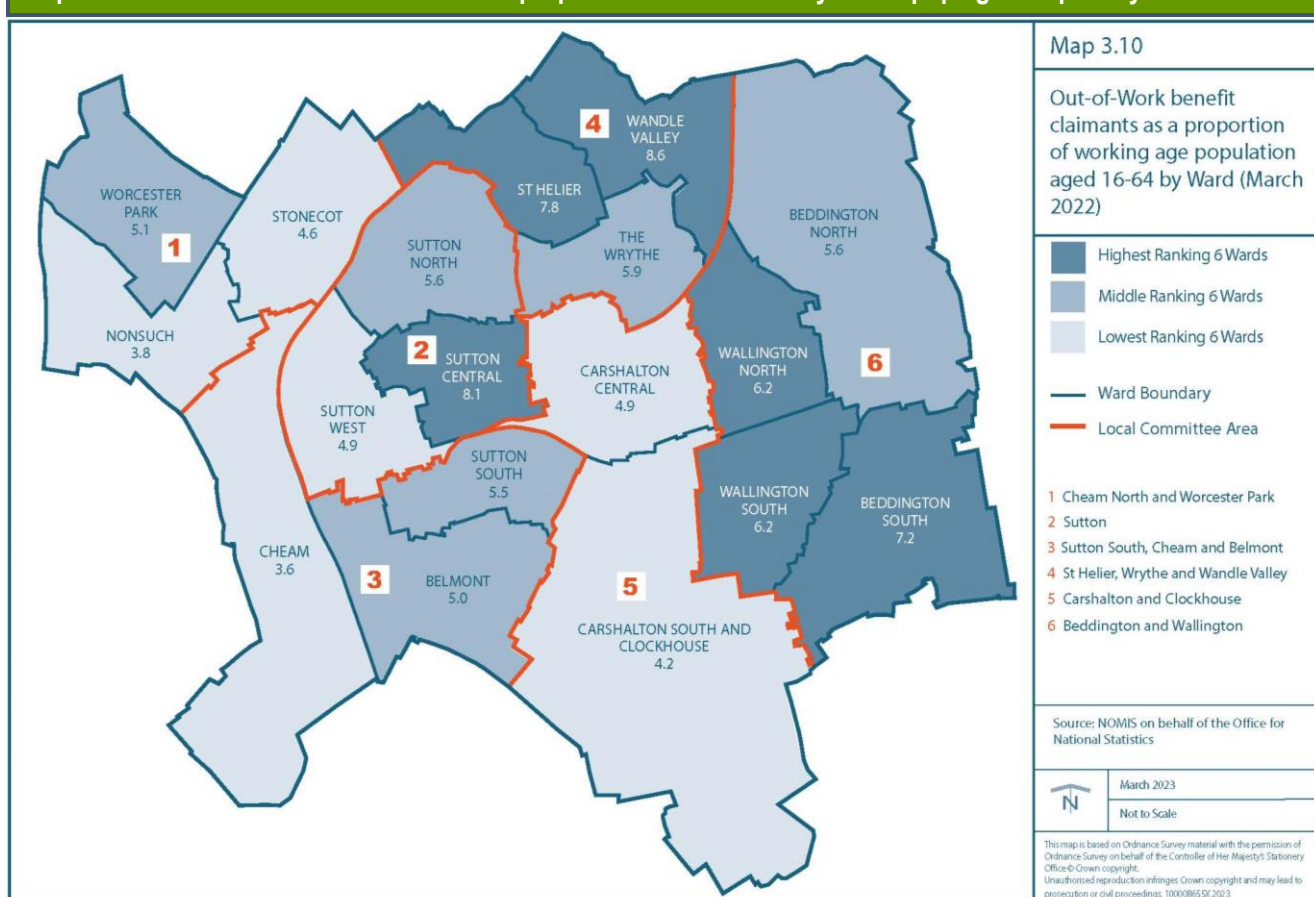
Figure 3.30: Unemployment rate as a proportion of economically active population (16-64) from 2011-12 to 2021-22



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS December

Figure 3.31: Out of work benefit claimants⁶⁷ as a proportion of economically active age population (16 plus) from March 2012 to March 2022⁶⁷ under Universal Credit more claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. The number of people recorded claimants is therefore likely to rise.

Map 3.10: Out-of-work benefit claimants as proportion of economically active pop aged 16 plus by Ward

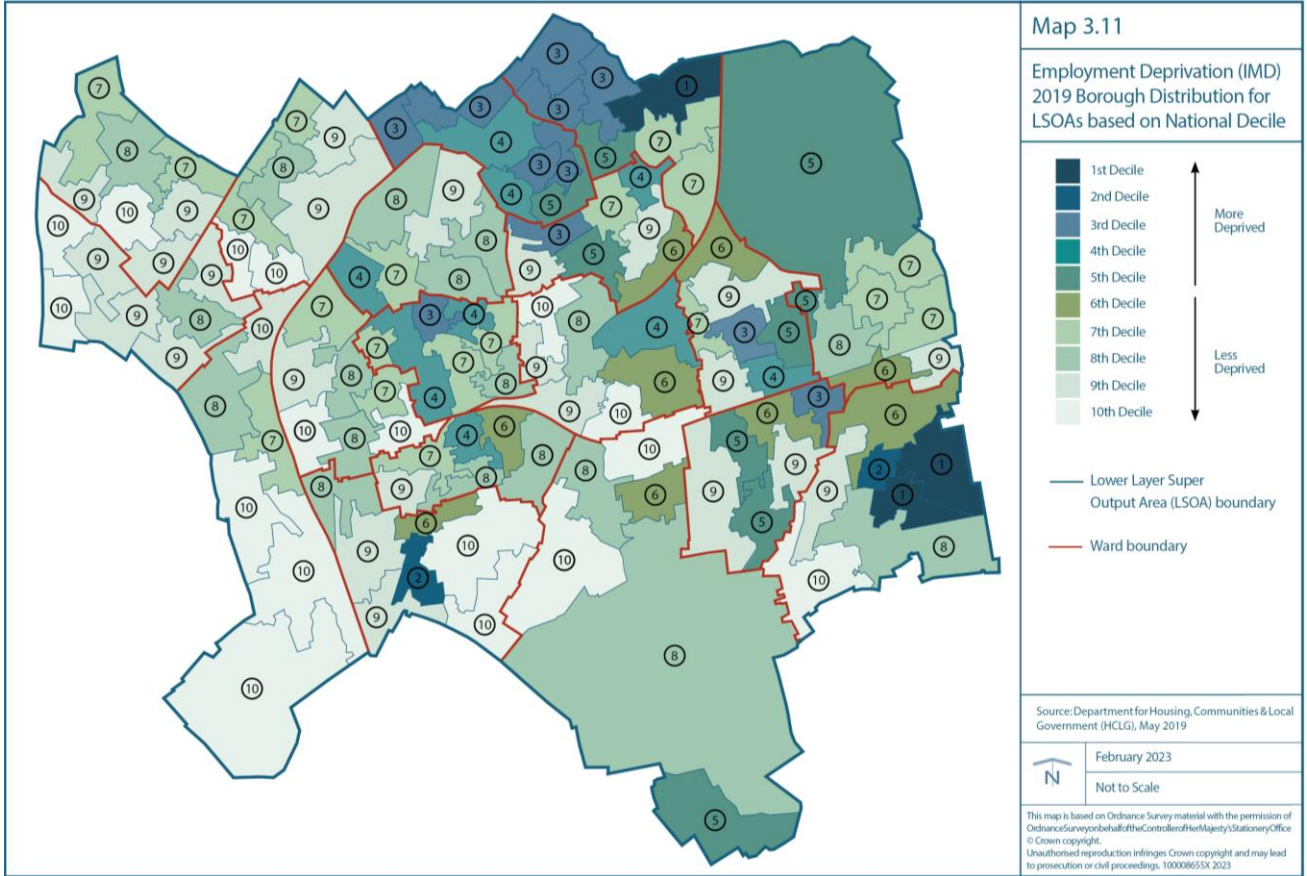


3.37 Employment Deprivation (ID 2019)⁶⁸

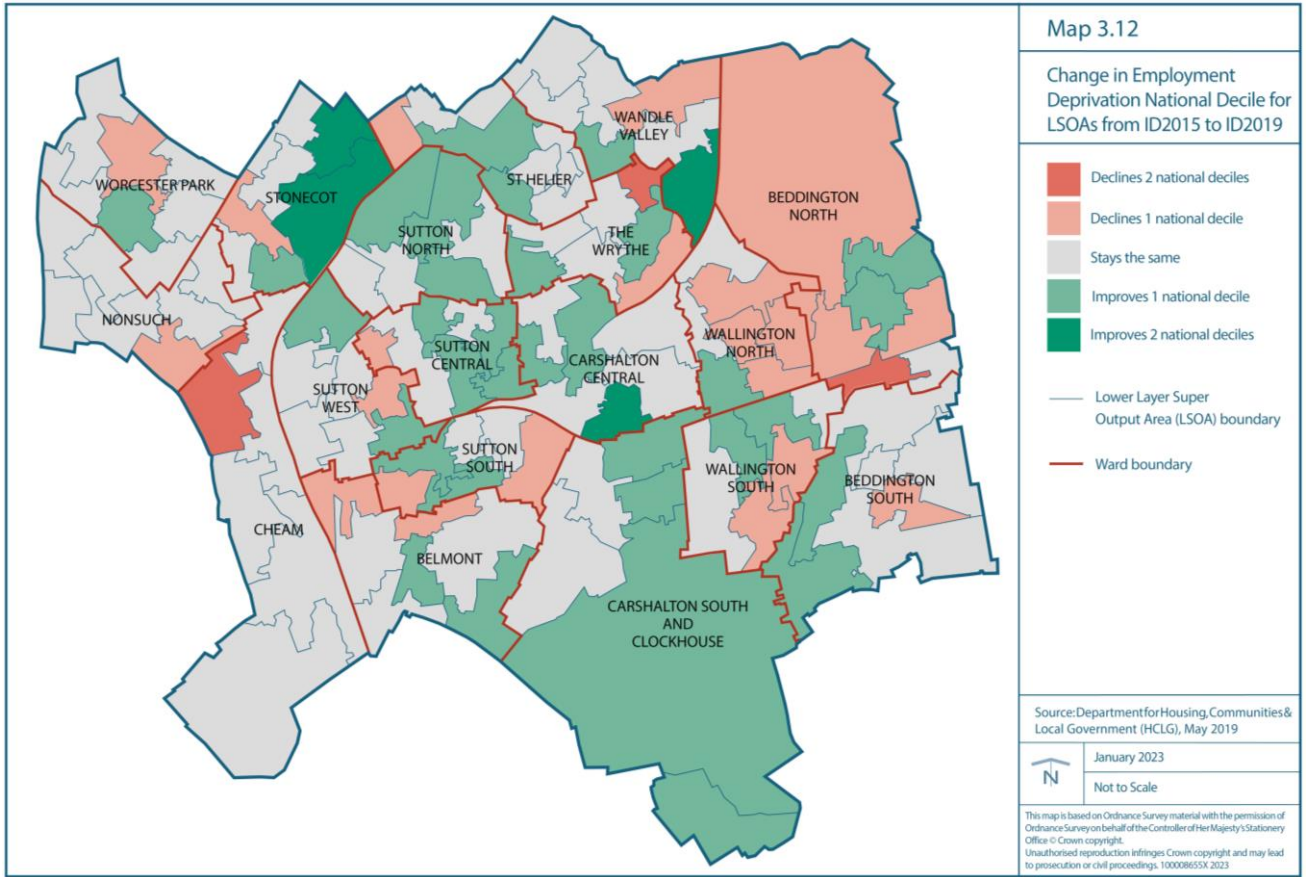
Indicator	ID 2010	ID 2015	ID 2019
EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): NATIONAL AND LONDON RANKING FOR LB SUTTON			
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 317 local authority areas in England based on ID2019 'rank of average score' (1 st = most deprived and 317 th = least deprived)	n/a	215 th most deprived in England	217 th most deprived in England ↑
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 33 London Boroughs based on ID2019 'rank of average score'	6 th least deprived in London	7 th least deprived in London	8 th least deprived (after Bromley, Harrow, Merton, Wandsworth, Kingston, City and Richmond) ↑
EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): RANKING OF LSOAs COMPARED TO ALL OTHER LSOAs IN ENGLAND			
Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in LB Sutton ranked in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England for Employment deprivation	6 of 121	6 out of 121	5 out of 121 ↓ Beddington South (3), Wandle V. & Belmont
LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	1 of 121	2 out of 121	3 out of 121 ↑ Beddington South (2) and Wandle Valley (1)
LSOAs ranked within the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England	41 of 121	38 out of 121	60 out of 121 ↑
EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): CHANGE IN RANKING FOR LSOAs IN LB SUTTON SINCE ID 2015			
LSOAs becoming less deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving up at least one decile)			37 out of 121 ↑ - up one decile: 33 - up two deciles: 4
LSOAs maintaining their relative ranking since 2015 (deciles)	n/a		58 out of 121
LSOAs becoming more deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving down at least one decile)	n/a		26 out of 121 ↓ - down one decile: 23 - down two deciles: 3
Source: Indices of Deprivation (ID2019), Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) May 2019			

⁶⁸ the Index of Deprivation (ID), prepared by the Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (CLG), is the Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas and neighbourhoods in England

Map 3.11 Employment Deprivation (ID2019) – Borough distribution based on national decile for lower layer super output areas (LSOAs)



Map 3.12 Change in Employment Deprivation National Decile for LSOAs from 2015 to 2019



Income

3.38 Weekly Pay: Full-time workers living within the Borough

Indicator	2021	2022	Annual Change 2021 to 2022	Inflation April 2022
MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY- RESIDENT ANALYSIS				
MEDIAN gross weekly pay for full-time workers living within LB Sutton	£699.60	£696.80	£-2.80 (-0.4%) ↓	+9.0% (Consumer Prices Index)
MEAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY- RESIDENT ANALYSIS				
MEAN gross weekly pay for full-time workers living within LB Sutton	£851.90	£812.00	£-39.90 (-4.7%) ↓	+9.0% (Consumer Prices Index)
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Resident Analysis (via NOMIS website) January 2023				

Figure 3.32: MEDIAN gross weekly pay for full-time workers living within LB Sutton and South London 2012-22

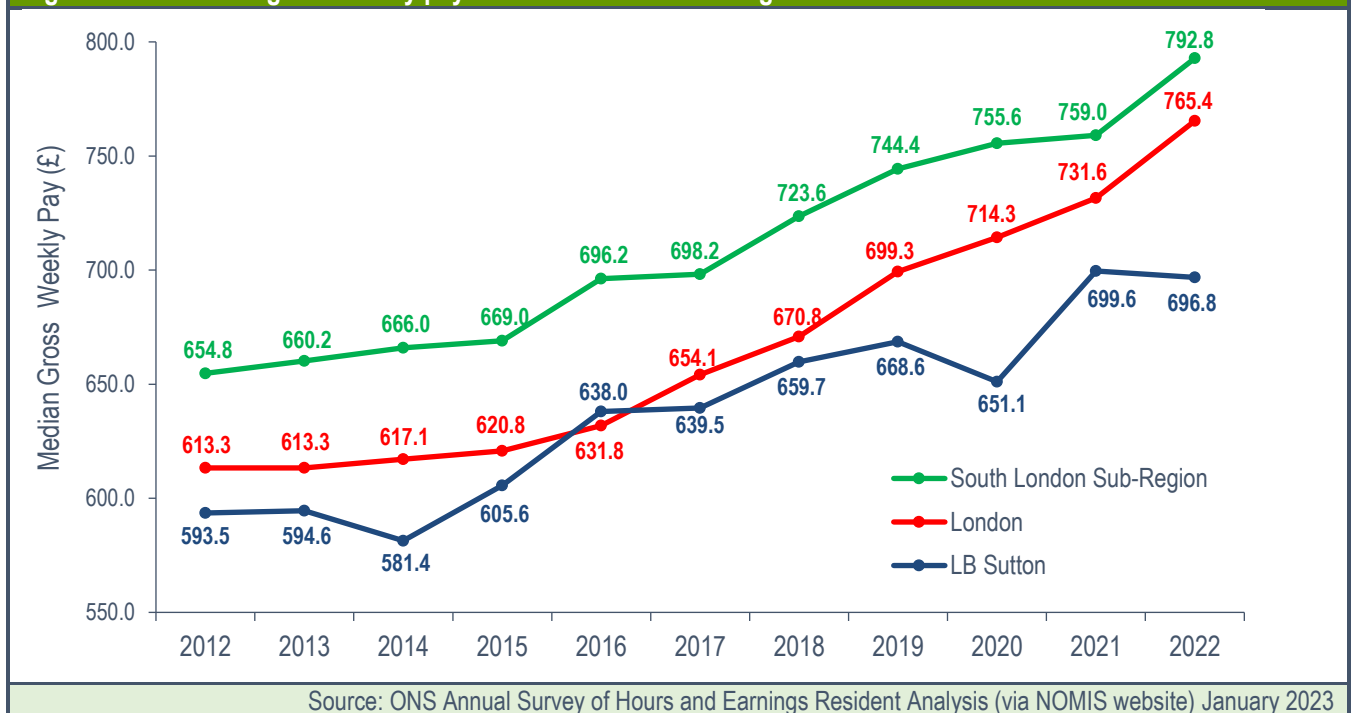
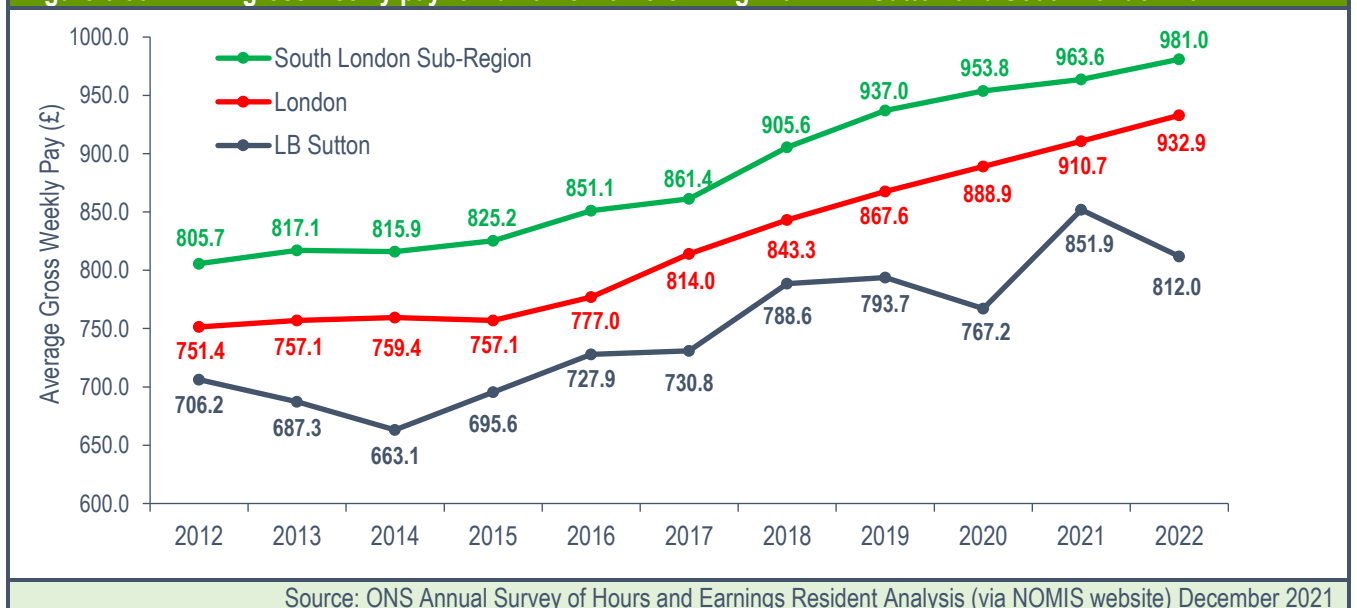


Figure 3.33: MEAN gross weekly pay for full-time workers living within LB Sutton and South London 2011-21



3.39 Weekly Pay: Full-time workers employed within the Borough

Indicator	2021	2022	Annual Change 2020 to 2021	Inflation April 2022
MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY – WORKPLACE ANALYSIS				
MEDIAN gross weekly pay for full-time workers employed within LB Sutton (i.e. not LBS residents)	£685.60	£826.30	+£140.70 (+20.5%) ↑	+9.0% (Consumer Prices Index)
MEAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY – WORKPLACE ANALYSIS				
MEAN gross weekly pay for full-time workers employed within LB Sutton (i.e. not LBS residents)	£719.50	£684.20	-£35.30 (-4.9%) ↓	+9.0% (Consumer Prices Index)
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Resident Analysis (via NOMIS website) January 2023				

Figure 3.34: MEDIAN gross weekly pay for full-time workers employed within LB Sutton and South London 2012-22

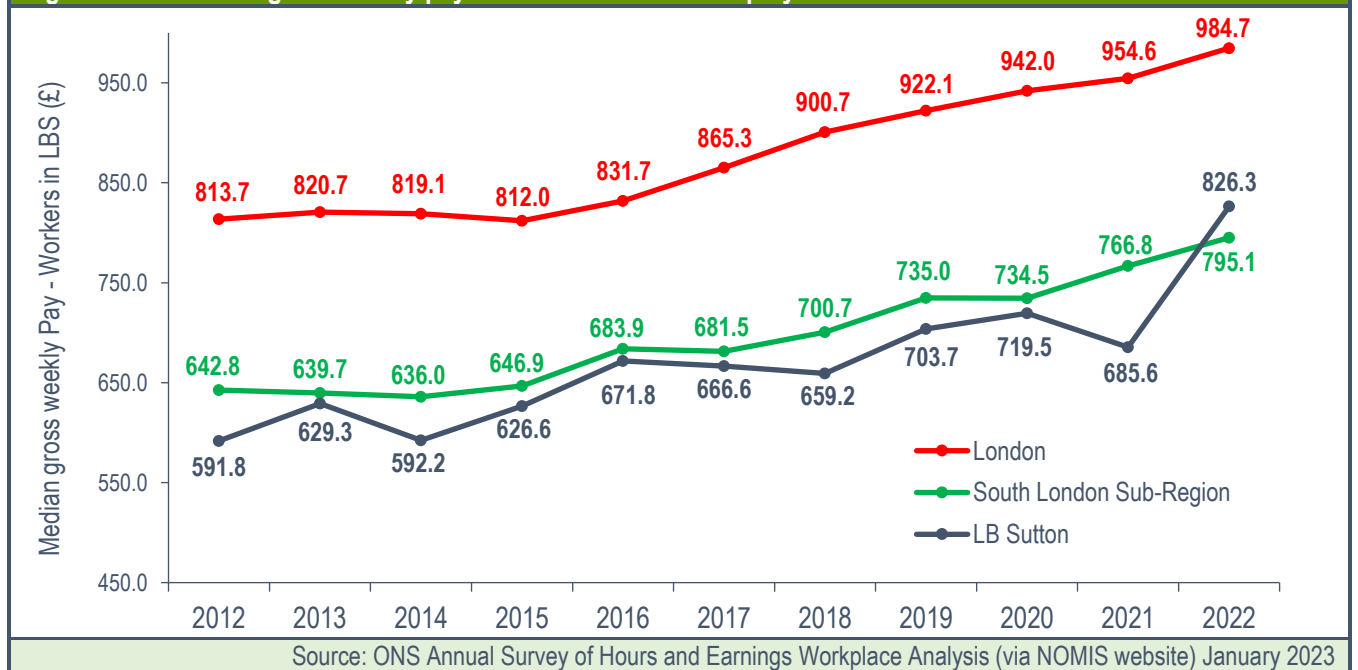
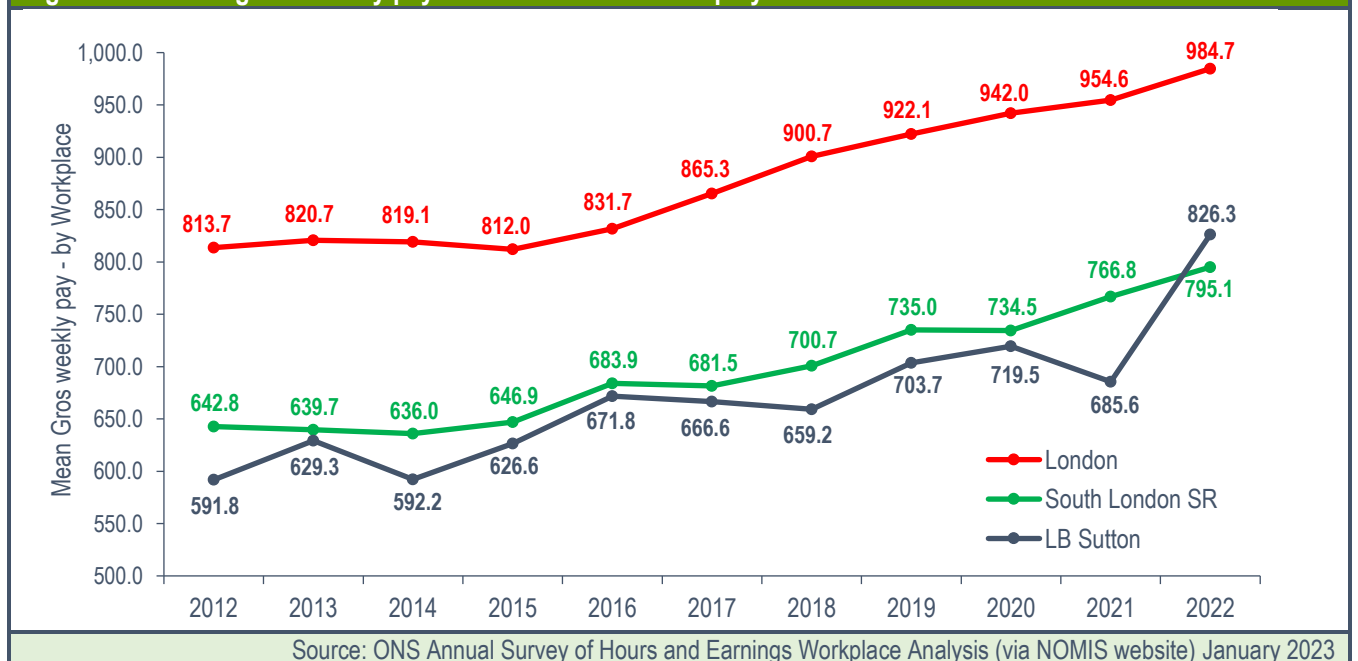


Figure 3.35 MEAN gross weekly pay for full-time workers employed within LB Sutton and South London 2011-21



3.40 Income Deprivation (ID 2019)

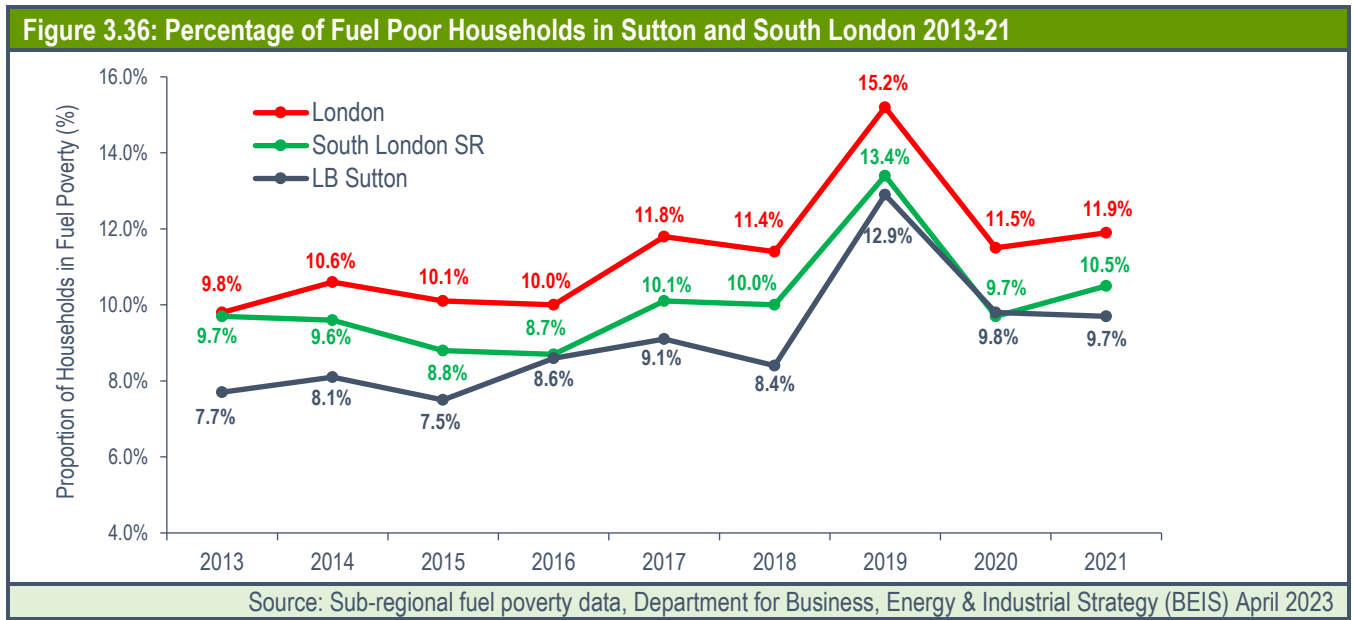
Indicator	ID 2010	ID 2015	ID 2019
INCOME DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): NATIONAL AND LONDON RANKING FOR LB SUTTON			
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 317 local authority areas in England based on ID2019 'rank of average score' (1 st = most deprived and 317 th = least deprived)	n/a	191 st most deprived in England	197 th ↑ most deprived in England
LB Sutton ranking compared to the 33 London Boroughs based on ID2019 'rank of average score'	4 th least deprived in London	4 th least deprived in London	5 th ↑ least deprived (after Richmond, City, Kingston and Bromley)
INCOME DEPRIVATION (ID 2019): RANKING OF LSOAs COMPARED TO ALL OTHER LSOAs IN ENGLAND			
Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) in LB Sutton ranked in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England for Income deprivation	9 of 121	9 out of 121	10 out of 121 ↑ Beddington South (3), St Helier (2), Wandle Valley (1), Belmont (1), Sutton North (1), Sutton central (1) and The Wrythe (1)
LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	0 of 121	3 out of 121	3 out of 121 Beddington South (2) and Wandle Valley (1)
LSOAs ranked within the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England	28 of 121	30 out of 121	34 out of 121 ↑
INCOME (ID 2019): CHANGE IN RANKING FOR LSOAs IN LB SUTTON SINCE ID 2015			
LSOAs becoming less deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving up at least one decile)	n/a		35 out of 121 ↑ - up one decile: 34 - up two deciles: 1
LSOAs maintaining their relative ranking since 2015 (deciles)	n/a		68 out of 121
LSOAs becoming more deprived in their relative ranking compared to all LSOAs in England (moving down at least one decile)	n/a		18 out of 121 ↓ - down one decile: 15 - down two deciles: 3
Source: Indices of Deprivation (ID2019), Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) May 2019			

Fuel Poverty

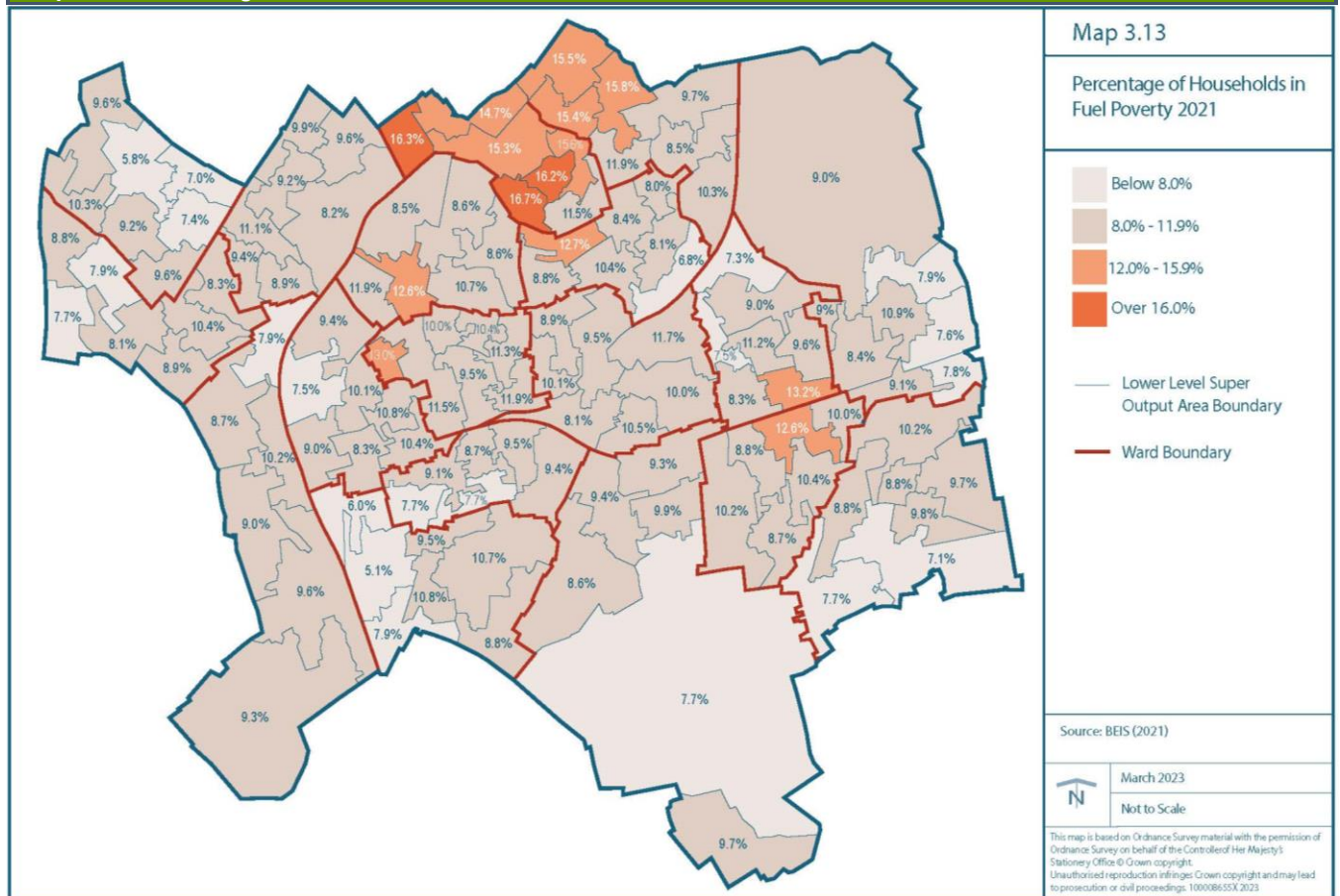
3.41 Fuel poverty - Government data to 2019

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Percentage of Fuel Poor Households in LBS	8.4%	12.9%	9.8%	9.7%	-0.1% pts

Source: Sub-regional fuel poverty data for 2021, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) April 2023



Map 3.13: Percentage of Fuel Poor Households in Sutton and South London 2021 ⁶⁹



⁶⁹ the most recent set of Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty data (BEIS, April 2021) which contains a complete statistical breakdown at local authority and LSOA level relates to 2019 (see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics>). Within the context of the significant rise in fuel costs and household energy bills

3.42 Fuel poverty risk index - Open Data Institute 2022 (alternative)

Note: The Open Data Institute (ODI)⁷⁰ has recently published a new annual fuel poverty risk index, which calculates a score that estimates the risk of someone being in fuel poverty for each local authority in England. This annually updated index calculates the level of risk based on the demand for energy, the levels of poverty and the support that's available to households in any given local authority area. Key fuel poverty indicators for LB Sutton as of 2022 are set out below in comparison with the South London average, London and England.

ODI Indicator 2022	LB Sutton (England ranking)	South London Sub- Region Average	London	England
Electricity pre-payment meters per 100,000 households	9,691	9,792	n/a	n/a
Percentage of domestic properties not connected to the gas grid	13.7% (132 out of 309)	11.0%	16.9%	14.3%
Households with at least one Green Homes Grant measure installed per 10,000 households	8.9 (305 out of 332)	9.7	11.0	18.3
Proportion of households with at least one Green Homes Grant measure installed that are low income households	44.6% (191 out of 327)	37.0%	57.0%	59.9%
ECO Flex measures per 10,000 households	36.5 (318 out of 332)	32.9	49.6	84.9
Proportion of population claiming Universal Credit	8.1% (135 out of 309)	8.0%	n/a	8.0%
Proportion of population receiving a Winter Fuel Payment	14.3% (244 out of 332)	13.0%	n/a	18.5%
Excess winter mortality index	21.7% (72 out of 330)	17.1%	18.5%	17.1%
Percentage of dwellings with an EPC below Band C	59.9% (144 out of 309)	59.0%	n/a	58.9%
Ability to Pay Subdomain Score (Fuel Poverty Risk Index)	33.4 (173 out of 307)	28.4	n/a	36.9
Proportion of households in fuel poverty	9.8% (265 out of 333)	10.0%	11.5%	13.2%
Total Fuel Poverty Risk Score (Fuel Poverty Risk Index)	32.7 (230 out of 307)	29.5	n/a	39.1%

Source: Open Data Institute Fuel Poverty Risk Index January 2023

since the start of the Russia-Ukraine conflict in February 2022, Figure 3.36 and Map 3.14 therefore underestimate the extent of fuel poverty as it is currently affecting households across the Borough. It should also be noted that following the publication of the Government's Fuel Poverty Strategy (BEIS, February 2021), the new Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) metric has been adopted and the fuel poverty datasets for 2019 are the first to be published using this metric. Figure 3.14 and Map 3.26 are therefore not directly comparable with previous fuel poverty datasets which were based on the now discontinued Low Income High Costs (LIHC) definition.

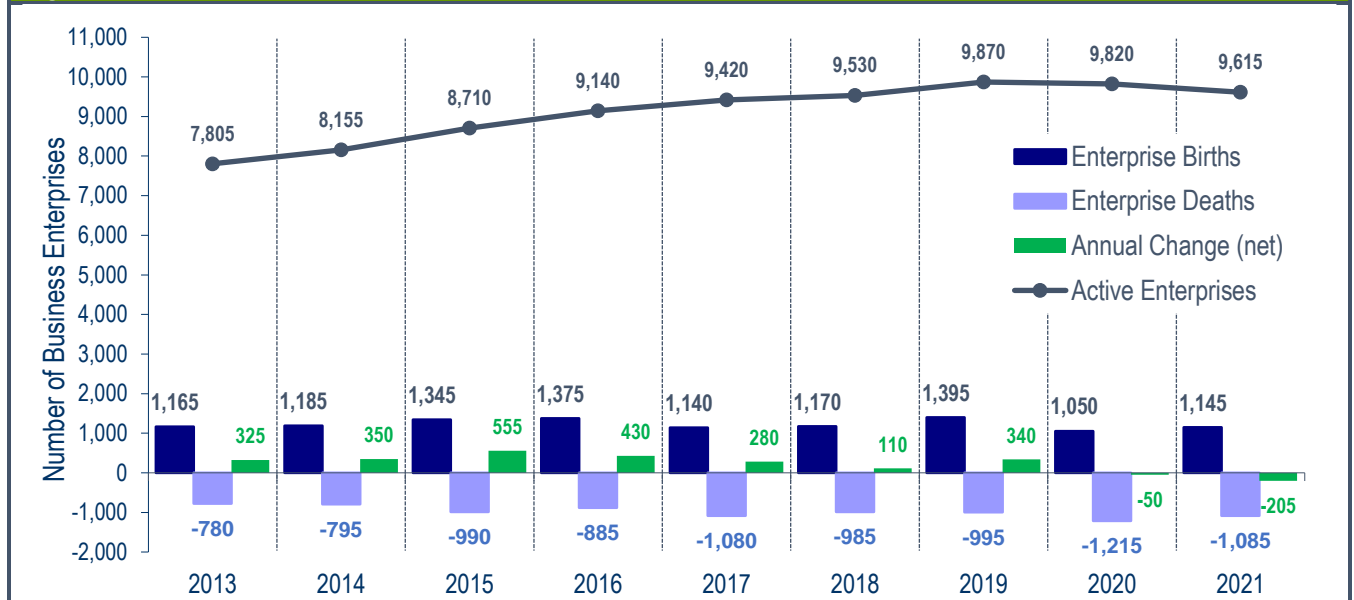
⁷⁰ fuel poverty risk index data at local authority, regional and national level is available via the Open Data Institute's online Fuel Poverty Tool at <https://www.endfuelpoverty.org.uk/fuel-poverty-risk-index-reveals-areas-under-greatest-energy-bills-threat/>

Local Economy

3.43 Active Enterprises⁷¹ and Business Births and Deaths

Indicator	2020	2021	Change
Number of active enterprises in LB Sutton	9,820	9,615	-205 (-2.1%) ↓

Figure 3.37 Active Enterprises and Business Births and Deaths in LB Sutton 2013-22

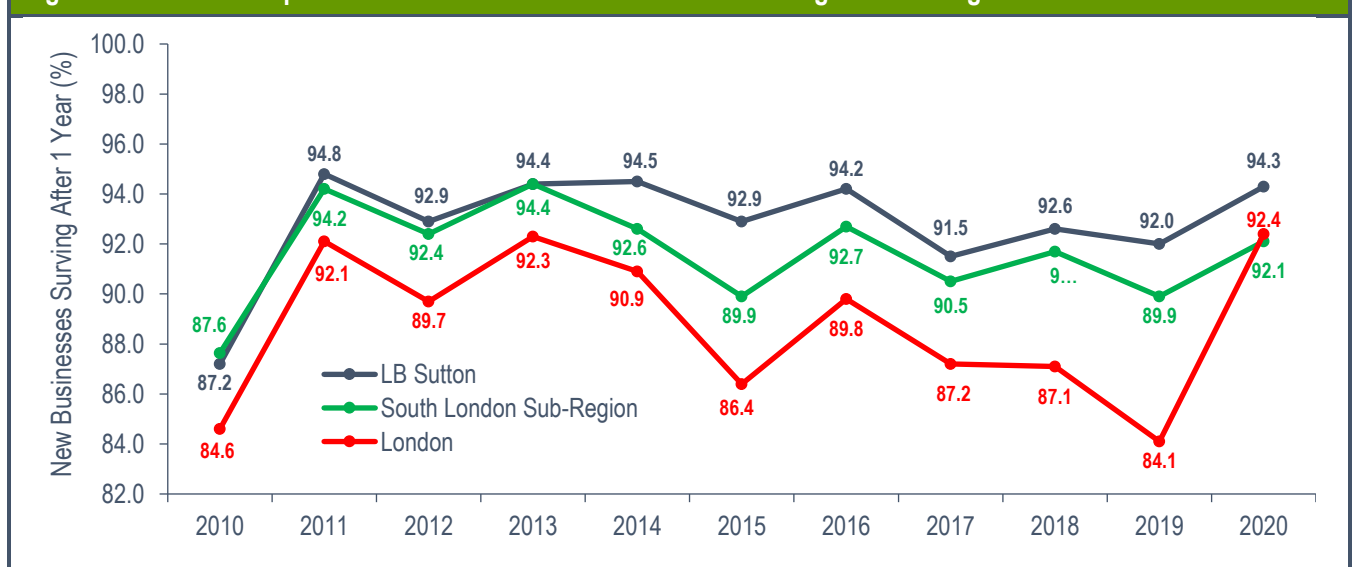


Source: ONS Business Demography Data January 2023

3.44 Business Survival Rates

Indicator	2019	2020	Annual Change
New enterprises surviving after 1 year in LB Sutton (by year business established)	92.0% Of 1,440 businesses established in 2019, 1,325 or 92.0% were still in business 12 months later)	94.3% Of 1,050 businesses established in 2020, 990 or 94.3% were still in business 12 months later)	+ 2.3% pts ↑

Figure 3.38: New Enterprises in LB Sutton and South London Sub-Region Surviving After 1 Year 2010 to 2020



Source: ONS Business Demography Data⁷² December 2021

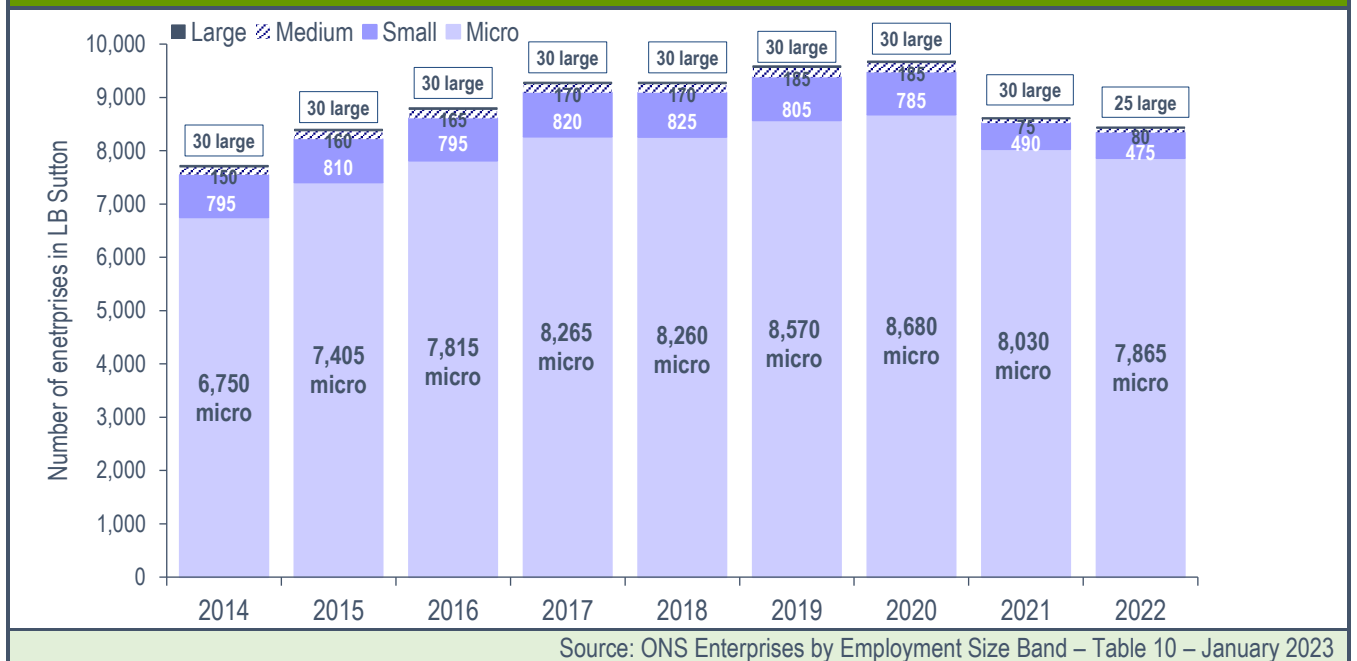
⁷¹ an 'enterprise' is defined as the overall business, made up of all the individual sites or workplaces (local units). It is defined as the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) that has a certain degree of autonomy within an enterprise group

⁷² ONS Business demography data is available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

3.44 Enterprises in LB Sutton by Employment Size Band

Size of Enterprises	2021	2022	Change 2021-22
Large enterprises in LB Sutton (250+ employees)	25	25	No change
Medium enterprises in LB Sutton (50-249 employees)	75	80	+5 (+6.7%) ↑
Small enterprises in LB Sutton (10-49 employees)	490	475	- 15 (-3.1%) ↓
Micro enterprises in LB Sutton (0-9 employees)	8,030	7,865	-165 (-2.1%) ↓
Total number of enterprises in LB Sutton	8,620	8,446	-174 (-2.0%) ↓

Figure 3.39: Number of businesses in LB Sutton by employment size band 2014 to 2022



AMR Headlines - Borough Profile

RESIDENT POPULATION

2021 Census

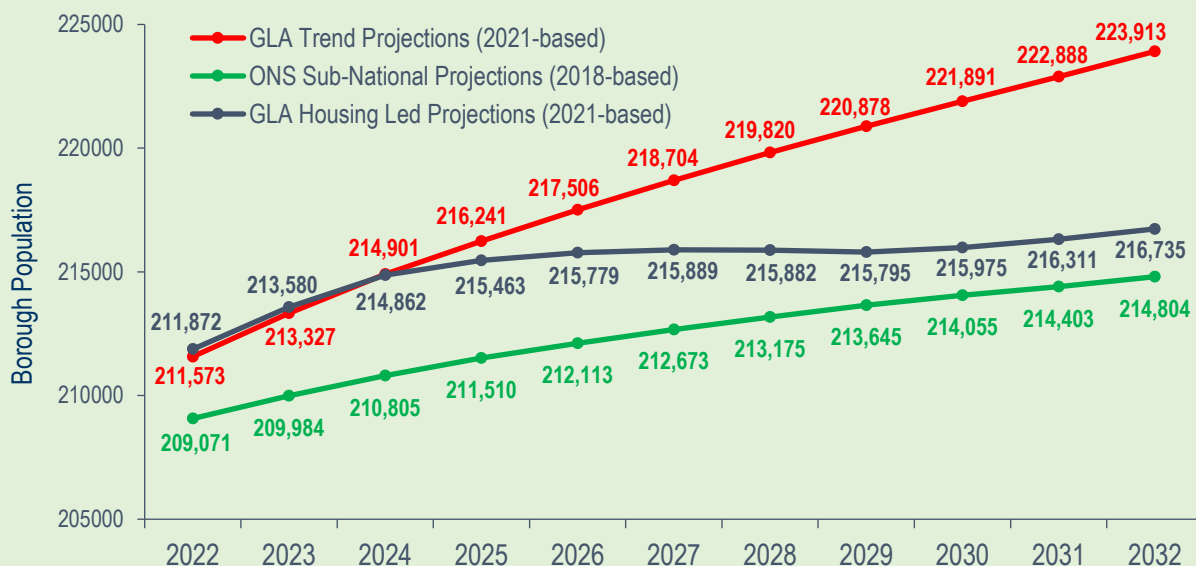
- According to the 2021 Census, LB Sutton's resident population was 209,640 as of 21 March 2021, consisting of 101,483 males and 108,156 females.
- This represents an overall increase of +19,494 (+10.3%) over the previous 10-year period since the date of the 2011 Census when LB Sutton's resident population was 190,146.

ONS Mid-Year Estimates and Components of Population Change

- According to the latest ONS Mid-Year Estimates released in December 2022, LB Sutton's resident population was 209,517 as of 30 June 2021.
- This is an increase of +1,810 (+0.9%) compared to the 2020 Mid-Year Estimate of 207,707.
- Births increased sharply from 2,009 in 2001-02 to reach a peak of 2,835 in 2011-12 before falling slightly to 2,492 in 2019-20. However, more recent ONS data on births and other components of population change (i.e. deaths and net migration) between the 2020 and 2021 Mid-Year Estimates is incomplete due to inconsistencies with Census 2021 outputs.
- Net migration to LB Sutton from other parts of the UK and overseas fell from a peak of +1,133 in 2012-13 to +521 in 2019-20.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- over the next 10 years from 2022 to 2032, Sutton's population is projected to increase by:
 - +4,863 (+2.3%) according to GLA Housing-Led projections (2021-based) – Jan 2023.
 - +12,340 (+5.8%) according to GLA's Trend projections (2021-based) – Jan 2023.
 - +5,733 (+2.7%) according to the ONS Sub-National projections (2018-based) – March 2020.



- according to GLA Housing-Led Ward projections (2021-based) Sutton Central (+18.0%), Hackbridge (+5.6%) and Sutton South (+4.9%) are projected to experience the highest percentage increase in population over the next 10 years from 2022 to 2032 (note: the latest GLA Housing-Led Ward projections are not directly comparable to those reported in previous AMRs up to 2020-21 since new Ward boundaries were introduced from May 2022)

POPULATION STRUCTURE AND PROJECTED CHANGE 2022-32

- Over the next 10 years from 2022 to 2032, the number of borough residents aged 0-15 is projected to fall by 5,908 (-13.5%) from 43,900 to 37,992; residents aged 16-64 will increase by 3,312 (+2.4%) from 135,443 to 138,755; and residents aged 65+ will increase by 7,458 (+22.9%) from 32,528 to 39,987.

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

- Over the next 10 years (2022 to 2032), the number of borough households is projected to increase by:
 - +8,094 (+9.6%) from 84,682 to 92,776 households according to GLA 2020-based Central Trend household projections (September 2021); or
 - +5,175 (+6.2%) from 83,694 to 88,869 households according to ONS 2018-based household projections (June 2020).

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

- According to the GLA's 2020-based Central Trend household projections, average household size in LB Sutton currently stands at 2.45 persons. This is forecast to decline to 2.36 persons per household by 2032.

ETHNICITY

- As of the 2021 Census, 68.3% of borough residents are white, 19.0% are Asian or mixed race (including Chinese), 7.9% are Black or mixed race and 4.8% are from 'other' ethnic origins.
- over the next 10 years, the proportion of black and ethnic minority (BAME) residents is projected to increase from 28.1% in 2022 to 30.8% in 2032 according to the GLA's housing-led ethnic projections (November 2017).

SOCIAL DEPRIVATION

- According to the government's Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019), Sutton's overall social deprivation ranking compared to the other 326 local authority areas in England has improved since 2015, from a ranking of 215th most deprived in 2015 to the 226th most deprived in 2019.
- However, compared to other London boroughs, LB Sutton the 3rd least deprived in London behind RB Kingston and LB Richmond (ranked 31st out of 33). Sutton was previously the 5th least deprived Borough in 2015.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

- According to ONS data published in January 2023 for 2018-20, male life expectancy at birth was 80.3 years, down by 0.6 years compared to the 2017-19 figure of 80.9 years. Female life expectancy at birth was 84.0 years, down by 0.3 years compared to the 2017-19 figure of 84.3 years



Section 4: Housing

Local Plan Objectives and Policies

4.1 Local Plan Objectives for Housing

Local Plan Objectives	Reference
Strategic Objective 1 To meet the borough's share of London's future housing need and make a positive contribution to meeting housing needs across the wider area of south-west London.	Local Plan, Page 13
Strategic Objective 2 To provide homes of the right price, of the right tenure and of the right size for the borough's current and future residents.	Local Plan, Page 13
Strategic Objective 3 To meet the needs of older people and other groups who need specialist housing.	Local Plan, Page 13

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

4.2 Local Plan Policies for Housing⁷³

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 1: Sustainable Growth (Parts b, c and d)	Local Plan, Page 17
Policy 3: Sutton Town Centre (Part b)	Local Plan, Page 27
Policy 5: Wandle Valley Renewal (Part a)	Local Plan, Pages 33-34
Policy 7: Housing Density	Local Plan, Pages 45-46
Policy 8: Affordable Housing	Local Plan, Pages 47-48
Policy 9: Housing Sizes and Standards	Local Plan, Pages 50-51
Policy 10: Loss of Housing and Conversions	Local Plan, Page 53
Policy 11: Communal Accommodation and Specialist Housing	Local Plan, Page 55

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

Housing Delivery

4.3 London Plan Period and Housing Targets since 1997

Timescale	Net Additional Dwellings		Source
	Annual Target	Total	
1 April 1997 to 31 March 2016	370	7,400	London Plan 2004
1 April 2007 to 31 March 2017	345	3,450	London Plan 2008
1 April 2011 to 31 March 2021	210	2,100	London Plan 2011
1 April 2015 to 31 March 2025	363	3,630	London Plan 2015 (FALP) ⁷⁴
1 April 2016 to 31 March 2026	363	3,630	London Plan 2016 (MALP) ⁷⁵
1 April 2016 to 31 March 2031	427	6,405	Local Plan 2018
1 April 2021 to 31 March 2031	469	4,690	New London Plan 2021 ⁷⁶

Source: Mayor of London / Sutton Local Plan 2018

⁷³ the Local Plan Monitoring Framework is set out in Table 3 of Sutton's Local Plan (February 2018)

⁷⁴ the London Plan 2015, incorporating the Further Alterations (FALP), was published on 10 March 2015

⁷⁵ the London Plan 2016, incorporating the Minor Alterations (MALP), was published on 14 March 2016

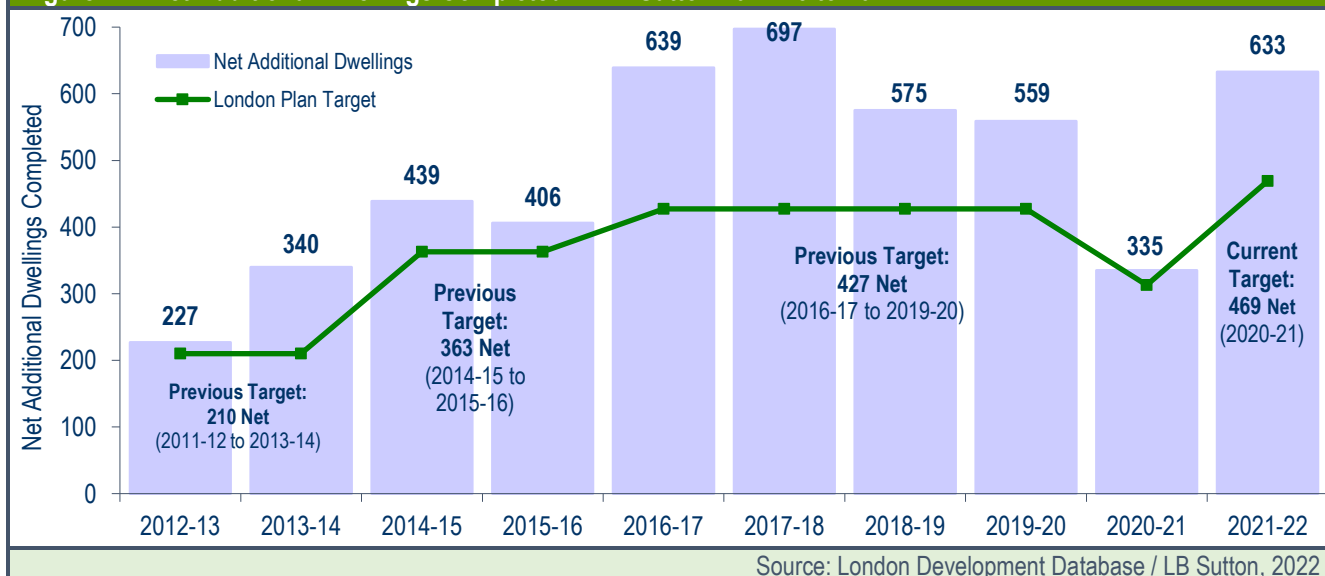
⁷⁶ the New London Plan 2021 was adopted in March 2021

4.4 Net Additional Dwellings Completed 2012 to 2021-22

Year	Net Additional Dwellings		Difference	Target Met?	Commentary
	Target	Completions			
2012-13	210	227	+17	✓	In 2021-22 633 net units were completed, exceeding the target by 164 units. In 2020-21, the monitoring period started a week after the national corona virus lockdown, which severely impacted the housebuilding industry. The cumulative target for the period was exceeded by 1,367 net dwellings . Since the start of the Local Plan period (2016-17) the council has over delivered on its minimum target by 948 net dwellings (38%)
2013-14	210	340	+130	✓	
2014-15	210	439	+229	✓	
2015-16	363	406	+43	✓	
2016-17	427	639	+212	✓	
2017-18	427	697	+270	✓	
2018-19	427	575	+148	✓	
2019-20	427	559	+132	✓	
2020-21	313*	335	+22	✓	
2021-22	469	633	+164	✓	
Total	3636	4,850	+1,367	✓	

London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

Figure 4.1: Net Additional Dwellings Completed in LB Sutton 2012-13 to 2021-22



4.5 Major and Minor Developments Completed 2021-22

Figure 4.2: Percentage of Net Additional Dwellings Completed as part of Major (10+) and Minor (1-9) Schemes

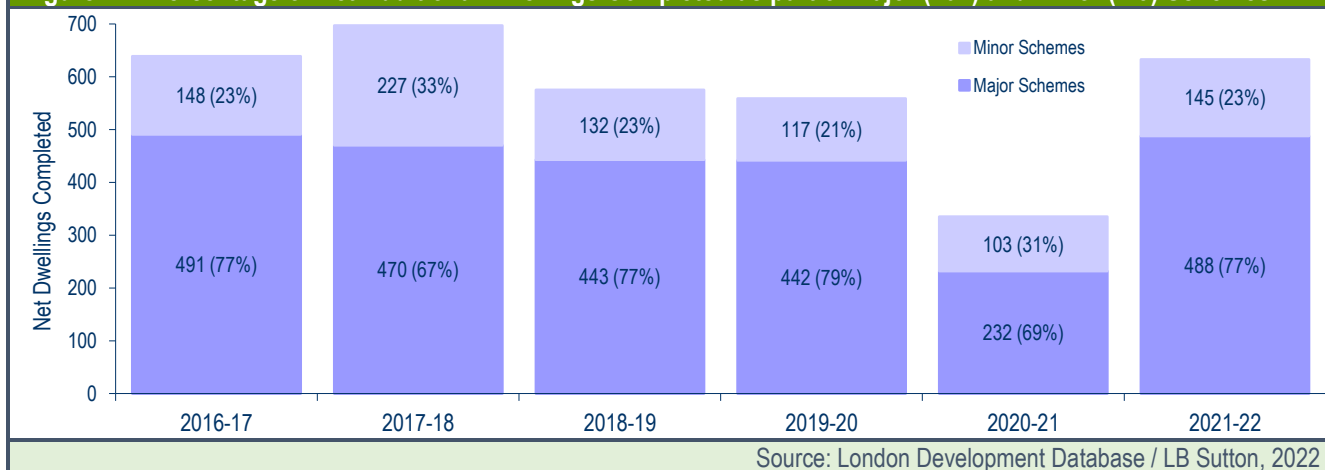
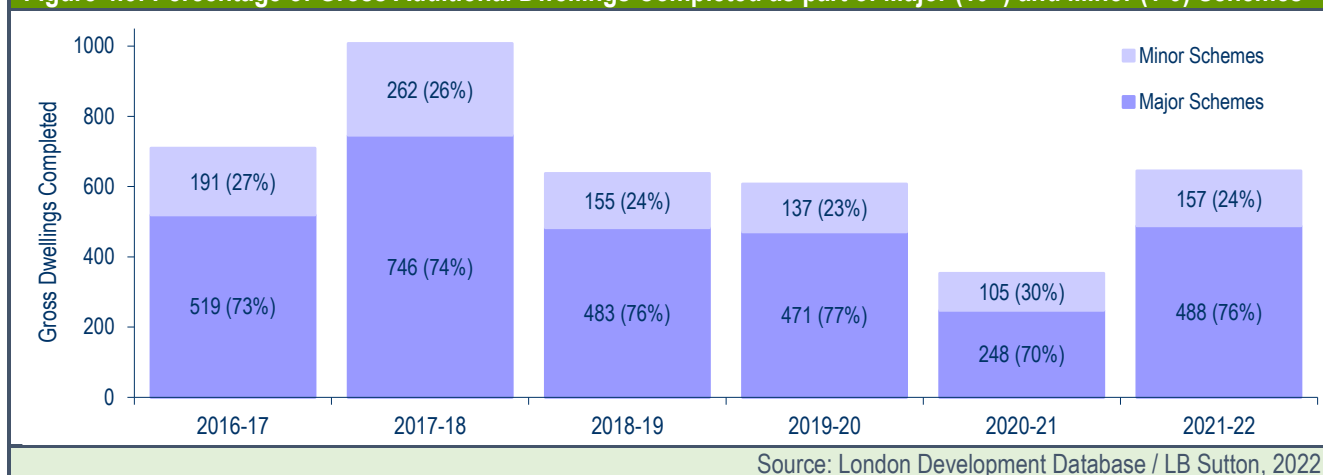


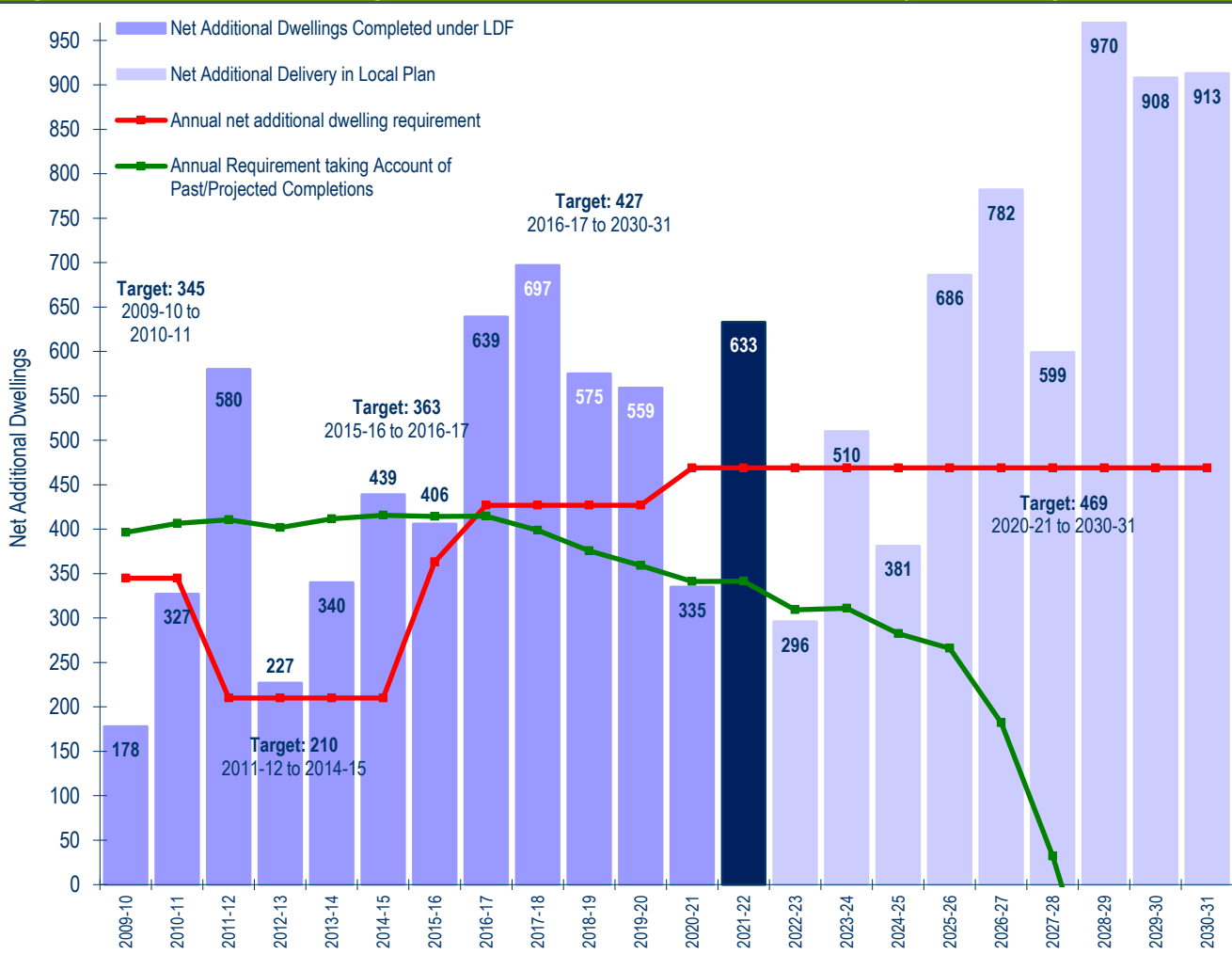
Figure 4.3: Percentage of Gross Additional Dwellings Completed as part of Major (10+) and Minor (1-9) Schemes

4.6 Housing Delivery in Future Years

Figures 4.4 to 4.8 set out the delivery of residential development sites since 2009-10 and the future housing delivery from 2021-22 to 2030-31 (the remainder of the Local Plan period). It also sets out the council performance in terms of the spatial distribution of housing. The 'Sources of Housing' included are set out in the table below:

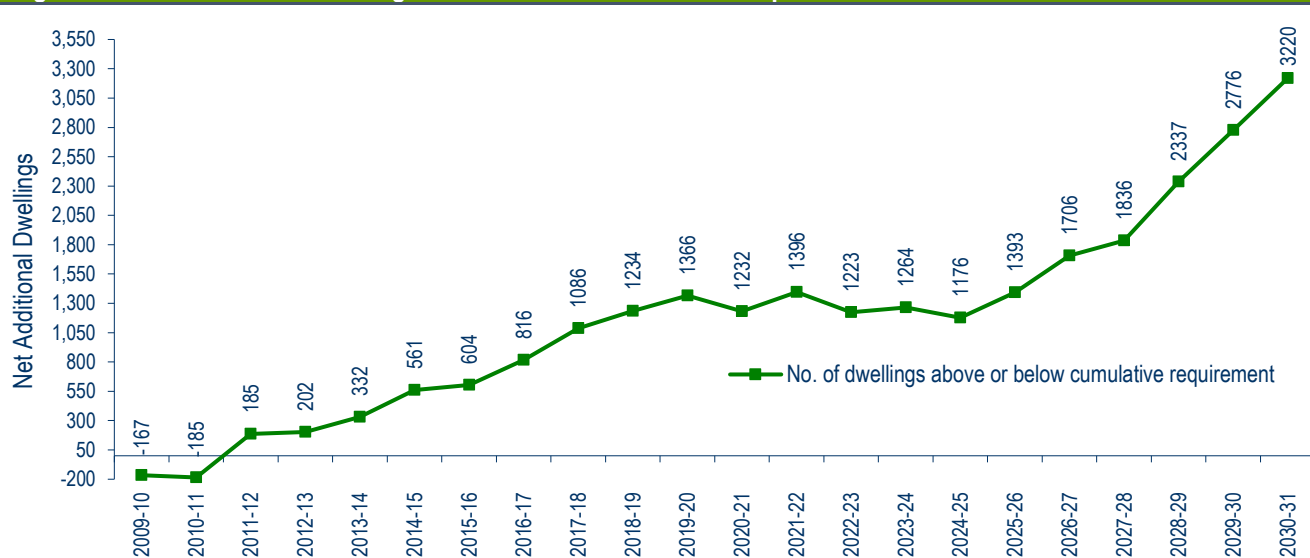
Sources of Housing		
Ref	Source of Housing	Description
(A)	Sites which are under construction	This category comprises sites which are not likely to be completed before 1 April 2021.
(B)	Sites with planning permission	This category includes sites with planning permission but only those which are likely to be developed. The owners or agents of all sites potentially yielding 10 or more units have been contacted to ascertain whether the development is likely to proceed. Those sites which were unlikely to be delivered have been omitted.
(C)	Allocated sites.	These are sites which have been allocated for housing capacity in the Local Plan (2018)
(D)	Unallocated sites	This category includes sites which are not allocated but do not have planning permissions and are not proposed in any DPDs. These sites usually involve an intensification of existing residential areas.
(E)	Change of Use from office to residential	In May 2013 there were changes to the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) 1995 to allow changes of use from office to residential subject to prior approval.

Figure 4.4: Net Additional Dwellings Completed in LB Sutton since 2009-10 and Projected Delivery to 2030-31



Source: LB Sutton, 2023

Figure 4.5: Number of net dwellings above or below cumulative requirements



Source: LB Sutton, 2023

Figure 4.6: Local Plan Policy 1: Sustainable Growth 2016-17 to 2021-22

Broad Location	Sustainable Growth Local Plan Policy 1	Delivery to Date	Difference	Commentary
Sutton Town Centre	55%	40%	-15%	The spatial distribution of housing fluctuates from very to year, depending on which sites complete. It should be noted that the overall Local Plan distribution is for the period as a whole and not a yearly target
Hackbridge	15%	15%	0%	
Wallington	10%	9%	-1%	
Other District Centres	10%	5%	-5%	
Rest of Borough	10%	30%	+20%	

Figure 4.7: Five-Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2022-23 to 2026-27

Target	Local Plan	London Plan	Projected Delivery	Target met?
Annual Target	427	469	2,823	N/a
Five-Year Target	2,135	2,345		✓
Five-Year Target +5%	2,242	2,462		✓

Figure 4.8: Housing Delivery in Future Years Commentary

Since the start of the Local Plan period in 2016-17 the Council has exceeded its housing target in four years of the five years and cumulatively by 792 units. In 2020-21 335 net dwellings were delivered against a target of 469, meaning the housing target was missed for the first time in a decade. However, this monitoring period coincided with the national coronavirus lockdown announced on 23 March 2020, was an unprecedented event which saw widespread disruption to society, including the construction sector. In recognition of this the Government, as part of the Housing Delivery Test measurement, reduced the 'homes required' within the 2020-21 year by four months (156 units for Sutton), giving Sutton a Housing Delivery Test figure of 313. Therefore, with a delivery of 335 net units in 2020-21, Sutton still met the Housing Delivery Test.

The Strategic Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) identifies 6,410 net additional dwellings that could be delivered between 2016 and 2031, an average of 427 net dwellings per annum. A significant proportion of this would be delivered in the first five years of the Local Plan, largely due to large sites coming forward in Sutton town centre, the delivery of the Felnex site, Hackbridge (+805 net dwellings) and the implementation of large office to residential conversions.

In addition to the capacity identified in the SHELAA and the Local Plan, the council will also investigate the feasibility of the redevelopment of the following estates in and around Sutton Town Centre: Chaucer Estate; Benhill Estate, Rosebery Gardens, Collingwood Estate and Sutton Court. Subject to the feasibility and viability studies, and the necessary infrastructure such as Tralink, the council may bring these potential renewal areas forward through an Area Action Plan.

In terms of the five year housing land supply assessment (see Figure 4.9 below) the Council can demonstrate it has sufficient capacity to meet its cumulative five year requirement including the 5% buffer. A small sites allowance has been included that reflects the average delivery of small sites (fewer than 10 units) over the last 5 years.

Figure 4.9: The Phasing and Spatial Distribution of Housing Supply 2009-10 to 2030-31

Site / Location	Core Strategy Comps 2009-10 to 2015-16	Deliverable Sites					Developable Sites										Total	
		Phase 1					Phase 2					Phase 3						
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31		
London Plan / Local Plan Target	1,893	427	427	427	427	427	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	8,718
SUTTON TOWN CENTRE																		
Core Planning Strategy Completions	389																	389
STC1: The Old Gas Works		93	93															186
STC2: Morrisons Local and Car Park												9		5				9
STC3: Former Burger King Site			40															40
STC5: North of Lodge Place					27									36				63
STC6: South of Lodge Place												48						48
STC7: Kwikfit Site														15				15
STC8: North of Greenford Road					6									12				18
STC9: Civic Centre Site												83	82					165
STC11: Beech Tree Place											46	46						92
STC12: North of Sutton Court Road			105	73														178
STC13: South of Sutton Court Road				44	286		165											495
STC14: Sutton Station																43	42	85
STC15: Shops Opposite Station														10				10
STC16: Sutherland House		128																128
STC17: Petrol Station North of Subsea 7														54	54			108
STC19: Helena House												41						41
STC20: Herald House														16				16
STC21: Sutton Park House												74	75					149
STC22: Old Inn House		28					5											33
STC23: Sutton Bus Garage														68	68	67		203
STC24: Halfords															40	40		80
STC25: Matalan Block														55	55	54		164
STC26: 31-35 St Nicholas Way														15				15
STC29: St Nicholas House											138	138						276
STC30: Robin Hood Lane Sites														48				48
STC32: City House																22		22

Site / Location	Core Strategy Comps 2009-10 to 2015-16	Deliverable Sites					Developable Sites										Total
		Phase 1					Phase 2					Phase 3					
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	
London Plan / Local Plan Target	1,893	427	427	427	427	427	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	8,718
STC33: Land North of Grove Road														60	59	59	178
STC34: Greensleeves Manor																23	23
STC35: Land South of Grove Road										32				30	30	30	122
STC36: B&Q Site													100	221	120	120	482
STC37: Wilko Site														26			26
STC38: Houses adj to Manor Park														34	34	3	101
STC39: Rear of Times Square												56	57				113
STC40: Times House														28			28
STC45: Elm Grove Estate												100	100				200
Windfall Sites																	-
7-9 Cavendish Road					16												16
1-3 The High Street									10								10
Prince Regent Public House, High Street									30								30
Norman House, 70 Cheam Road									13								13
Rear of 198 High Street									26								26
12 Grange Road								10									10
81-83 St Marys Lodge, Cheam Road						19											19
10-12 Cheam Road											25						25
37 Cedar Road									21								21
3-9 Carshalton Road										10							10
2-4 Copse Hill and 52-54 Brighton Road											43						43
219 - 227 High Street Sutton											38						38
Benhill Estate														55	55	55	165
Small Sites		43	54	44	27	33	50	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	961
SUB-TOTAL	389	292	292	161	362	52	220	109	180	90	402	675	506	662	557	422	5,605
HACKBRIDGE																	
Core Planning Strategy Completions	89																89
S1: Felnex Trading Estate			62	139		72	153	24	177	177							805
S2: Land adjoining Hackbridge Station													58	58	58		174
S4: Vulcan House Restmor Way							48										48
S5: Hackbridge Station and Car Park																31	31

Site / Location	Core Strategy Comps 2009-10 to 2015-16	Deliverable Sites					Developable Sites										Total
		Phase 1					Phase 2					Phase 3					
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	
London Plan / Local Plan Target	1,893	427	427	427	427	427	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	8,718
Windfall Sites																	-
Corbet Close				35				19									54
Small Sites		9	2	0	1	0	0	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	222
SUB-TOTAL	89	9	64	174	1	72	201	65	199	199	22	29	22	80	80	111	1,422
WALLINGTON DISTRICT CENTRE																	
Core Planning Strategy Completions	362																362
S6: Railway Approach and Car Park														46	46		92
S7: Wallington Square			30														30
S8: Lidl Site																20	20
S9: Ludlow Lodge, Alcester Road					57												57
S10: Land rear of 105 Stafford Road													13				13
S12: Wallington Hall & Car Pk, Stafford Rd							31										31
S13: Manor Road / Ross Parade													28				28
S14: 31-35 Stafford Road				25	4												29
S19: 77 Woodcote Road		14															14
S20: 19 Stanley Park Road				9				11									20
S22: Travis Perkins, Ross Road														20			20
S23: Shotfield Car Park												28	28				56
S24: Rear of 16/18 Stanley Park Road																10	10
S71: Camperdown House, Hawthorn Rd				6													6
Windfall Sites																	-
110 Manor Road, Wallington		12															12
20-22 Belmont Road, Wallington			16														16
Marston Court, 98 Manor Road Wallington						20											20
Rear of 37 Stafford Road						12											12
Cloverdale Court, 10 Stanley Rd											22						22
Crosspoint House, Stafford Rd											28						28
Small Sites		23	13	1	17	3	12	14	14	14	14	15	15	14	14	14	197
SUB-TOTAL	362	49	59	41	78	35	43	25	14	14	64	15	43	83	80	90	1,067
OTHER DISTRICT CENTRES																	

Site / Location	Core Strategy Comps 2009-10 to 2015-16	Deliverable Sites					Developable Sites										Total
		Phase 1					Phase 2					Phase 3					
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	
London Plan / Local Plan Target	1,893	427	427	427	427	427	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	8,718
Core Planning Strategy Completions	260																260
S31: 40 The Broadway, Cheam				7													7
S33: HSS Store, Malden Road									13								13
S35: Victoria House, North Cheam										75							75
S37: McMillan House, North Cheam		48															48
S38: Resource Centre, North Cheam															37		37
S41: Co-Op Supermarket, Rosehill														43			43
S42: Rear of Rosehill Shops										8							8
S47: 1 - 9 Windsor Road								9									9
Windfall Sites																	
Station Approach, Cheam									16								16
Kent House, 27-33 Upper Mulgrave Road									15								15
Ann Boleyn House, Ewell Road									38								38
31 Ewell Road, Cheam								15									15
102-104 Rose Hill								14									14
209 Cheam Common Road									15								15
71-75 Westmead Road								34									34
Small Sites		15	46	15	18	26	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	260
SUB-TOTAL	260	63	46	22	18	26	13	86	67	58	97	14	14	14	57	51	907
REST OF BOROUGH																	
Core Planning Strategy Completions	1,397																1,397
S51: Haredon House, North Cheam		43							50								93
S52: Council Offices, Carshalton									24								24
S52: Council Car Park, Carshalton									18								18
S56: Wandle Valley Trading Estate, Hckbg				51	30	43											124
S57: Mill Green Business Prk, Hackbridge						41	91										89
S61: Land rear of Westmead Rd, Carshtn									30								30
S62: Allen House, Carshalton												10					10
S63: Waddon House, Beddington		87															87
S66: Garages at Radcliffe Gardens												8					8
S68: Assembly Walk, The Wrythe								10									10

Site / Location	Core Strategy Comps 2009-10 to 2015-16	Deliverable Sites					Developable Sites										Total
		Phase 1					Phase 2					Phase 3					
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	
London Plan / Local Plan Target	1,893	427	427	427	427	427	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	8,718
S69: Century Centre, Fellowes Road				15													15
S72: Waltham Road Depot, The Wrythe																6	6
S81: 57 Montagu Gardens, Wallington		13															13
S84: Grace Court, Brighton Rd Belmont				22													22
S85: Henderson Hospital, Homeland Drive								3									3
Windfall Sites																	-
27-29 Cavendish Road, South Sutton		14															14
31 North Street, Carshalton		13															13
711-717 London Road, North Cheam			17														17
Durand Close, The Wrythe			44														44
Part of College, Denmark Rd, Carshalton			57														57
10-12 William Street, Carshalton			10														10
Land south side of Station Road, Belmont				18													18
21 Bond Gardens, Beddington				12													12
1-16 Nightingale Close, The Wrythe						25											25
Thatched House Hotel, Cheam Road					29												29
Trickett House, 125 Brighton Road								17									17
41-52 Alexandra Gardens, Carshalton								23									23
93 Sherbrooke Way									23								23
Small Sites		56	108	59	41	41	65	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	445
SUB-TOTAL	1,397	226	236	177	100	150	156	67	37	136	14	22	24	14	14	30	2,706
ALL OF THE BOROUGH																	
TOTAL NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS	2,497	639	697	575	559	335	633	522	719	607	466	509	834	783	767	615	11,707
CUMALATIVE TOTAL	2,497	3,136	3,833	4,408	4,967	5,302	5,885	6,407	7,126	7,733	8,199	8,708	9,542	10,325	11,092	11,707	11,707
CUMALATIVE TARGET	1,893	2,320	2,747	3,174	3,601	4,070	4,539	5,008	5,477	5,946	6,415	6,884	7,353	7,822	8,291	8,760	8,760
+/- CUMALATIVE TOTAL	604	+816	+1,086	+1,234	+1,366	+1,232	+1,346	+1,399	+1,649	+1,787	+1,784	+1,824	+2,189	+2,503	+2,801	+2,947	+2,947
FIVE-YEAR SUPPLY 2022-23 to 2026-27								2,823 Net Additional Dwellings (+361 units above cumulative requirement +5%)									

Affordable Housing Completions

4.7 Affordable Housing Completions 2011-20 to 2020-21

Year	Affordable Housing	Target	% Housing Delivery	Target Met ?	
2012-13	103	50%	45%	X	Since 2012-13 the Council met the affordable housing target in one year. In total 23% of housing delivery since 2012-13 was affordable (see Figure 4.10). However, whilst the affordable housing delivery is monitored against total housing delivery, the Local Plan Policy on affordable housing can only ask for an affordable housing contributions from, sites delivering 11 more units. It should also be noted that the Felnax site (805 units) delivered its affordable element upfront in previous years. Finally, since the introduction of office-to-residential permitted development over 900 units have been completed from this source, (including nearly 600 since the start of the Local Plan period) none of which was required to provide any affordable housing under the permitted development right rules, reducing the overall proportion of affordable housing delivered in this period.
2013-14	52	50%	15%	X	
2014-15	211	50%	48%	X	
2015-16	44	50%	11%	X	
2016-17	23	35%	4%	X	
2017-18	310	35%	44%	✓	
2018-19	143	35%	25%	X	
2019-20	146	35%	26%	X	
2020-21	35	35%	10%	X	
2021-22	36	35%	6%	X	
Total	1,103	35%	23%	X	

Figure 4.10: Affordable Housing Completed in LB Sutton 2012-13 to 2021-22

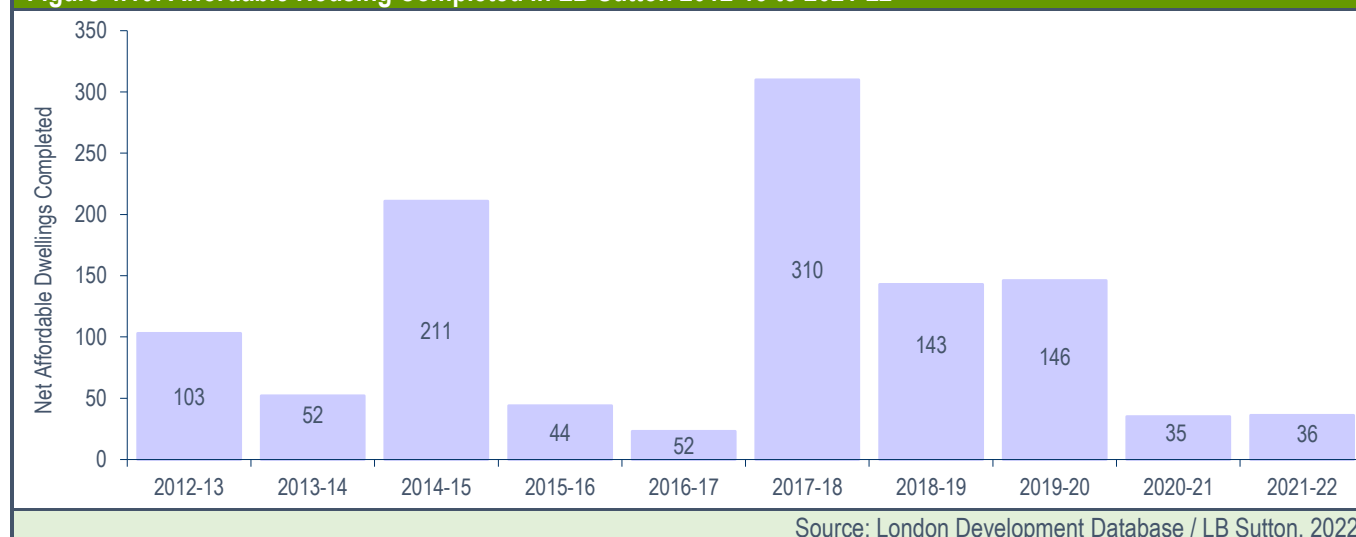
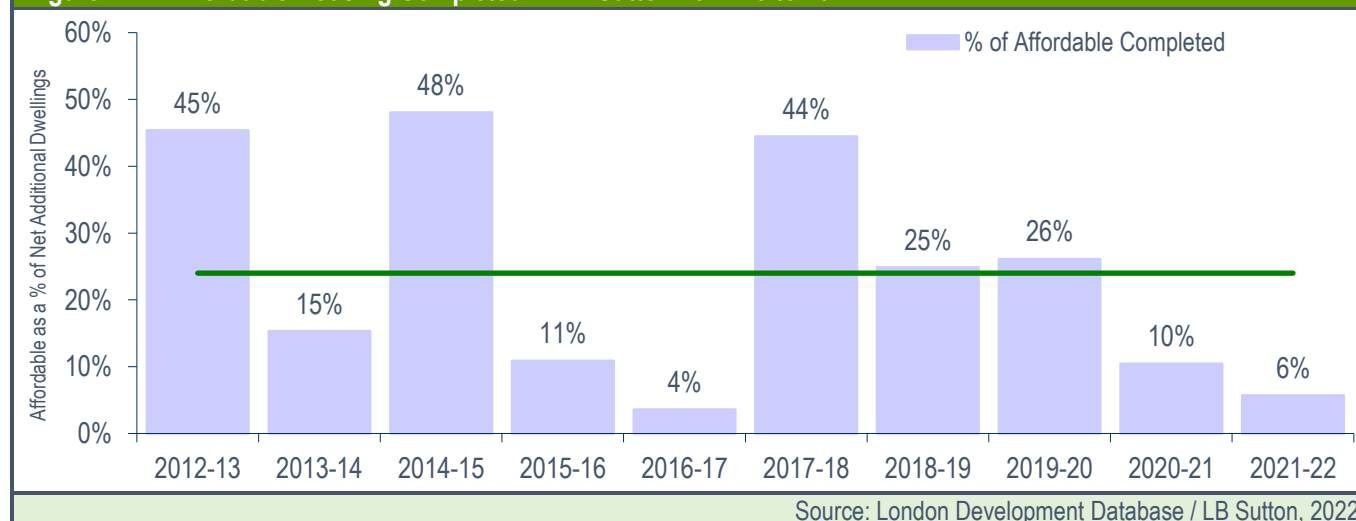


Figure 4.11: Affordable Housing Completed in LB Sutton 2012-13 to 2021-22



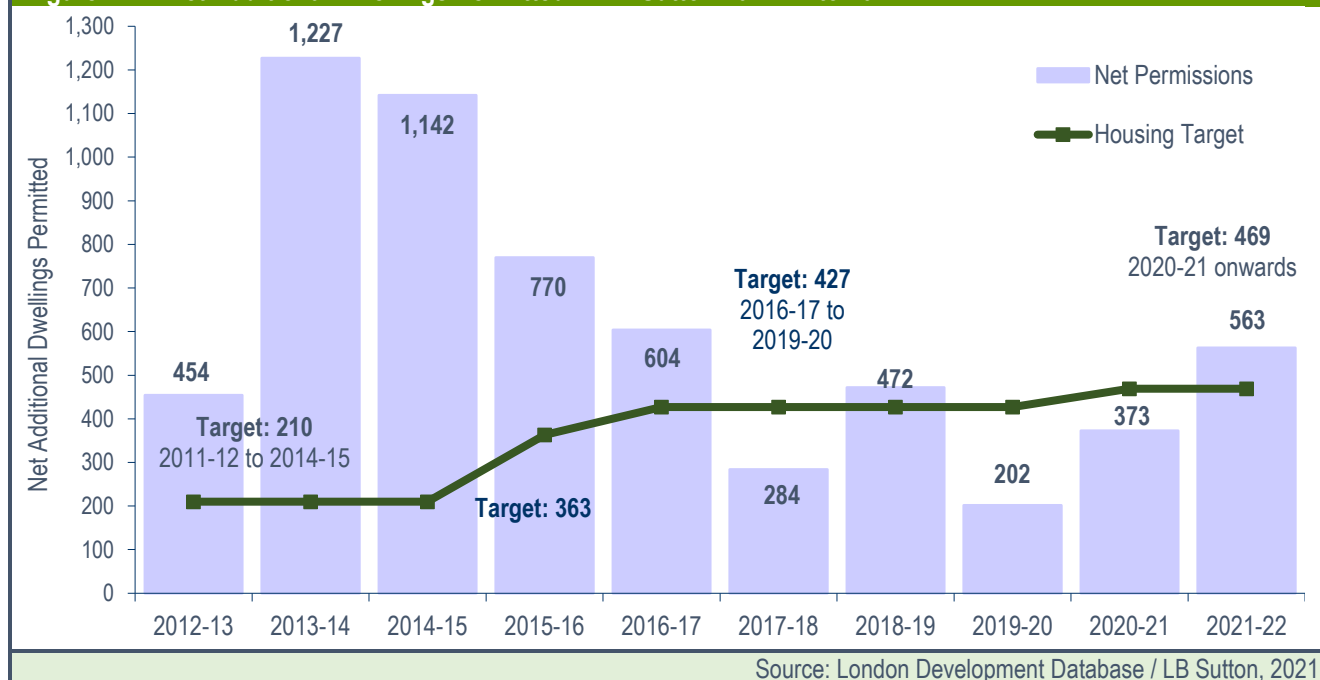
Housing Permissions

4.8 Net Additional Dwellings Permitted 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Housing Target	Units Permitted	Difference	Target met	Commentary
2012-13	210	454	+244	✓	Since the start of the Local Plan period (2016-17) the Council has permitted 2,498 net additional dwellings, 148 units below its cumulative requirement. Over the last 10 years the Council has permitted 6,091 net additional dwellings, 3,439 net dwellings above the cumulative target for the period (an average of 608 net dwellings per annum). In 2021-22 563 net dwellings were permitted, slightly below the housing completion target. (See Figure 4.9).
2013-14	210	1,227	+1,017	✓	
2014-15	210	1,142	+932	✓	
2015-16	363	770	+407	✓	
2016-17	427	604	+177	✓	
2017-18	427	284	-143	✗	
2018-19	427	472	+45	✓	
2019-20	427	202	-225	✗	
2020-21	469	373	-96	✗	
2021-22	469	563	+94	✓	
Total	3,639	6,091	+3,439	✓	

Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

Figure 4.12: Net Additional Dwellings Permitted in LB Sutton 2011-12 to 2021-22



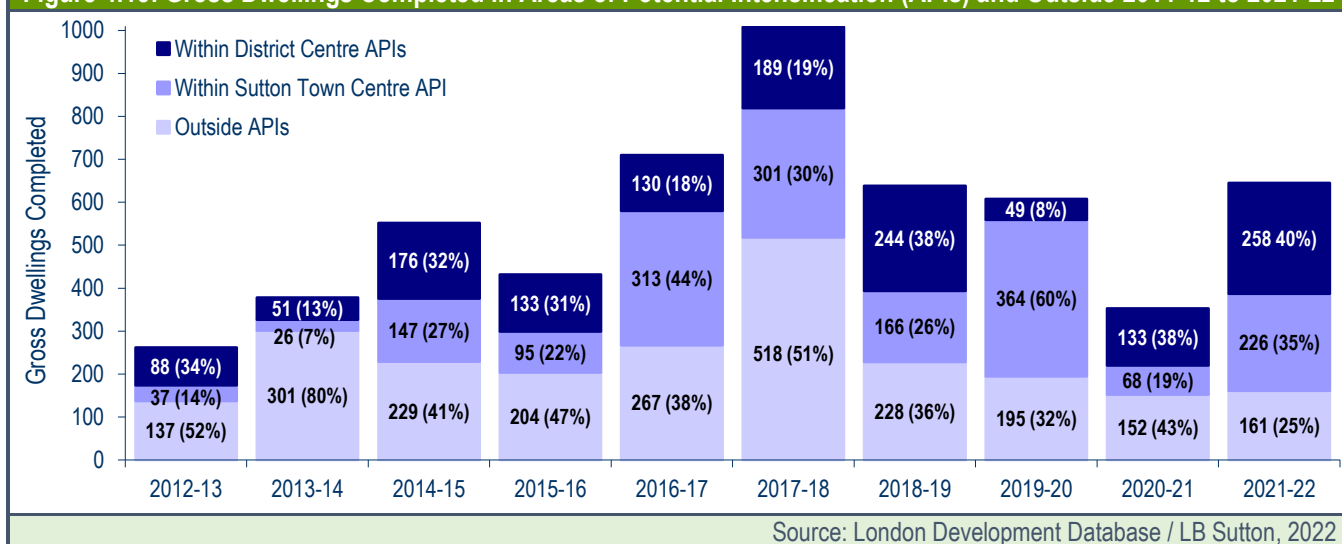
Dwellings Completed by Location

4.9 Gross Dwellings Completed by Location 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Gross Completions			Total	Commentary
	Sutton TC	District Centres	Rest of Borough (inc. API areas)		
2012-13	21	74	167	262	Since the start of the Local Plan period in 2016-17 44% of gross dwellings were completed within the town and district centres against 44% for the 10-year period as a whole. The Local Plan identified that the majority of sites within town and district centres (90%) to ensure that the majority of future delivery of housing takes place within sustainable locations, However, it should be noted that this is for the 15-year Local Plan period and not a target for individual years.
2013-14	8	34	336	378	
2014-15	73	122	357	552	
2015-16	66	60	306	432	
2016-17	276	68	366	710	
2017-18	250	109	649	1,008	
2018-19	131	164	343	638	
2019-20	364	49	195	608	
2020-21	68	61	224	353	
2021-22	226	258	161	645	
Total	1,483	999	3,104	5,586	

Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

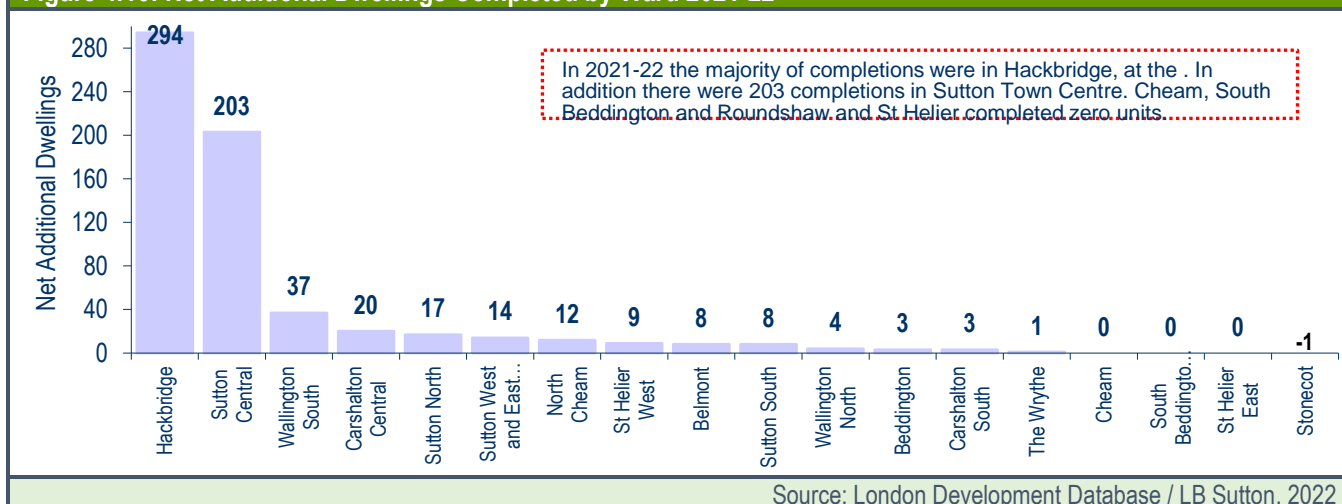
Figure 4.15: Gross Dwellings Completed in Areas of Potential Intensification (APIs) and Outside 2011-12 to 2021-22



Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

4.10 Net Additional Dwellings Completed by Ward 2021-22

Figure 4.16: Net Additional Dwellings Completed by Ward 2021-22



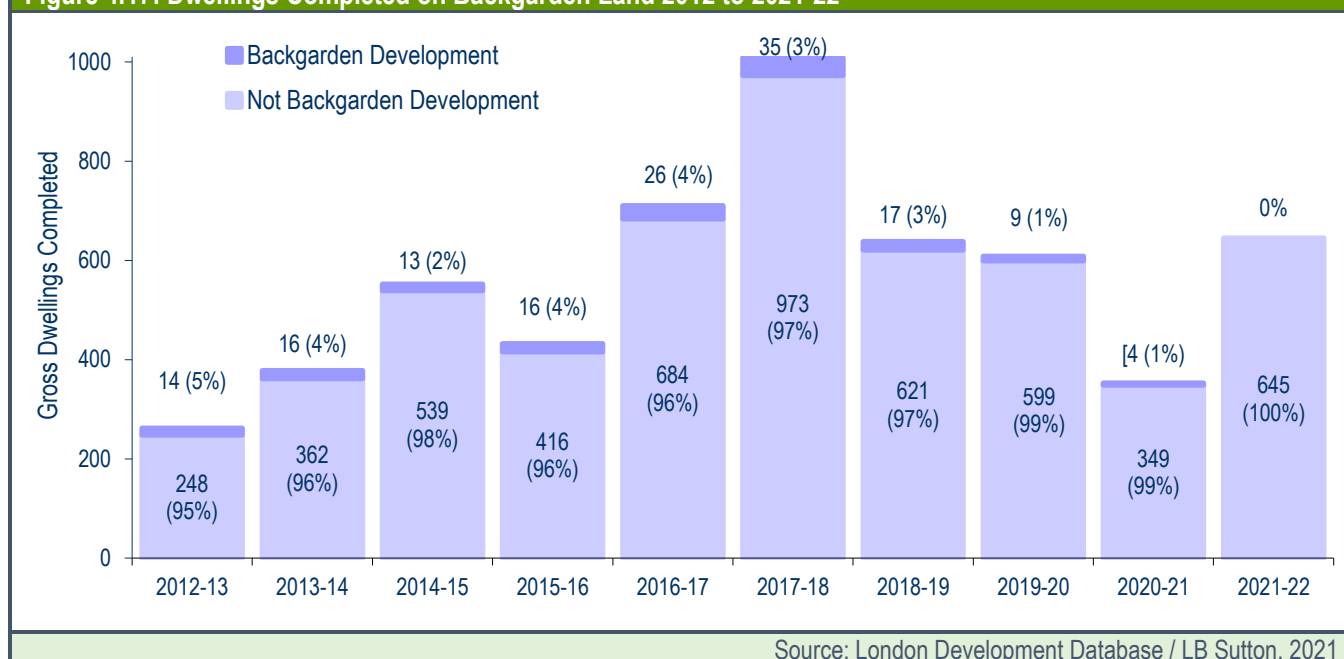
Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

4.11 Gross Dwellings Completed on Backgarden Land 2011-12 to 2020-21

Year	Backgarden Completions	Other Completions	Total	% Backgarden	Commentary
2012-13	14	248	262	5%	In 2021-22 zero dwellings were completed in on backgarden land, representing 0% of all gross dwellings completed that year, the lowest proportion in 10 years. This is lower than the average of 2% since the start of the Local Plan period in 2016-17 and the 10-year average. The Council policy on backgarden land is clear that some backgarden land development may be appropriate in some locations, and as such it is considered the policy is working.
2013-14	16	362	378	4%	
2014-15	13	539	552	2%	
2015-16	16	416	432	4%	
2016-17	26	684	710	4%	
2017-18	35	973	1,008	3%	
2018-19	17	621	638	3%	
2019-20	9	599	608	1%	
2020-21	4	349	353	1%	
2021-22	0	645	645	0%	
Total	173	5,405	5,578	3%	

Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

Figure 4.17: Dwellings Completed on Backgarden Land 2012 to 2021-22



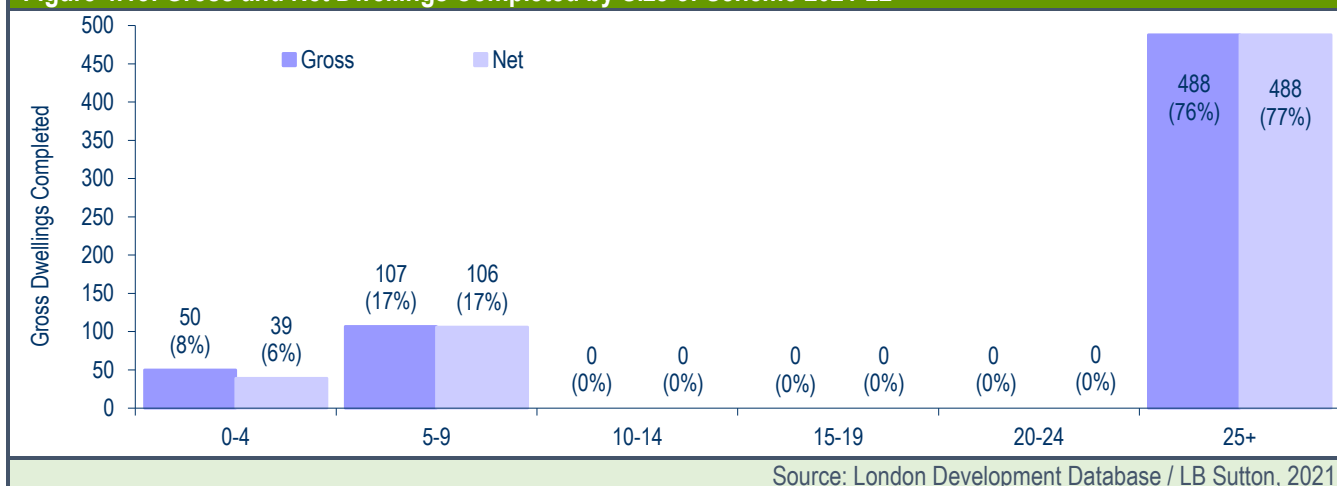
Dwellings Completed by Size and Type

4.12 Gross and Net Dwellings Completed by Size of Scheme 2021-22

Size of Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		Commentary
	Gross Units	Net Units	Gross Units	Net Units	
0-4	49	49	50	39	In 2021-22, the majority of dwellings were completed on schemes with 10 or more units (77%, gross). The most units were completed on schemes with 25 or more units (77%, gross). This is consistent with completions in previous years. Fig 4.17 shows the gross and net completions by size in 2021-22.
5-9	65	63	107	106	
10-14	35	35	0	0	
15-19	0	0	0	0	
20-24	0	0	0	0	
25+	204	188	488	488	
Total	353	335	645	633	

Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

Figure 4.18: Gross and Net Dwellings Completed by Size of Scheme 2021-22

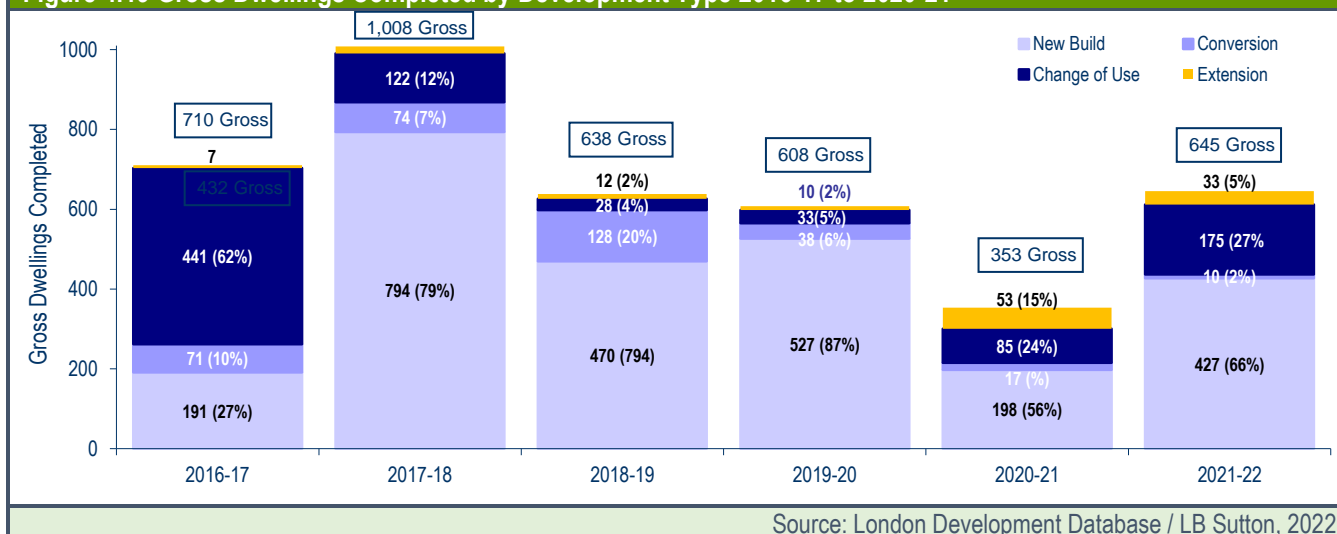


4.13 Gross Dwellings Completed by Development Type 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	New-Build	Change of Use	Conversion	Extension	Total	Commentary
2012-13	198	21	37	6	262	In 2021-22 the majority of gross completions in Sutton (66%) were provided in new build schemes, inline with the average for the plan period of 65%. The number of change of use schemes is also in line with the average (27%) but below that of 2016-17 (25%) when a large proportion of office to residential schemes were completed. Figure 4.18 below shows the 2021-22 development types against the rest of the completions over the last 10 years.
2013-14	260	48	67	3	378	
2014-15	372	128	45	7	552	
2015-16	157	235	40	0	432	
2016-17	191	441	71	7	710	
2017-18	794	122	74	18	1,008	
2018-19	470	128	28	12	638	
2019-20	527	38	33	10	608	
2020-21	198	85	17	53	353	
2021-22	427	175	10	33	645	
Total	3,594	1,421	422	149	5,586	

Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

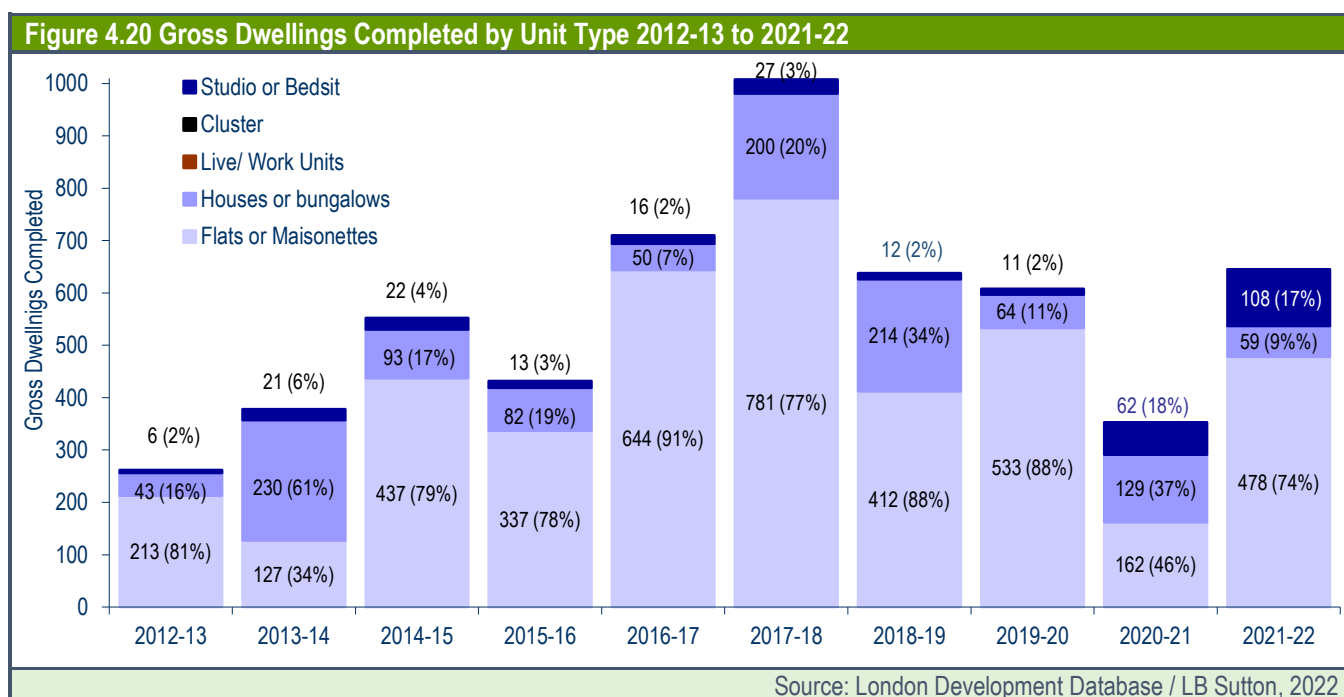
Figure 4.19 Gross Dwellings Completed by Development Type 2016-17 to 2020-21



4.14 Gross Dwellings Completed by Unit Type 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Houses	Flats	Live/work / Cluster	Studio	Total	Commentary
2012-13	43	213	0	6	262	In 2019-20 the majority of dwellings completed were flats (88%), consistent with the last ten years. Over this period 75% of completed units have been flats. Whilst this trend is likely to continue the proportion may reduce as office to residential conversions slow. The provision of houses in 2019-20 (12%) is the one of the lower proportions in the last 5 years and significantly lower than the 10-year average of 22%.
2013-14	230	127	0	21	378	
2014-15	93	437	0	22	552	
2015-16	82	337	0	13	432	
2016-17	50	644	0	16	710	
2017-18	200	781	0	27	1,008	
2018-19	214	412	0	12	638	
2019-20	64	533	0	11	608	
2020-21	162	129	0	62	353	
2021-22	59	478	0	108	645	
Total	1,197	4,091	0	298	5,586	

Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

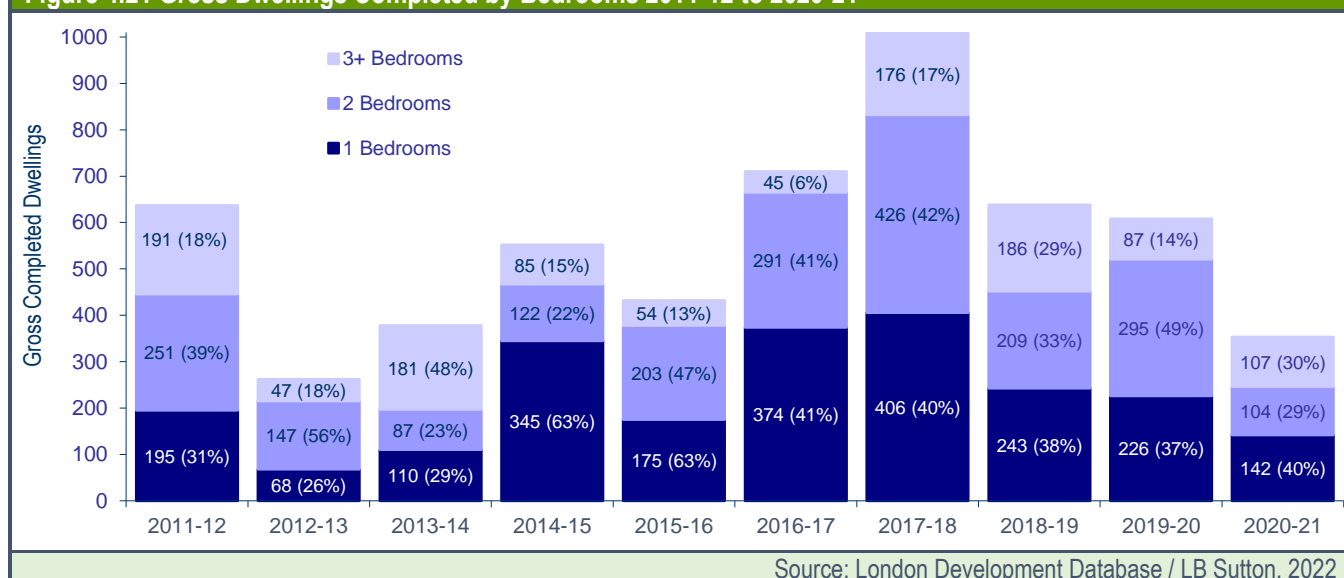


4.15 Gross Dwellings Completed by Bedroom Size 2012-13 to 2021-22

Year	Gross Completions by Bedroom Size				% 3+ Bed	Met?	Commentary
	1 Bed	2 Bed	3+ Bed	Total			
2012-13	68	147	47	262	18%	X	In 2021-22 14% of housing delivery had three or more bedrooms, a decrease from the previous year and below the target of 50%. In Sutton Town Centre, where the target is 25%, only 5% of units had three or more bedrooms. The high proportion of 1-bed units is exacerbated in recent years by office to residential prior approvals that routinely delivery 1-bed flats as the majority. These 1-bed flats are private units which is contrary to the housing need for Sutton set out in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
2013-14	110	87	181	378	48%	✓	
2014-15	345	122	85	552	15%	X	
2015-16	175	203	54	432	13%	X	
2016-17	374	291	45	710	6%	X	
2017-18	406	426	176	1,008	17%	X	
2018-19	243	209	186	638	29%	X	
2019-20	226	295	87	608	14%	X	
2020-21	142	104	107	353	30%	X	
2021-22	333	222	90	645	14%	X	
Total	2,422	2,106	1,058	5,586	14%	X	

Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

Figure 4.21 Gross Dwellings Completed by Bedrooms 2011-12 to 2020-21



4.16 Gross Dwellings Completed by Location and Bedroom Size 2017-18 to 2021-22

Year	Sutton Town Centre			Outside Sutton Town			Commentary
	3-Bed or more Units Completed	3-Bed or more units Completed	3-Bed or more units Completed	Number	%	Target met?	
2017-18	18	7%	X	158	21%	X	Since the start of the Local Plan period in 2016-17 the target of 25% of Sutton Town Centre units having 3 or more bedrooms, or for 50% of dwellings outside the town to have 3 or more bedrooms, has not been met. The Local Plan review is currently preparing evidence on housing need over the next 5 years to inform future policies of the current level of need for bedroom sizes.
2018-19	18	14%	X	168	33%	X	
2019-20	19	6%	X	68	24%	X	
2020-21	1	8%	X	106	31%	X	
2021-22	10	5%	X	80	13%	X	
Total	66	8%	X	580	24%	X	

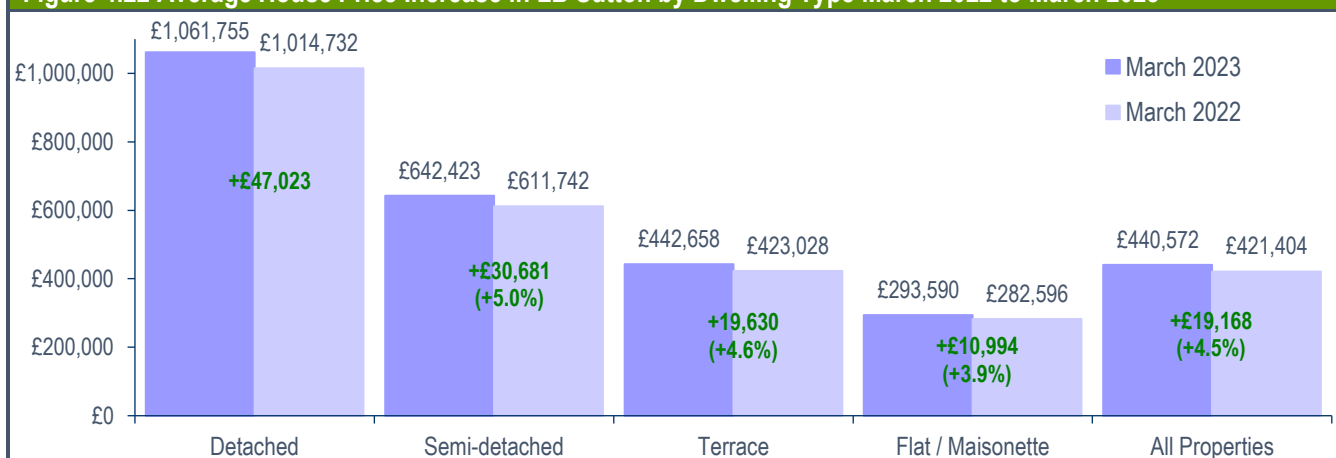
Source: London Development Database / LB Sutton, 2022

4.17 Average House Prices in LB Sutton compared to Greater London

Housing Type	Region			LBS compared to London average	LBS compared to England average	Commentary
	LB Sutton	London	England			
Detached	£1,061,755	£1,077,639	£483,994	-1.5%	+54.4%	Houses Prices in Sutton are higher than the national average for all dwelling types but below the average for London. Sutton has the 6 th cheapest house prices in London.
Semi Detached	£642,423	£684,589	£292,617	-6.6%	+54.5%	
Terrace	£442,658	£565,936	£244,965	-27.8%	+44.7%	
Flat / Maisonette	£293,590	£435,808	£249,779	-48.4%	+14.9%	
All Properties	£440,572	£523,325	£304,193	-18.8%	+31.0%	

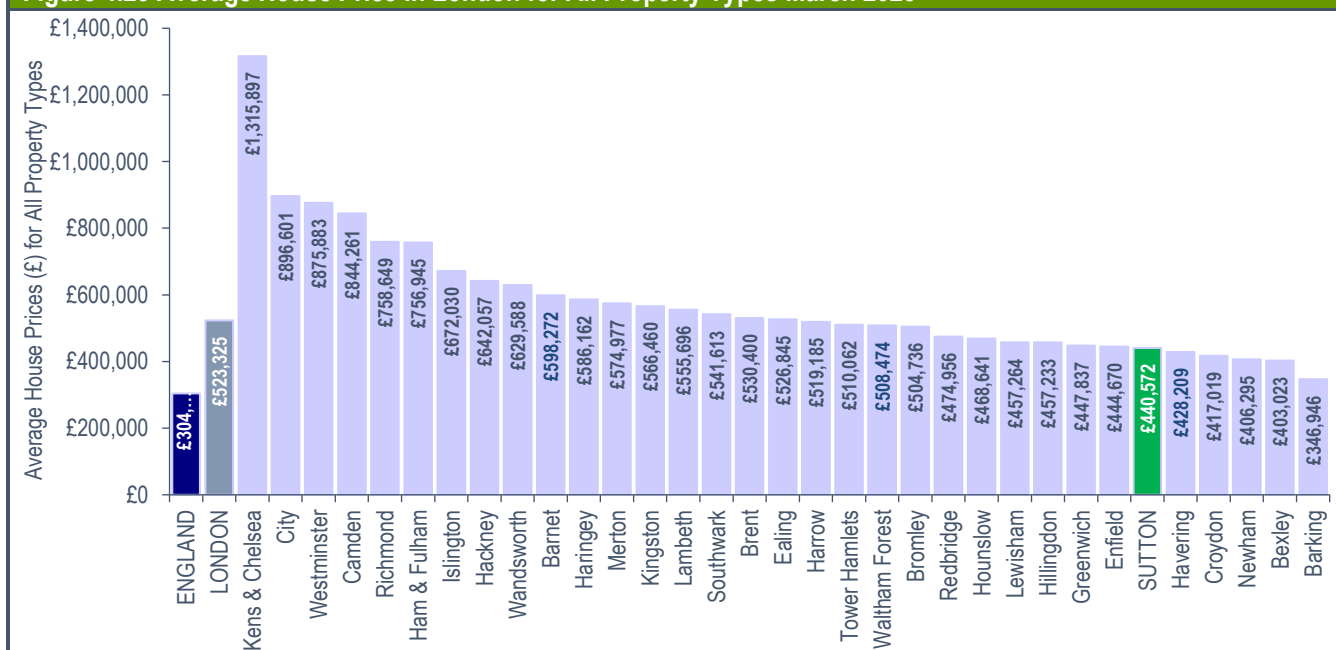
Source: Land Registry House Price Index, Oct 2020 to Oct 2021

Figure 4.22 Average House Price Increase in LB Sutton by Dwelling Type March 2022 to March 2023



Source: Land Registry, March 2023

Figure 4.23 Average House Price in London for All Property Types March 2023



Source: Land Registry, March 2023

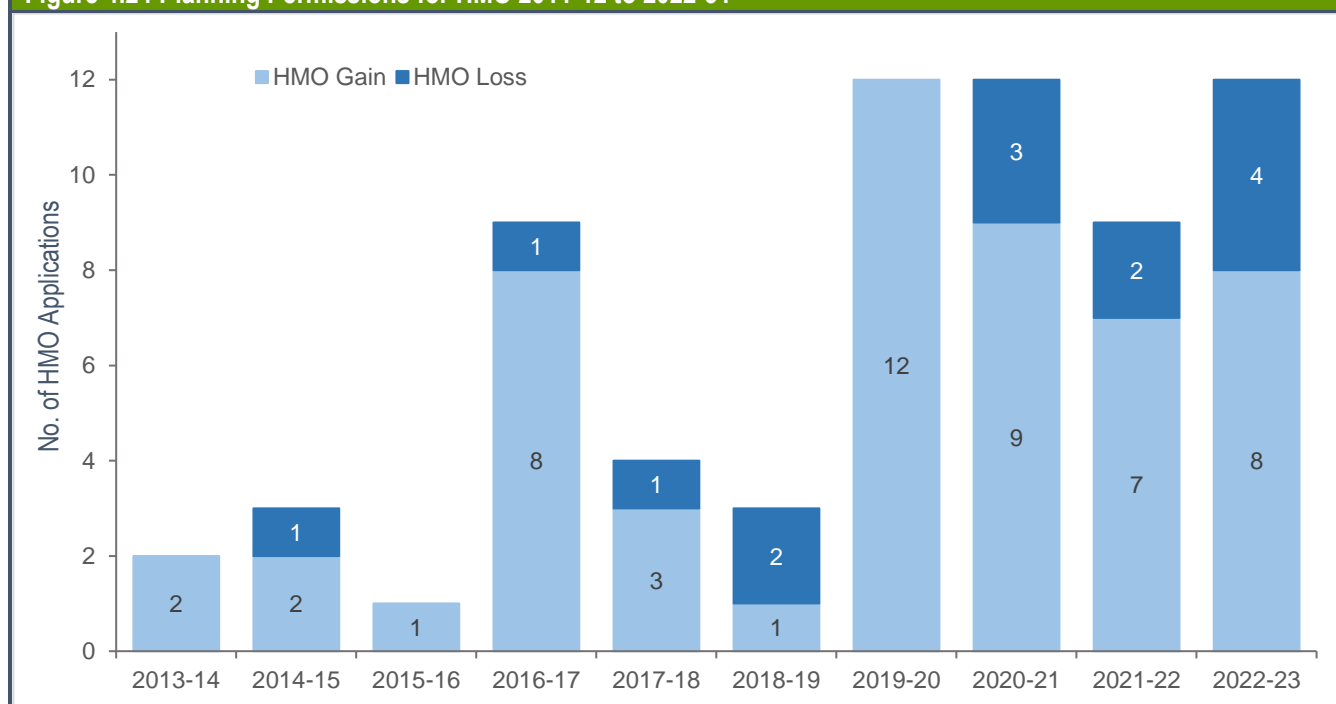
4.18 Licensed Houses in Multiple Occupation in Sutton

Size of HMO by Number of Persons	Number of HMOs	% of HMOs	Commentary
3 to 6 persons	107	66%	In December 2019 there were 66 HMOs on the public register. Since this time it has risen to 87 (+32%) in December 2020 and to 163 in July 2023 (+162%). The majority of HMOs (66%) fall within the of 3-6 persons category, meaning planning permission is not required.
7 to 10 persons	35	21%	
11 or more persons	21	12%	
Total	163	100%	

Source: HMO Register in Sutton, July 2023

4.19 Planning Permissions for HMO 2011-12 to 2020-21

Figure 4.24 Planning Permissions for HMO 2011-12 to 2022-31



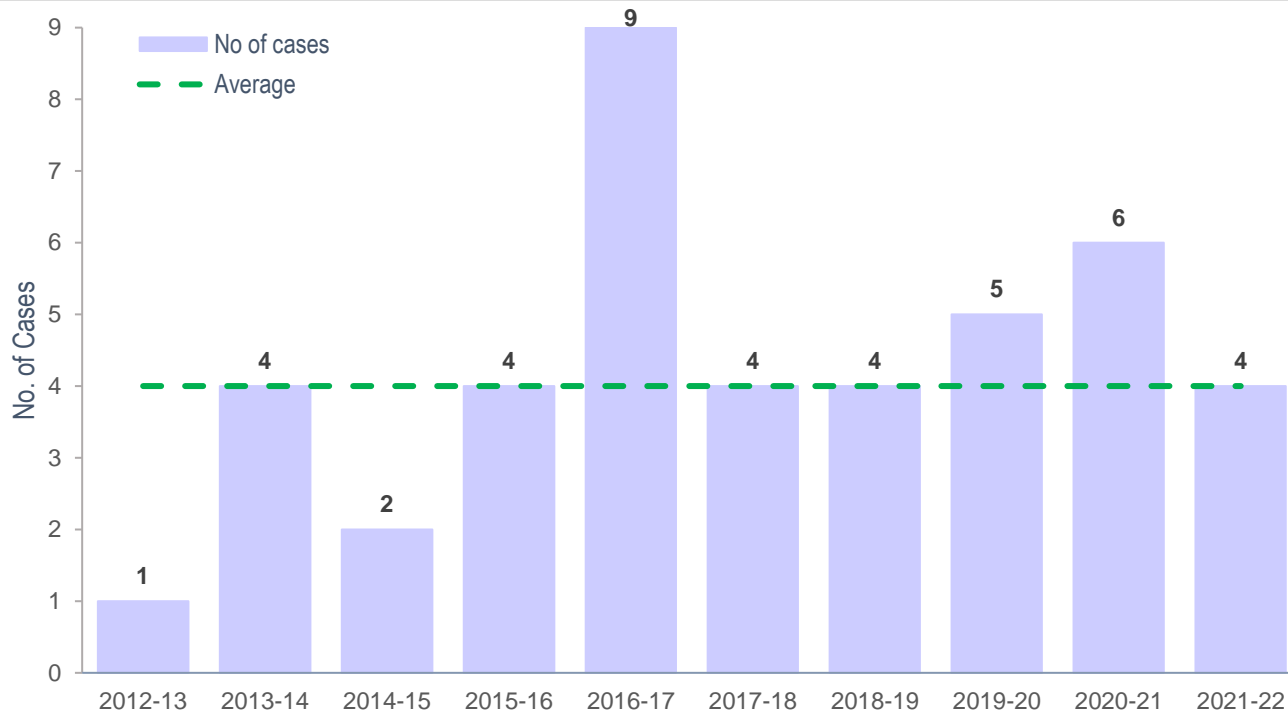
Source: Land Registry, March 2023

Analysis of planning application data shows that over the last 10 years (2013-14 to 2022-23) shows that applications involving HMOS have been steadily increases, from just 2 in 2013-14 to 12 in 2022-23, a 500% increase. This reflects other trends in HMOs over this time. The majority of applications involve a gain in HMOs. Over this period 74% of HMOs were permitted with 26% being refused.

Between 2011-12 and 203-14 (to date) the number of licensed in Sutton grew from 36 to 163, an increase of +127 or +353%. The number of HMOs remained static between 2011-12 and 2017-18, but since this date the number has been growing year on year, growing by +130 or +394% in just 7-years, an average of 19 new HMOs per year. Since the start of 2023-24 the number of HMOs has already grown by 15 in just 3 months, when it exceeded the average increase over the last 7-years. Overall this demonstrates that there has been a rapid growth in HMOs in Sutton in recent years which is expected to keep on increasing (an increase of 753% since 2011-12 to 2033-34). It is also further reiterated that this only includes licensed HMOs and not those that do not require one or planning permission. As such the actual number of HMOs will be higher.

4.20 Planning Enforcement Cases Involving HMOs

Figure 4.25 Planning Enforcement Cases Involving HMOs

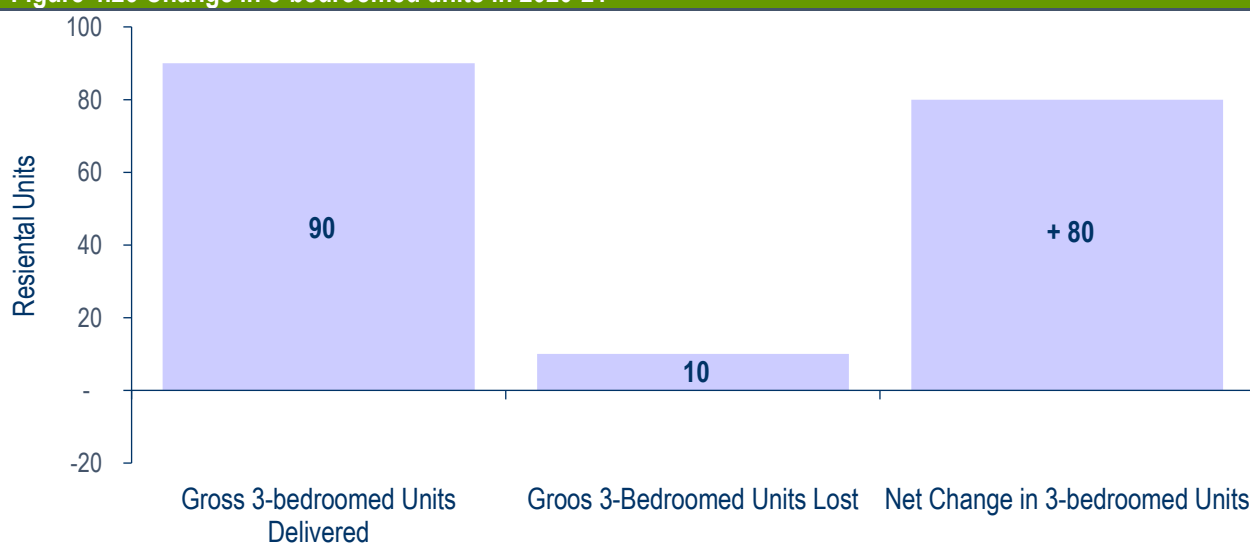


Source: London Borough of Sutton, 2023

Statistics from the Council's Planning Enforcement team show that over the last 10 years there have been a number of investigations relating to HMOs in the boroughs. These have been analysed in order to understand the concentration and the rate of increase. It should be noted that the changes to permitted development rights (in April 2010) of C4 HMOs raise particular challenges. Proving occupancy of more than six unrelated persons and demonstrating a material change of use is especially difficult, particularly in the absence of any physical changes to property.

In total there were 43 investigations into potential HMOs over the last 10 years. The data shows there was 2 fewer enforcement cases (4) on the previous year (6), compared to an average of 4 investigations a year over the same period, with a peak of 9 cases in 2016. In terms of the spatial distribution of cases there is a degree of clustering around Sutton Town Centre and around Wallington and Belmont. The rest of the cases are generally dispersed across the borough with no obvious pattern.

Figure 4.26 Change in 3-bedroomed units in 2020-21



Source: London Borough of Sutton, 2022

Figure 4.26 above shows that 10 3-bedroomed (or more) units were lost in 2021-22 as a result of redevelopment. However, 90 new 3-bedroomed units were delivered, meaning the overall provision of family homes increased by 80 units.

AMR Headlines for Housing

- LB Sutton delivered 633 net additional dwellings in 2021-22, exceeding the target of 469 net dwellings by 164 and exceeding its cumulative delivery target by 948 net dwellings since 2016-17, demonstrating continued success in contributing to Sutton's share of London's new housing.
- Whilst the target was missed in 2020-21, this monitoring period coincided with the national coronavirus lockdown announced on 23 March 2020, was an unprecedented event which saw widespread disruption to society, including the construction sector. In recognition of this the Government, as part of the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) measurement, reduced the 'homes required' within the 2020-21 year by four months (156 units for Sutton), giving Sutton a HDT figure of 313. Therefore, with a delivery of 335 net units in 2020-21, Sutton still met the HDT.
- LB Sutton can demonstrate it has sufficient capacity to meet its cumulative five year housing land requirement including the 5% buffer.
- The majority of housing completions in 2021-22 were delivered as part of major schemes (77% of net dwellings).
- In 2021-22, 36 affordable units were delivered (6% of total completions). However, the number of affordable units delivered since 2012-13 is 23%.
- In 2021-22, LB Sutton permitted 563 net additional dwellings. The Council has permitted 3,439 dwellings above the cumulative target since 2012-13, demonstrating its commitment to ensuring a sufficient supply of housing is available to exceed its target.
- In 2021-22, only 0% of housing completions were completed on backgarden land, below the average since 2011-12.
- In 2021-22, the majority of units completed were flats (74%), above the average since 2009-10 (75%).
- In 2021-22, 14% of dwellings completed were three or more bedroom units, up down 30% from 2020-21 but failing to meet the target.
- The average price of a dwelling in October 2021 in LB Sutton was £440,572, above the average for England and Wales but below the average for London. This has increased by 4.5% since October 2020.

Section 5: Employment



Local Plan Objectives and Policies

5.1 Local Plan Objectives for Employment

Local Plan Objectives	Reference
Strategic Objective 8 To work with existing businesses so that they expand and to help them to enhance their premises.	Local Plan, Page 13
Strategic Objective 9 To provide new opportunities for new businesses to come and flourish in the borough.	Local Plan, Page 13
Strategic Objective 10 To ensure that new businesses match residents' expectations, that they will invest in local employment and training opportunities and that they will fit the aspirations of Sutton.	Local Plan, Page 13

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

5.2 Local Plan Policies for Employment⁷⁷

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 1: Sustainable Growth (Parts e and f)	Local Plan, Page 18
Policy 2: London Cancer Hub	Local Plan, Page 21
Policy 5: Wandle Valley Renewal (Part c)	Local Plan, Page 34
Policy 14: Industrial Land	Local Plan, Page 62
Policy 15: Industrial Use	Local Plan, Page 64
Policy 16: Office Development	Local Plan, Page 66

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

Industrial Land and Floorspace

5.3 Industrial locations (Local Plan 2018 designations)

Indicator	Area (ha) 2019-20	Loss ⁷⁸ (ha) 2020-21	Loss (ha) – 2021-22	Local Plan Target (Policy 14)	Target Met?
STRATEGIC INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS					
Beddington SIL	105.8 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND (ONCE PERMISSIONS IMPLEMENTED)	✓
Kimpton SIL	18.8 ha	0 ha	0 ha		
Imperial Way SIL	5.9 ha	0 ha	0 ha		
Total	130.5 ha	0 ha	0 ha		
ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS					
Felnex Trading Estate	1.3 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓
Wandle Valley Trading Estate	0.3 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓
Croydon Road	3.9 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓
Gander Green Lane & Abbots Road	0.7 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓
Oldfields Road	0.6 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓

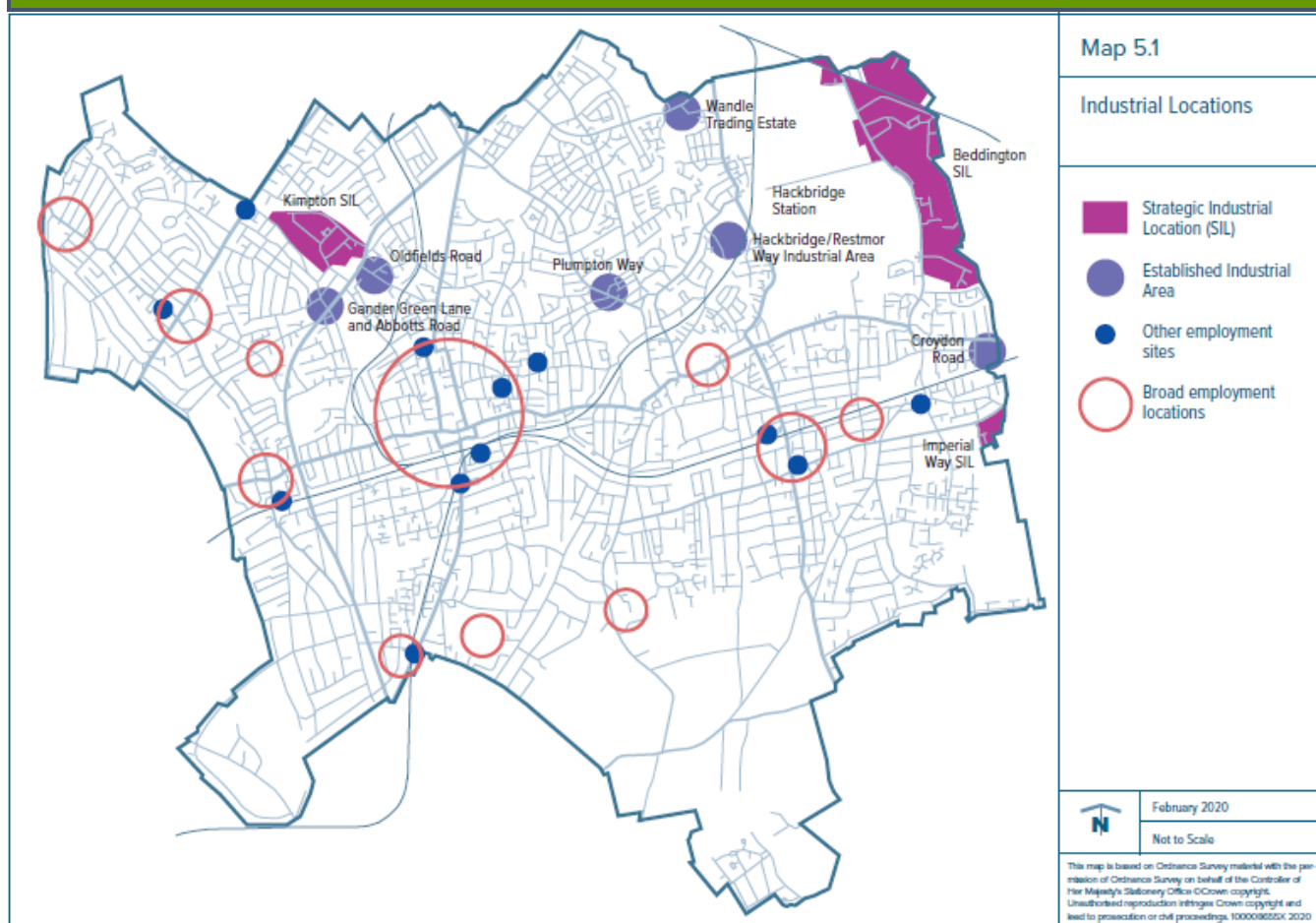
⁷⁷ the Local Plan Monitoring Framework is set out in Table 3 of Sutton's Local Plan (February 2018)

⁷⁸ the loss in employment land once any planning permissions for non-employment uses have been implemented

Indicator	Area (ha) 2019-20	Loss ⁷⁸ (ha) 2020-21	Loss (ha) – 2021-22	Local Plan Target (Policy 14)	Target Met?
Restmor Way	3.4 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓
Plumpton Way and Gas Holder	1.1 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓
Total	11.3 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓
BOROUGH TOTAL					
Total	141.8 ha	0 ha	0 ha	NO LOSS OF INDUSTRIAL LAND	✓

Sources: Local Plan 2018 and London Development Database

Map 5.1: Industrial Locations



5.4 Demand for industrial floorspace

Annual take-up of industrial floorspace from 2018 to 2022					
Calendar Year	No. of transactions	Minimum size take up (m ²)	Maximum size take up (m ²)	Average unit size (m ²)	Total take-up (m ²)
2018	24	20	4,216	813	19,520
2019	14	45	1,969	448	6,278
2020	26	67	7,536	859	22,331
2021	16	140	4,297	774	12,391
2022	18	60	2,208	621	11,183
Total	98				71,702
Average 2018 -2022	20			732	14,340

Sources: CoStar database as cited in the Draft Employment Land and Economic Needs Assessment (Stantec Ltd on behalf of LB Sutton, Feb 2023)

Take-up of industrial floorspace from 2018 to 2022: Analysis

Between 2018 and 2022, industrial floorspace take-up ranged from 6,278 m² in 2019 to 22,331 m² in 2020. The reason take-up was high in 2020 was due to Palletline (third party logistics) taking 7,536 m² at Coomber Way, Beddington.. Units taken up over the five years included:

- October 2021 – Getir (on demand delivery service) taking a 455 m² unit at the IO Centre, Beddington.
- August 2021 – Wagamama (dark kitchen) taking a 210 m² at Kimpton Trade & Business Centre.
- July 2022 – Kiesel Group (construction) took a 225 m² unit Kimpton Trade & Business Centre.
- July 2020 – NBC Distribution (food distribution) took a 1,135 m² StaffoRoad Cross Business Park.
- February 2020 - Hermes Parcelnet (third party logistics) took a 420 m² unit at Kimpton Industrial Estate.
- March 2020 – Pearroc (cleaning product supplier) took a 1,600 m² unit at Beddington Cross.

Demand for industrial space across the Borough is currently strong and comes from a variety of industrial sectors. Our consultations have revealed that demand comes from third party logistics (3PLs) and e-commerce for 'last-mile' hubs, as well q-commerce, trade counter operators, and those companies servicing other industries such as the construction industry.

Sources: CoStar database (VOA, Urbà) and Draft Employment Land and Economic Needs Assessment (Stantec Ltd on behalf of LB Sutton, Feb 2023)

5.5 Total stock of industrial floorspace and vacancy rate

Change in total stock of industrial floorspace and vacancy rates in LB Sutton 2018 to 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total stock (m²) - 1 March	465,000	466,000	477,000	480,000	490,000
Change in floorspace (m²)		1,000	11,000	3,000	10,000
Change in floorspace (%)		0%	2%	1%	2%
Vacant floorspace Q1 (m²)	1,102	1,354	394	394	28,422
% of vacant space of total	0.24%	0.29%	0.08%	0.09%	5.80%

Sources: CoStar database (VOA, Urbà) and Draft Employment Land and Economic Needs Assessment (Stantec Ltd on behalf of LB Sutton, Feb 2023)









Figure 5.1: Total stock of industrial floorspace within LB Sutton from 2011 to 2022







Sources: CoStar database (VOA, Urbà) and Draft Employment Land and Economic Needs Assessment (Stantec Ltd on behalf of LB Sutton, Feb 2023)

Total stock in industrial floorspace in LB Sutton from 2011-12 to 2020-21: Analysis

Figure 5.1 shows a significant drop in the total stock of industrial floorspace in the Borough of circa 30,000 m² resulting from the loss of industrial space at the Felnex industrial estate around 2014. However, since 2015 the Borough has seen a steady rise in industrial stock while over the same period all other south London boroughs experienced a decline.

Vacant industrial units in LB Sutton				
Address	Floorspace (m ²)	Asking Rent (£/m ²)	Comments	Picture
DC3-DC4 Prologis, Beddington Lane	13,575	n/a	As stated above new units are built to modern occupier requirements.	
DC2A-DC2C Prologis, Beddington Lane	4,012	n/a		
DC1 Prologis, Beddington Lane	2,912	n/a		
10 -15 Beddington Cross	3,332	N/a		
Units 1 Coomber Way, Industrial Park, Coomber Way	911	N/a	Purpose built, dated industrial unit with secured shared access, yaRoad space and car parking. Eaves height 6.7 metres with 380 m ² mezzanine floor Located in an established industrial area. Former ABM Electrical Distribution unit	
Unit 4 Profile Business Park Pylon Way, Beddington	684	£181	Purpose-built industrial unit with secured shared access, yaRoad space and car parking. 6.75-metre eaves height. Located in an established industrial area.	
Brookmead Industrial Estate, Beddington Lane	670	£194	Purpose-built, dated industrial unit with secured shared access, yaRoad space and car parking. Located in an established industrial area.	
62 Sunningdale Road, Sutton	590	£102	Small garage/workshop unit located in a residential area.	
Unit 6, Valley Point Industrial Estate, Beddington Farm Road	551	£163	Well maintained small industrial estate. Units have dedicated road space and car parking. Located in an established industrial area.	
Anchor Business Centre, 102 Boddington Lane	479	£161	First floor warehouse space, located in an established industrial area.	
Io Centre 57A, Croydon Road	457	n/a	Well-maintained purpose-built industrial unit with secured shared access, road space and car parking. Located in an established industrial area.	

Vacant industrial units in LB Sutton					
Address	Floorspace (m ²)	Asking Rent (£/m ²)	Comments	Picture	
The Tramsheds Coomber Way (3 units)	Three units of; 385, 218 & 211	£168 - £171	Small industrial estate with shared access. Units have dedicated roads and car parking.		
Unit 8, Beddington Cross Beddington Farm Road	370	n/a	Mid-terraced purpose-built industrial unit with dedicated roads and car parking. Eaves height of 7.5 metres. Access control barrier to the estate.		
Unit 5 Endeavour Way, Boddington	297	£161	Purpose built, dated industrial unit with secured shared access, road space and car parking. Located in an established industrial area.		
Sutton Business Park Restmor Way	116	n/a	Council's owned mixed workshop and office building, with accommodation over 3 floors.		
Total vacant	29,770 m²				
Sources: CoStar database (VOA, Urbà) and Draft Employment Land and Economic Needs Assessment (Stantec Ltd on behalf of LB Sutton, Feb 2023)					

Supply of industrial land and vacancy rate: Analysis

The data shows that in recent years stock has been lost, but the vacancy has increased at a faster rate leading to an increase in the authority-wide vacancy rate. The vacancy rate on 1 March 2022 was 5.8%, around 28,000 m². The most recent data (February 2023) shows that vacancy has increased further to around 29,770 m². If we assume that the total stock figure has remained the same at 490,000 m² then the vacancy rate is now around 6.0%.

The London Industrial Land Demand Study⁷⁹ indicated that vacant industrial land should be around 5% and vacant industrial floorspace around 8% for efficient market operation (frictional rates). Therefore, the Borough's current vacancy rate appears reasonable against this benchmark. But when we see that the majority (circa. 20,500 m²) of vacant floorspace is found across three units at Prologis Park (see the breakdown of vacant units in Table 1.4) then the market is much tighter than the data suggests, because the current vacancy falls to 1.89% once these units are removed from the analysis

5.6 Industrial development – Use Classes B1b, B2 & B8

[A] Industrial floorspace gains, losses and net change from 2011-12 to 2020-21 - based on Experian Economics data and the LB Sutton Draft Economic Needs Assessment (Stantec Ltd, February 2023)

Change in industrial floorspace in LB Sutton from 2011-12 to 2020-21

	Industrial Floorspace gains (m ²)		Industrial Floorspace losses (m ²)		Net change in floorspace (m ²)
	Allocated sites ⁸⁰	Other sites	Allocated sites	Other sites	
2011-12	2,846	424	0	284	+2,986
2012-13	4,528	324	0	679	+4,174

⁷⁹ CAG, October 2017, London Industrial Land Demand, Page 11

⁸⁰ allocated sites = SILs and established industrial areas designated in the adopted Local Plan 2018

Change in industrial floorspace in LB Sutton from 2011-12 to 2020-21

	Industrial Floorspace gains (m ²)		Industrial Floorspace losses (m ²)		Net change in floorspace (m ²)
	Allocated sites ⁸⁰	Other sites	Allocated sites	Other sites	
2013-14	0	889	684	507	-282
2014-15	5,178	171	0	384	+4,965
2015-16	13,668	79	1,101	1,372	+11,274
2016-17	16,837	19	845	1,108	+14,903
2017-18	900	120	223	1,848	-1,051
2018-19	7,297	84	0	377	+7,004
2019-20	0	4,571	0	333	+4,238
2020-21	0	1,555	0	46	+1,509
Total	51,254	8,236	2,833	6,937	49,720

Annual average between 2011-12 and 2018-19 (eight years): +5,497 m²

Annual average 2011-12 to 2015-16 (five years): +4,623 m²

Annual average 2016-17 to 2020-21 (five years): +5,321 m²

Annual average 2011-12 to 2020-21 (ten years): +4,972 m²

Sources: Experian Economics (Sept 2022) cited in Draft Employment Land and Draft Economic Needs Assessment (Stantec Ltd, 2023)

Change in industrial floorspace in LB Sutton from 2011-12 to 2020-21: Analysis

The Draft Economic Needs Assessment prepared by Stantec Ltd on behalf of LB Sutton in February 2023) identifies that net gains in industrial floorspace between 2011-12 and 2020-21 have occurred largely within SILS and established industrial locations. Losses in industrial floorspace have been very small, and largely within sites beyond protected/promoted areas.

Around 60% of the total net gain in industrial floorspace between 2011-12 and 2020-21 took place over only two years (2015-16 and 2016-17). This was largely accounted for by the following four schemes all located in SIL:

- Beddington Lane – change of use from an existing recycling facility;
- Mitcham Road (Zotefoams) site intensification to extend existing premises;
- Oldfields Road – intensification of existing site through redevelopment; and
- Kimpton Park Way (Site B) – new build on former sewage works.

Over the five year period from 2016-17 to 2020-21, the net gain in industrial floorspace averaged around +5,300 m² per annum. This is double the Local Plan target of +2,700 m² per annum and split 60%-40% favour of warehousing.

Sources: Experian Economics (Sept 2022 edition) cited in Draft Employment Land and Draft Economic Needs Assessment (Stantec Ltd on behalf of LB Sutton, Feb 2023)

[B] Industrial floorspace gains, losses and net change in 2021-22 - based on provisional Planning London Database data (GLA, March 2023)

Indicator	2019-20 ⁸¹	2020-21 ⁷²	2021-22	PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 to 2021-22	Local Plan Target (Policies 1&14)	Target met?
NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (B1b), LIGHT INDUSTRY (B1c), GENERAL INDUSTRY (B2) STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION (B8)						
Net B1b, B1c, B2 & B8 floorspace (all industrial uses)	+12,546 m ²	+1,509 m ²	+20,721 m ²	+65,486 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	40,000 m ² NET ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED BETWEEN 2016-31	✓
Net B1b floorspace (R&D)	+8,308 m ²	0 m ²	0 m ²	+6,306 m² <i>2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a
Net B1c floorspace (light industry)	+1,266 m ²	+138 m ²	+6,915 m ²	+8,319 m² <i>2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a

⁸¹ the data reported in previous AMR's for the net change in B1b, B1c, B2 & B8 floorspace for 2016-17 up to and including 2020-21 (and hence the cumulative total for the plan period) is based on outputs from the Planning London Database and is at variance with the annual figures provided in the Draft Economic Needs Assessment (February 2023) – see above. The data will be cross-checked and verified in the published evidence base for the next stage of the Local Plan review

Indicator	2019-20 ⁸¹	2020-21 ⁷²	2021-22	PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 to 2021-22	Local Plan Target (Policies 1&14)	Target met?
Net B2 floorspace (general industry)	+1,383m ²	0 m ²	+6,915 m ²	+21,857 m² <i>2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a
Net B8 floorspace (storage & warehousing)	+1,589m ²	+1,371 m ²	+6,891 m ²	+28,968 m² <i>2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a
GROSS FLOORSAPCE DEVELOPED FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (B1b), LIGHT INDUSTRY (B1c), GENERAL INDUSTRY (B2) STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION (B8)						
Gross B1b, B1c, B2 & B8 floorspace (all industrial uses)	14,014m ²	1,555 m ²	20,746 m ²	+78,977 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a

Sources: LB Sutton and Planning London Database (PLD)

Figure 5.2: Net additional floorspace developed for industrial uses in 2021-22: Use Classes: B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8

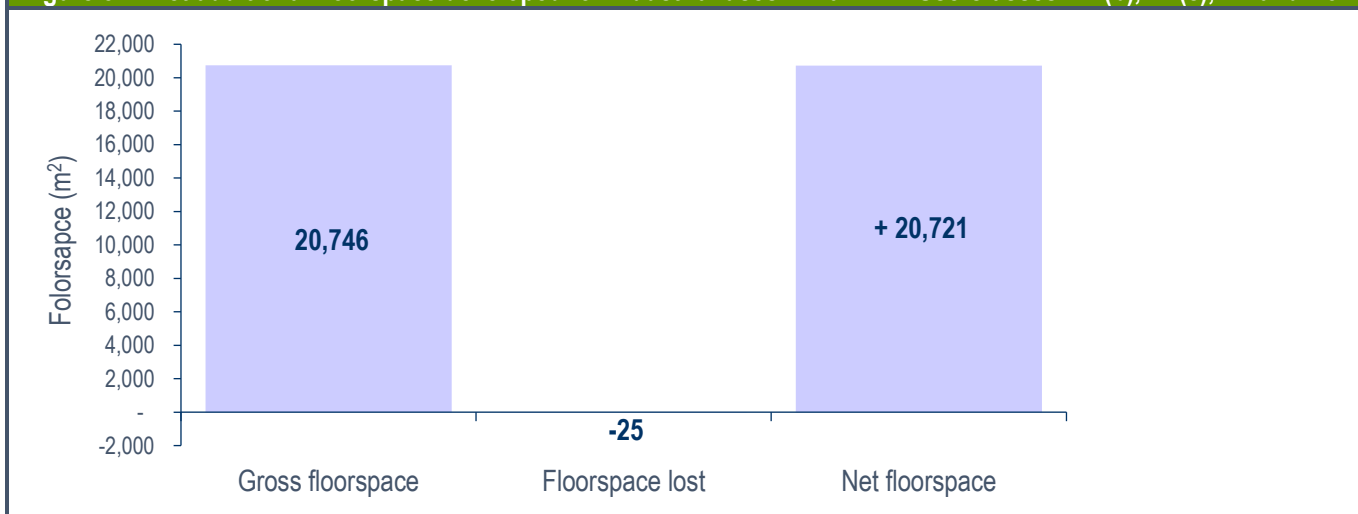
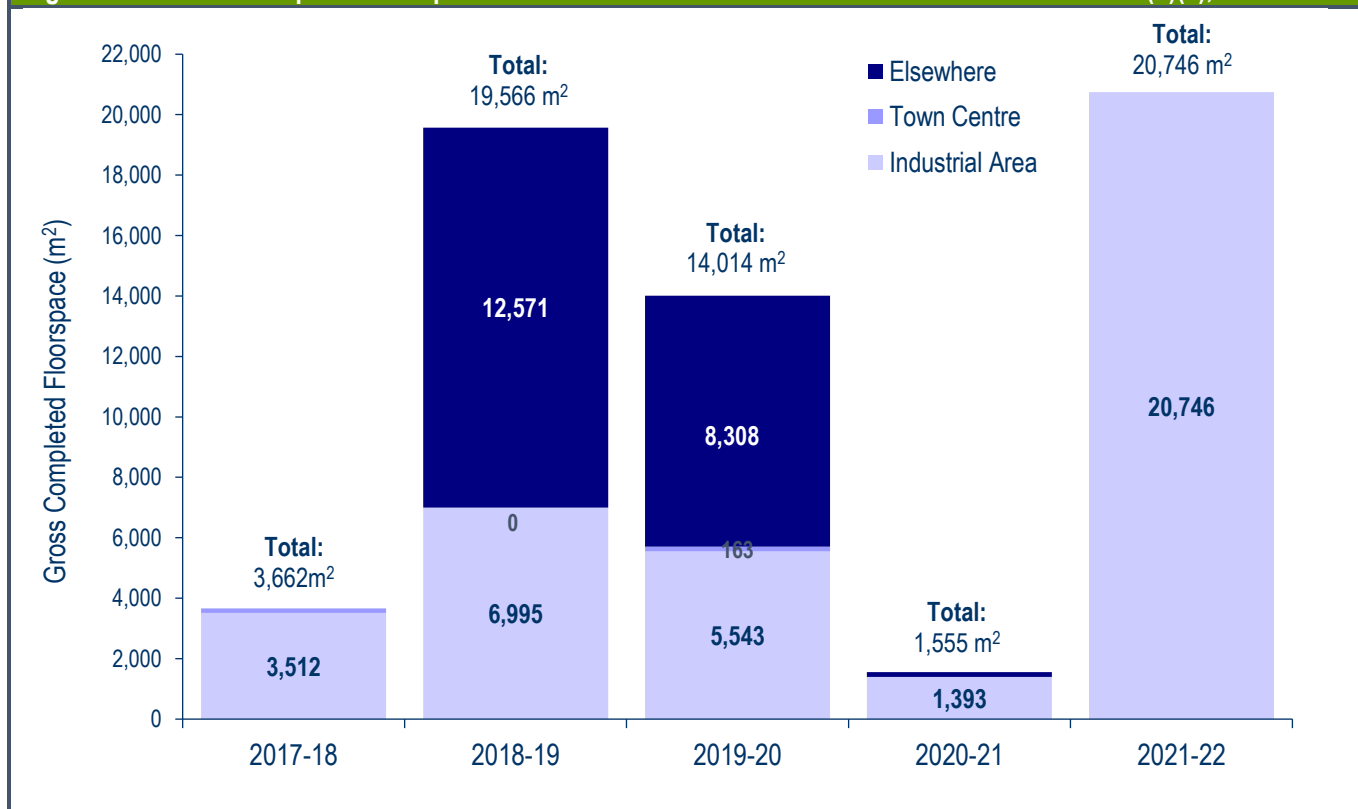


Figure 5.3: Gross floorspace developed for industrial uses from 2017-18 to 2021-22: Use Class: B1(b)(c), B2 & B8



Offices

5.7 Office demand in LB Sutton

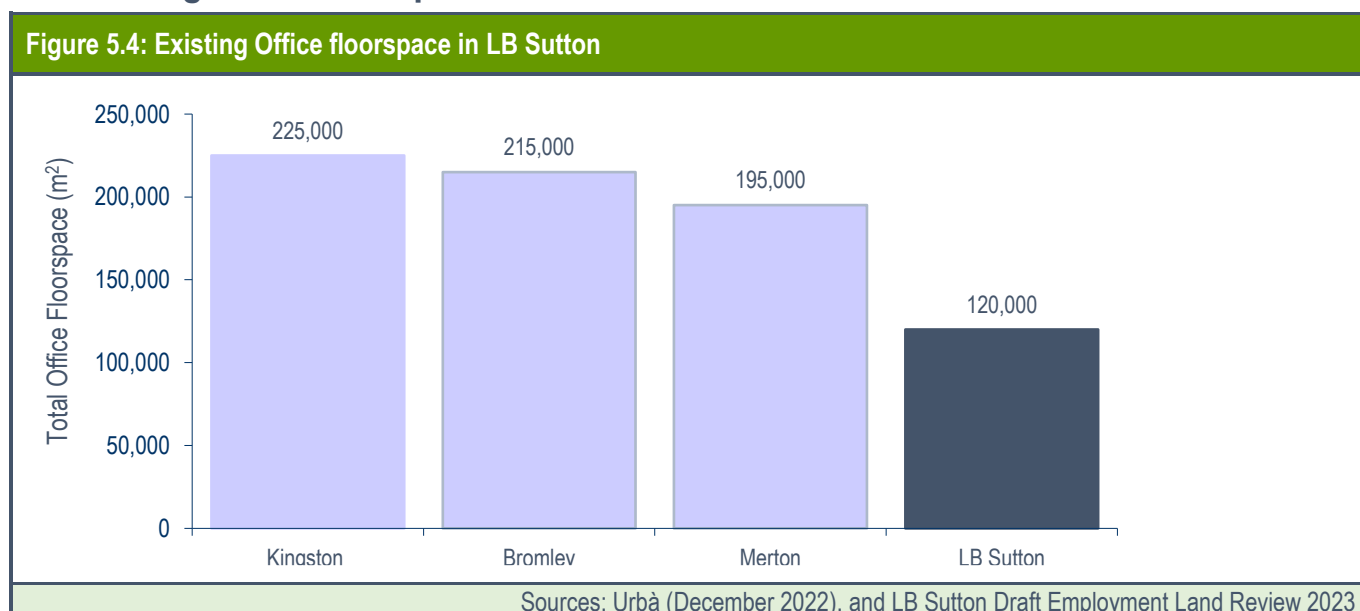
Annual office take-up in LB Sutton 2018 to 2022					
Calendar Year	Transactions	Minimum size take up (m ²)	Maximum size take up (m ²)	Average unit size (m ²)	Total take up (m ²)
2018	21	7,607	21	362	7,607
2019	13	2,157	13	166	2,157
2020	14	2,157	14	338	2,157
2021	14	3,128	14	223	3,128
2022	8	31	157	90	721
Total	70			362	18,341

Sources: CoStar database 2023 (quoted in Draft Employment Land Review 2023)

Office take-up in LB Sutton - comments
<p>Office floorspace take-up is the space that business occupiers move into, including through lease agreements and acquisitions. Like industrial floorspace take-up, it takes no account of floorspace vacated as businesses move out or close down.</p> <p>From 2018 to 2022, the five-year average take-up of office space across the Borough was around 3,700 m², and the average unit size was 166 m² over 14 units. In 2018, office take-up was particularly high and predominantly driven by the following four transactions totalling around 5,900 m²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobcentre Plus (public sector) took a 2,000 m² unit at Carew House, Wallington;. • Crown Agents Bank took 1,700 m² at Quadrant House, Sutton, relocating from the nearby St Nicholas House. • an undisclosed tenant took 1,200 m² at BTS House, Wallington. • Sutton Business Centre (co-working operator) took 930 m² at Restmor Way, Wallington. <p>Other office units taken up in the five years include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 – DWP (public sector) took a 735 m² unit at Carew House, Wallington. • 2020 - Agility Eco (energy saving advice) took a 280 m² unit at Mid-Day Court, Sutton. • 2020 - Mazars (accountancy) took 1,625 m² at the recently developed Sutton Point, Sutton.

Sources: CoStar database 2023 (quoted in Draft Employment Land Review 2023)

5.8 Existing office floorspace in LB Sutton



Sutton's existing office market

LB Sutton's office market is small in comparison to the neighbouring boroughs as illustrated above in Figure 5.4

Sutton Town Centre

Sutton town centre is the Borough's prime office location but it has been going through a period of change, due to many 1970/80s buildings being lost to residential either through permitted development rights (e.g., Sutherland House and Leben Court) or through redevelopment (e.g Sutton Point 26) as well as continued pressure with consents in place for the redevelopment on existing offices such as Sutton Park House, Helena House and St Nicholas House.

Wallington

The Wallington office market is smaller in comparison to the Sutton Town centre Market and is predominantly centred around the railway station which consists of 1970-80s offices.

Other Centres

In the other district centres of Carshalton, North Cheam, Rosehill and Worcester Park, many office premises have been lost to residential uses, either through permitted development rights or through redevelopment e.g. Victoria House, North Cheam. The remaining office space is secondary, and generally located in small purpose-built office blocks or converted premises.

Offices in industrial areas

A few office uses are located within industrial areas such as Sutton Business Centre at Restmor Way Trading Estate, Hackbridge. These offices tend to be dated and do not provide the amenities that modern occupiers seek. Over the medium term if this space becomes empty these buildings / sites would be suitable for redevelopment for industrial uses.

Sources: Urbà, October 2022 and CoStar, December 2022 as quoted in Draft Employment Land Review 2023

5.9 Office supply and market balance in LB Sutton

Change in total office stock and vacancy rates in LB Sutton from 2018 to 2022

Calendar Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total stock on 1 March (m ²)	137,000	137,000	137,000	138,000	122,000
Change in floorspace (m ²)		0	0	1,000	-16,000
Change in floorspace (%)		0%	0%	1%	-13%
Vacancy (Q1)	2,814	1,210	563	1,656	3,705
% of vacant space	2.05%	0.88%	0.41%	1.20%	3.04%

Sources: CoStar database 2023 (quoted in Draft Employment Land Review 2023)

Office supply and market balance - Comments

No loss in the Borough's total office stock occurred between 2018 and 2021, but 16,000 m² or 16% of office floorspace was lost between 2021 and 2022. Vacancy rates were previously low but increased in 2022, despite the total office stock falling. Consistent with other recent studies, the increase in vacancy rate is attributed by the change in working practices, resulting in a focus on smaller units and of better quality.

The office space which is advertised is secondary in nature, offered on a refurbished or refurbished basis and is predominantly found in Sutton Town Centre and Wallington. With Sutton Town Centre, Copthall House (860 m²) and Chancery House (1,190 m²) have been subject to applications for residential development. If these office premises are removed from the vacancy data, then the Borough-wide vacancy rate falls from the 3.04% reported in the table above to a more realistic rate of 1.35%

Sources: CoStar database 2023 (quoted in Draft Employment Land Review 2023)

5.10 Office development – Use Class B1a

Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	PLAN PERIOD 2016-21	Local Plan Target	On Target?
NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR OFFICES: USE CLASS B1a						
Net B1(a) office floorspace gained/lost in Borough (m ²)	-13,806m ²	+515 m ²	-638 m ²	-58,030 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	23,000 m ² NET ADDITIONAL OFFICE FLOORSPACE 2016-3	X
Net B1(a) office floorspace in Sutton Town Centre (m ²)	-6,275m ²	+1,577 m ²	0 m ²	-14,576 m²	23,000 m ² NET ADDITIONAL OFFICE (B1a) FS by 2031	X
Net B1(a) floorspace outside Sutton Town Centre (m ²)	-7,531m ²	-1,062 m ²	-638 m ²	- 43,454 m	NET INCREASE IN OFFICE (B1a) FLOORSPACE BY 2031	X
GROSS FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR OFFICES: USE CLASS B1a						
Gross B1(a) in Borough (m ²)	2,527m ²	2,007 m ²	0 m ²	18,534 m²	n/a	n/a
Gross B1(a) in Sutton TC	2,451m ²	1,577 m ²	0 m ²	17,443 m²	n/a	n/a
Gross B1(a) Industrial Area	0 m ²	0 m ²	0 m ²	550 m²	n/a	n/a
Gross B1(a) elsewhere (m ²)	112 m ²	76 m ²	430 m ²	602 m²	n/a	n/a
Sources: LB Sutton and Planning London Database (PLD)						

Figure 5.3: Net office floorspace developed/lost in 2021-22: Use Class B1(a)

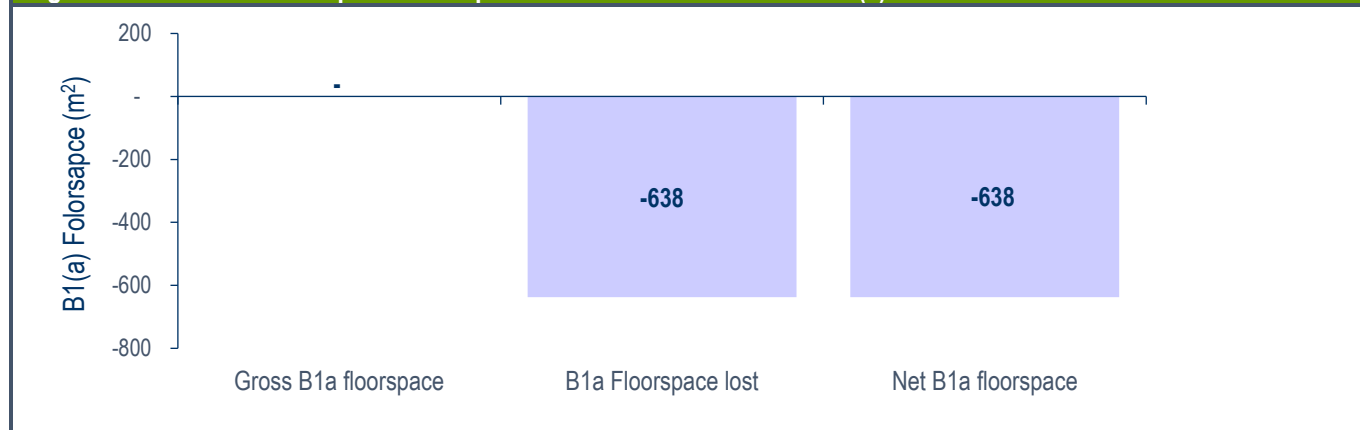


Figure 5.4: Gross office floorspace developed from 2017-18 to 2021-22: Use Class: B1(a)



AMR Headlines for Employment

INDUSTRIAL LAND

- There is a total of 141.8 ha of industrial land within the borough, consisting of 130.5 ha within the borough's three strategic industrial locations (SILs) at Beddington, Kimpton and Imperial Way; and a further 11.3 ha of industrial land located within established industrial areas at the Felnex Trading Estate, Land Adjacent to Hackbridge Station, Wandle Valley Trading Estate, Croydon Road, Gander Green Lane & Abbots Road, Oldfields Road, Restmor Way, and Plumpton Way and Gas Holder.

DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE

- Based on the Draft Employment Land and Economic Needs Assessment undertaken by consultants as part of the Local Plan evidence base in 2022-23, the total take-up of industrial floorspace within the Borough since 2018 is 71,702 m², equating to an average take-up of 14,340 m² and 20 transactions per year;
- Demand for industrial space across the Borough is currently strong and comes from a variety of sectors, including third party logistics (3PLs) and e-commerce for 'last-mile' hubs.

TOTAL STOCK OF INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE

- Based on the Draft Employment Land and Economic Needs Assessment, the total stock of industrial floorspace within the Borough (as of 2022) is 490,000 m², of which 28,422 m² (5.8%) is currently vacant
- the Borough has seen a steady rise in industrial stock since 2015, while all other south London boroughs have experienced a decline over the same period. the total stock of industrial floorspace has increased by 25,000 m² since 2018

NET GAINS IN INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE

- Around 60% of the total net gain in industrial floorspace within the Borough between 2011-12 and 2020-21 took place in 2015-16 and 2016-17 and was largely accounted for by just four schemes all located in SIL
- net gains in industrial floorspace between 2011-12 and 2020-21 have occurred largely within SILS and established industrial locations. Losses in industrial floorspace have been very small, and largely within sites beyond protected/promoted areas.
- Over the five year period from 2016-17 to 2020-21, the net gain in industrial floorspace averaged around +5,300 m² per annum. This is double the Local Plan target of +2,700 m² per annum and split 60%-40% favour of warehousing

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 2021-22 (former B1b, B1c, B2 and B8 Use Classes)

- Based on provisional Planning London Database outputs, in 2021-22, a total of 20,746 m² of gross industrial floorspace (B1b, B1c, B2 or B8) was developed within the borough compared to only 1,555 m² in 2020-21.
- 100% of this industrial floorspace was developed within strategic industrial locations (SILs) established industrial locations
- With 25 m² of existing industrial floorspace (B1b, B1c, B2 or B8) being lost to other uses, there was a net gain of 20,721 m² during 2021-22.

DEMAND FOR OFFICE FLOORSPACE

- Based on the Draft Employment Land and Economic Needs Assessment the total take-up of office floorspace within the Borough since 2018 was 18,341 m², equating to an average take-up of 3,668 m² and 14 transactions per year;
- the average unit size over this period was 166 m² spread over 14 office units
- office take-up was particularly high in 2018 and predominantly driven by just four transactions totalling around 5,900 m²

TOTAL STOCK OF OFFICE FLOORSPACE (OFFICE SUPPLY AND MARKET BALANCE)

- as of 2022, the total stock of office floorspace in LB Sutton is at 122,000 m². This total, which has declined by 15,000 m² since 2018, is small compared to neighbouring South London Boroughs (Merton 195,000 m², Bromley 215,000 m² & Kingston 225,000 m²).
- of this total stock of office floorspace, 3,705 m² (3.04%) is currently vacant.
- The office space which is advertised is mostly offered on a refurbished or refurbished basis and is predominantly located in Sutton Town Centre and Wallington district centre.

OFFICE DEVELOPMENT IN 2021-22 (B1A USE CLASS)

- In 2021-22, no office floorspace (B1a) was developed while 638 m² of office floorspace was lost to other use (all outside of industrial areas or town centres). This is net loss of -638 m²).

SEE ALSO PAGES 65-74 IN AMR SECTION 3 (BOROUGH PROFILE) FOR FURTHER EMPLOYMENT RELATED STATISTICS

Section 6: Town Centres



Local Plan Objectives and Policies

6.1 Local Plan Objectives for Town Centres

Local Plan Objectives	Reference
Strategic Objective 11 To ensure the borough's centres and parades have a good range of high quality shops.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 12 To ensure the borough's centres are adapted for 21st century shopping.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 13 To ensure popular uses are located in the borough's centres.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 14 To improve the public realm in the borough's centres.	Local Plan, Page 14

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

6.2 Local Plan Policies for Town Centres⁸²

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 1: Sustainable Growth (Parts e and f)	Local Plan, Page 18
Policy 3: Sutton Town Centre	Local Plan, Page 26
Policy 5: Wandle Valley Renewal (Part b)	Local Plan, Page 34
Policy 6: Distinctive District Centres	Local Plan, Page 38
Policy 17: District and Local Centre Development	Local Plan, Page 67
Policy 18: Shopping Frontages and Town Centre Uses	Local Plan, Page 70
Policy 19: Local Centres and Isolated Shops	Local Plan, Pages 72

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

Town Centre Network

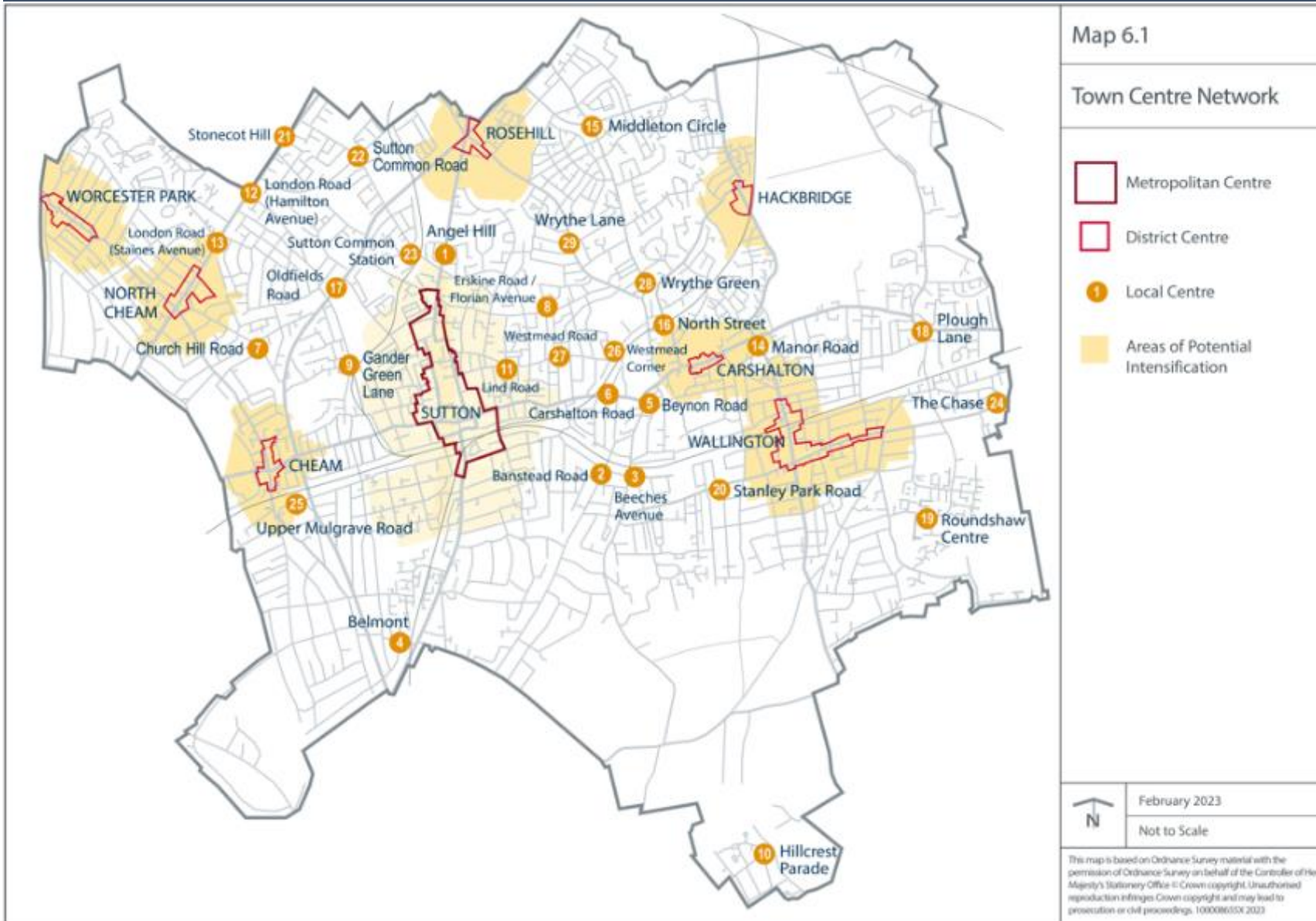
6.3 Town Centres within LB Sutton

Metropolitan Centre	District Centres (7)	Local Centres (29)			
Sutton Town Centre	Carshalton	Angel Hill	Erschine Road /Florian Avenue	Middleton Circle	Sutton Common Road
	Cheam	Banstead Road	Gander Green Lane (Sutton West Station)	North Street (Carshalton Station)	Sutton Common Station
	Hackbridge	Beeches Avenue (Carshalton Beeches)	Hillcrest Parade, Clockhouse	Oldfields Road	The Chase, Stafford Road
	North Cheam	Belmont	Lind Road	Plough Lane, Beddington	Upper Mulgrave Road
	Rosehill	Beynon Road	London Road (corner of Hamilton Avenue)	Roundshaw Centre	Westmead Corner
	Wallington	Carshalton Road	London Road (corner of Staines Avenue)	Stanley Park Road	Westmead Road
	Worcester Park	Church Hill Road	Manor Road, Wallington	Stonecot Hill	Wrythe Green Wrythe Lane

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

⁸² the Local Plan Monitoring Framework is set out in Table 3 of Sutton's Local Plan (February 2018)

Map 6.1: Town Centre Network



Sutton Town Centre

6.4 Sutton Town Centre Health Check

Sutton Town Centre overview

- Sutton Town Centre is the main retail and leisure destination in the borough and one of four Metropolitan Centres within South London together with Croydon, Bromley and Kingston. It is located about 16 kilometres (ten miles) south of central London and eight kilometres (five miles) west of Croydon.
- Sutton Town Centre is well-connected to London and Surrey. It offers rail services to London Victoria (the fastest journey time is 30 minutes), London Blackfriars and London Bridge as well as to Croydon, Epsom and Wimbledon. It is also served by 13 bus routes, providing comprehensive links to all parts of the borough and beyond. Consequently, it enjoys a Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) rating of 5 rising to 6a (6b being the highest or most accessible). A possible extension of the Tramlink network, which will connect the town centre to Morden and beyond via Rosehill, would further increase its overall accessibility.
- The Local Plan sets targets for Sutton Town Centre and its Area of Potential Intensification (API) to deliver 3,000 m² of net additional convenience retail (A1); 23,200 m² of comparison retail; 5,000 m² food/beverage (A3-A5); 23,000 m² office; & 3,400 net additional homes over the plan period (2016-31)
- The Sutton Town Centre Masterplan (2016) identifies a range of public realm improvements and infrastructure measures, including extending Tramlink, which the Local Plan is helping to deliver.
- Following consultation on the STC Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan (CAAMP) in 2019, the Conservation Area boundaries have been significantly extended
- An STC 'Heritage Action Zone' partnership was launched in April 2017, involving Historic England, the Council, the 'Successful Sutton' Business Improvement District (BID) and local groups.
- The town centre is characterised by its strong linear form and pronounced slope from south to north. The commercial core stretches for about a mile, between Sutton Green in the north and the Subsea7 offices in the south. The pedestrianised High Street is the main public space, linking a number of other paved and green spaces within the town centre and on its edges.
- East-west connections across the town centre and into the surrounding area are not always welcoming and legible, lacking clear routes and landmarks. The traffic-dominated gyratory road system, parallel to the pedestrianised High Street on both sides, provides a barrier to east-west movements.

Background to the Sutton Town Centre Health Check 2022

The latest Sutton Town Centre Health Check was undertaken by LB Sutton officers in winter 2022 in order to provide an up-to-date picture of how the town centre is performing and a key part of the evidence base for Sutton's new Local Plan. It is important to note since the last health check was undertaken in 2018, the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 have introduced three new use classes as follows:

Use Class E – Commercial, Business and Service

This use class brings together existing classes A1 (shops), A2 (financial and professional services), A3 (restaurants and cafes) and B1 (business) as well as parts of classes D1 (non-residential institutions) and D2 (assembly and leisure) into one single use class to allow for changes of use without the need of planning permission.

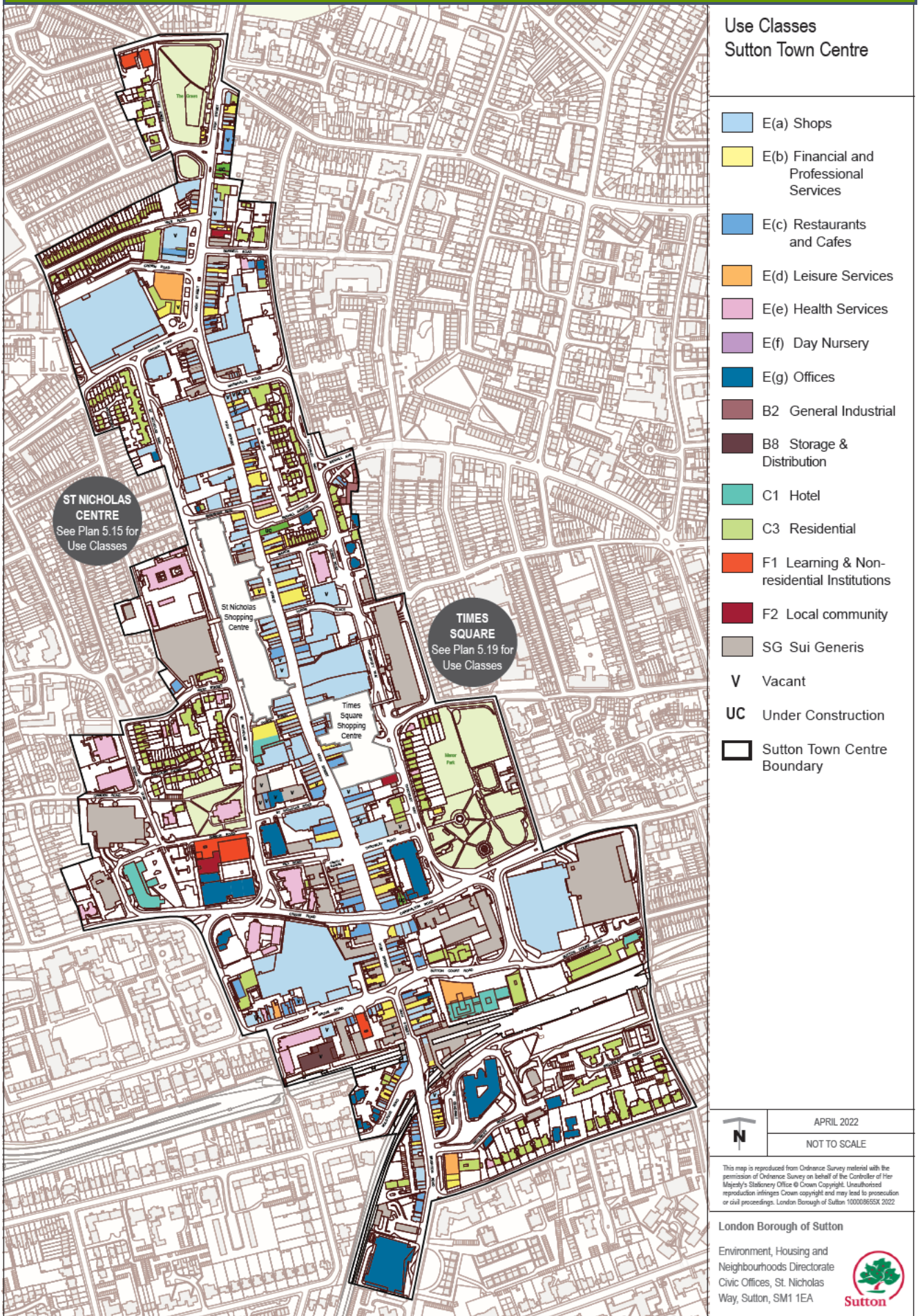
Use Class F1 – Learning and non-residential institutions

This use class brings together some elements of Use Class D1 namely, schools, colleges etc., galleries, museums, public libraries, public halls or exhibition halls and churches etc.

Use Class F2 – Local community uses

This use class is designed to protect local community assets and includes shops smaller than 280m² with no other shop within a 1,000m (1km) radius, a hall or meeting place for the principal use of the local community (was use class D1), outdoor sport or recreation locations (was D2(e) use class) and swimming pools or skating rinks (was D2(e) use class).

Map 6.2: Use Classes in Sutton Town Centre



Total Units ⁸³ and Floorspace in Sutton Town Centre (all retail frontages)				
Use Class	Total Units	% of Units	Floorspace (m ²)	% Floorspace
E(a)	161	37%	103,872 m ²	40%
E(b)	54	12%	11,202 m ²	4%
E(c)	43	10%	10,867 m ²	4%
Ed)	9	2%	7,231 m ²	3%
E(e)	7	2%	4,521 m ²	2%
E(g)	11	3%	40,517 m ²	16%
F1	4	1%	3,171 m ²	1%
F2	4	1%	1,416 m ²	1%
SG	79	18%	31,491 m ²	12%
Vacant	61	14%	46,075 m ²	18%
Total	433	100%	260,363 m²	100%

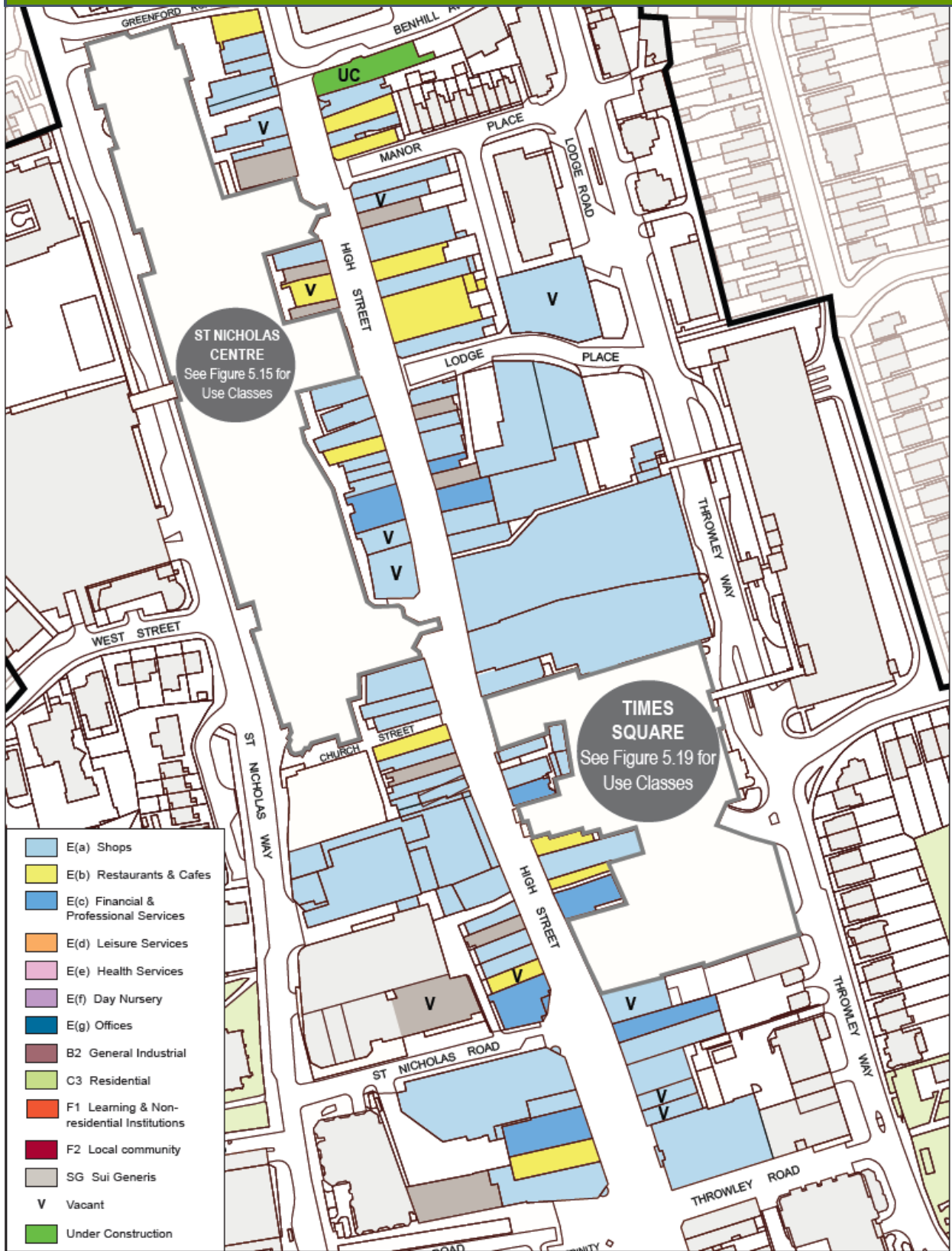
Unit Change since 2018 in Sutton Town Centre (all retail frontages)			
Previous Use Class	2018	2022	Change 2018-2022
B8	1	0	-1
E(a)	176	161	-15
E(b)	47	54	+7
E(c)	41	43	+2
Ed)	7	9	+2
E(e)	7	7	0
E(g)	12	11	-1
F1	3	4	+1
F2	2	4	+2
SG	74	79	+5
Vacant	67	61	-6
Total	437	433	-4

Convenience versus comparison retail units and floorspace for E(a) uses (GOAD) in the Northern Secondary Frontage of Sutton Town Centre				
GOAD Sub- Class	Units	Units (%)	Floorspace (m ³)	Floorspace (%)
Comparison	98	49.7%	63,492 m ²	50.8%
Convenience	25	12.7%	32,696 m ²	26.3%
Retail Service	38	19.3%	7,643 m ²	7.4%
Vacant Retail	36	18.2%	21,141 m ²	16.9%
Total	197	100%	124,972 m²	100%

⁸³ for the purposes of each town centre health check, 'units' refer to the number of businesses not the number of properties a business occupies. For example, an estate agent that occupies numbers 94 and 96 High Street is as one unit. The floorspace is calculated over both properties

6.5 Primary Retail Frontages in Sutton Town Centre

Map 6.3: Primary Retail Frontage in Sutton Town Centre (excluding the 2 shopping centres)



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 Civic Offices, St. Nicholas Way, Sutton, SM1 1EA



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Figure 5.1
 Primary Shopping Frontage Use Classes
 Sutton Town Centre Central

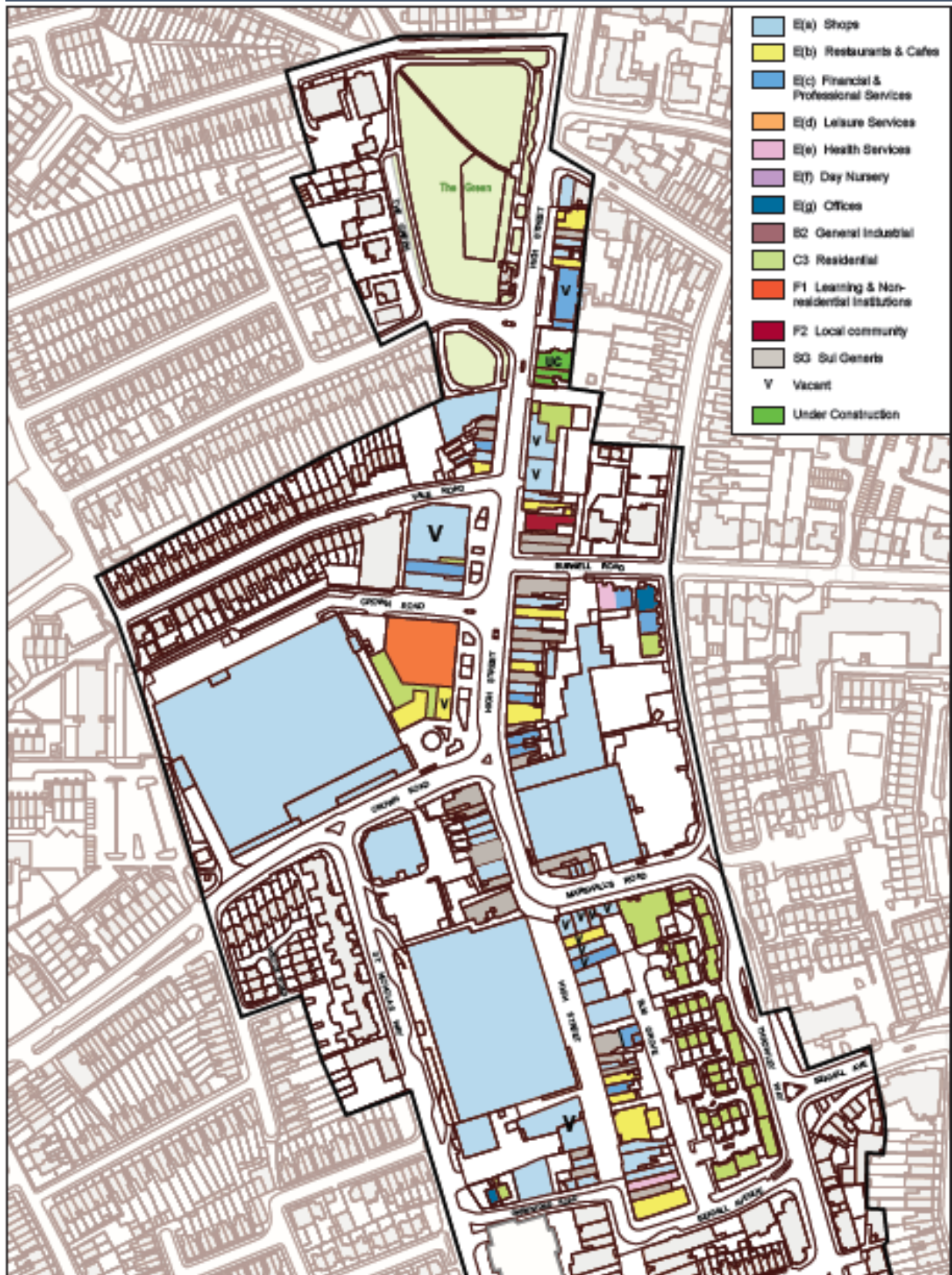
Total Units and Floorspace in the Primary Shopping Frontage of Sutton Town Centre													
Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	Occupied Units	% Units	Floorspace (m ²)	% Floorspace	Vacant Units	%	Vacant Floorspace (m ²)	%	Total Units	%	Total Floorspace (m ²)	%
A1	E(a)	53	60%	38,301	73%	7	8%	3,695	7%	60	67%	41,996	80%
A3	E(b)	10	11%	3,787	7%	1	1%	479	1%	11	12%	4,266	8%
A2	E(c)(i)	6	7%	2,365	4%	0	0%	0	0%	6	7%	2,365	4%
	E(c)(ii)	2	2%	608	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	608	1%
A4 A5 SG	SG	9	10%	1,998	4%	1	1%	1,371	3%	10	11%	3,369	6%
Total		80	90%	47,059	89%	9	10%	5,545	11%	89	100%	52,604	100%

Unit Change since 2018 in the Primary Shopping Frontage of Sutton Town Centre				
Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	2018	2022	Change
A1	E(a)	57	53	-4
A3	E(b)	6	10	4
A2	E(c)	7	8	1
A4, A5, some D2*, SG	SG	6	9	3
B1	E(g)	1	0	-1
D2	F2(c), F2(d), E(d)	1	0	-1
Vacant		12	9	-3

Convenience versus comparison retail units and floorspace for E(a) uses (GOAD) in the Primary Shopping Frontage of Sutton Town Centre				
Previous Use Class	Units	Units (%)	Floorspace (m ³)	Floorspace (%)
Comparison	46	76.7%	36,363 m ²	86.6%
Covenience	6	10.0%	1,715 m ²	4.1%
Retail Service	1	1.7%	223 m ²	0.5%
Vacant Retail	7	11.7%	3,695 m ²	8.8%
Total	60	100%	41,996 m ²	100%

6.6 Northern Secondary Frontages in Sutton Town Centre

Map 6.4: Northern Secondary Frontage in Sutton Town Centre



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Figure 5.5
 Secondary Shopping Frontage Use Classes
 Sutton Town Centre North

Total Units and Floorspace in the Northern Secondary Frontage of Sutton Town Centre

Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	Occupied Units	% Units	Floorspace (m ²)	% Floorspace	Vacant Units	%	Vacant Floorspace (m ²)	%	Total Units	%	Total Floorspace (m ²)	%
A1	E(a)	33	33%	29,197	64%	7	7%	3,478	8%	40	40%	32,675	72%
A3	E(b)	12	12%	2,117	5%	3	3%	321	1%	15	15%	2,438	5%
A2	E(c)(i)	7	7%	1,450	4%	3	3%	888	2%	10	10%	2,338	5%
	E(c)(ii)	2	2%	339	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	608	1%
D2	E(d)	1	1%	1,100	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1,100	2%
D1	E(e)	2	2%	342	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	342	1%
B1	E(g)(i)	1	1%	444	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	444	1%
D1	F2(b)	1	1%	129	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	129	0%
A4 A5 SG	SG	29	29%	5,715	13%	0	0%	0	0%	29	29%	5,715	13%
	Total	88	87%	40,833	90%	13	13%	4,687	10%	101	100%	45,520	100%

Unit Change since 2018 in the Northern Secondary Frontage of Sutton T Centre

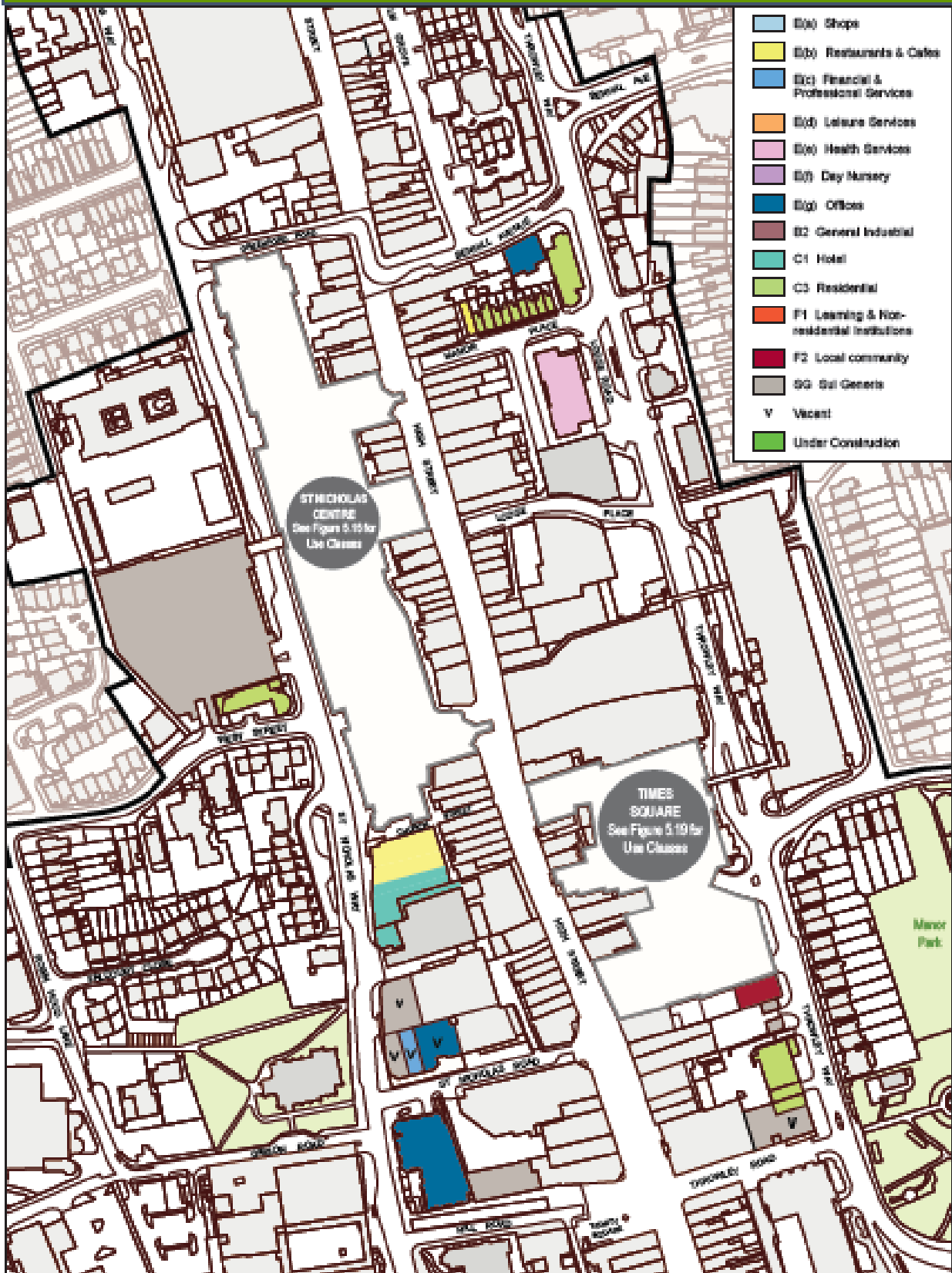
Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	2018	2022	Change
A1	E(a)	32	33	1
A3	E(b)	9	12	3
A2	E(c)	10	9	-1
D2	E(d)	1	1	0
D1	E(e)	2	2	0
B1	E(g)	1	1	0
D1	F2	0	1	1
A4, A5, some D2*, SG	SG	26	29	3
	Vacant	17	13	-4
	Total	98	101	3

Convenience versus comparison retail units and floorspace for E(a) uses (GOAD) in the Northern Secondary Frontage of Sutton Town Centre

Previous Use Class	Units	Units (%)	Floorspace (m ³)	Floorspace (%)
Comparison	9	22.5%	4,013 m ²	12.3%
Convenience	9	22.5%	20,089 m ²	61.6%
Retail Service	15	37.5%	5,053 m ²	15.5%
Vacant Retail	7	17.5%	3,478 m ²	10.7%
Total	40	100%	32,633 m ²	100%

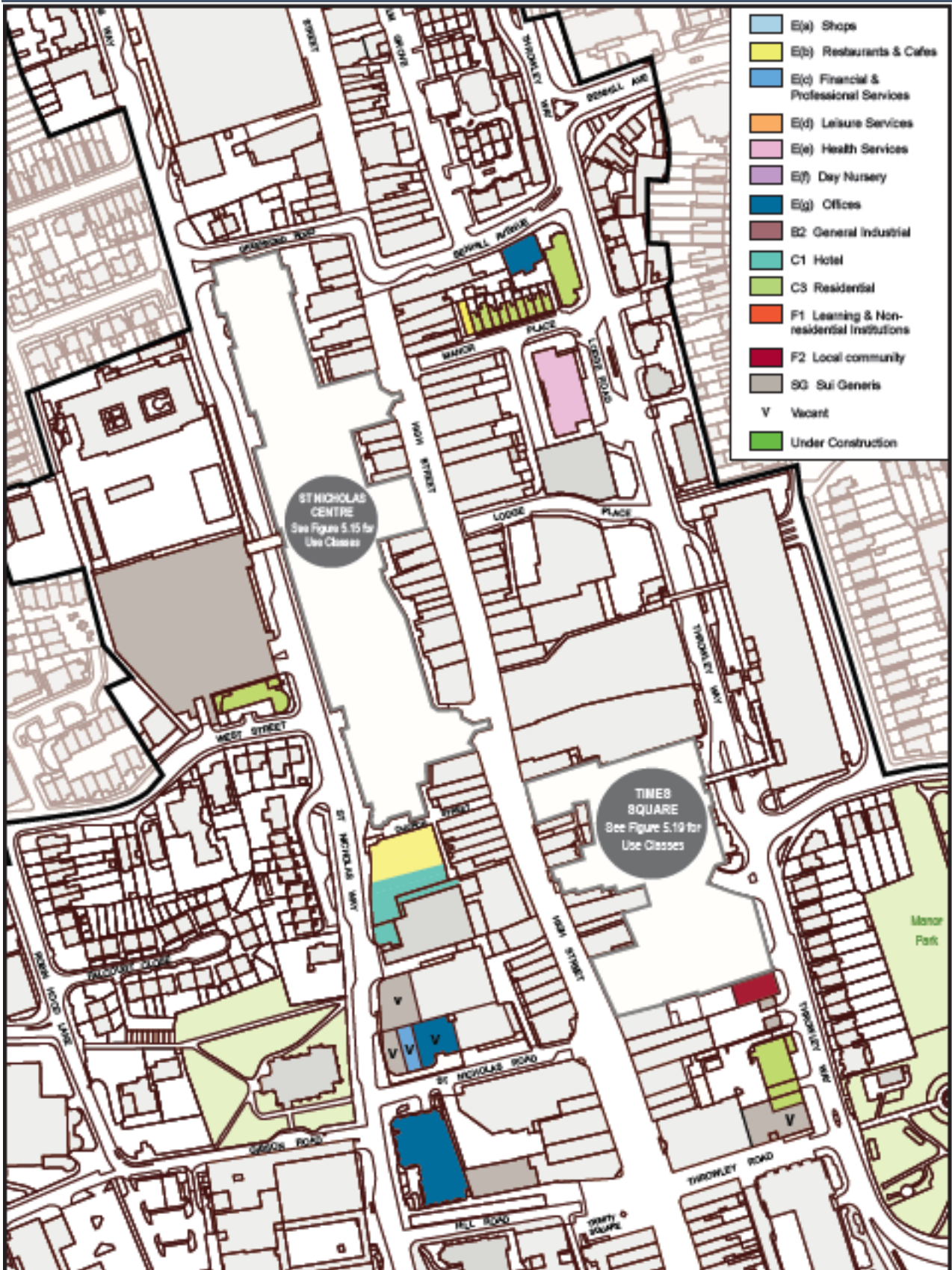
6.7 Central Secondary Frontages in Sutton Town Centre

Map 6.5: Central Secondary Frontage in Sutton Town Centre



<p>London Borough of Sutton Environment, Housing and Neighbourhoods Directorate Civic Offices, St. Nicholas Way, Sutton, SM1 1EA</p>		<p><small>This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. London Borough of Sutton 1000000001/2020</small></p>	 NOT TO SCALE	<p>Figure 5.9 Secondary Shopping Frontage Use Classes Sutton Town Centre Central</p>
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Map 6.6: Central Secondary Frontage in Sutton Town Centre



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Figure 5.9
 Secondary Shopping Frontage Use Classes
 Sutton Town Centre Central

Total Units and Floorspace in the Central Secondary Frontage of Sutton Town Centre

Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	Occupied Units	% Units	Floorspace (m ²)	% Floorspace	Vacant Units	%	Vacant Floorspace (m ²)	%	Total Units	%	Total Floorspace (m ²)	%
A1	E(a)	0	0%	0	0%	1	7%	2,200	7%	1	7%	2,200	7%
A3	E(b)	2	13%	555	3%	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	555	2%
A2	E(c)(ii)	0	0%	0	0%	1	7%	152	0%	1	7%	152	0%
D1	E(e)	1	7%	1,481	8%	0	0%	0	0%	1	7%	1,481	5%
B1	E(g)	2	13%	10,119	58%	1	7%	11,335	34%	1	20%	21,454	65%
D1	F2(c)	1	7%	658	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1	7%	658	2%
A4	SG	4	27%	4,668	27%	2	13%	1,717	5%	6	40%	6,405	19%
D2													
SG													
Total		10	67%	17,501	53%	5	33%	15,404	47%	15	100%	32,905	100%

Unit Change since 2018 in the Central Secondary Frontage of Sutton T Centre

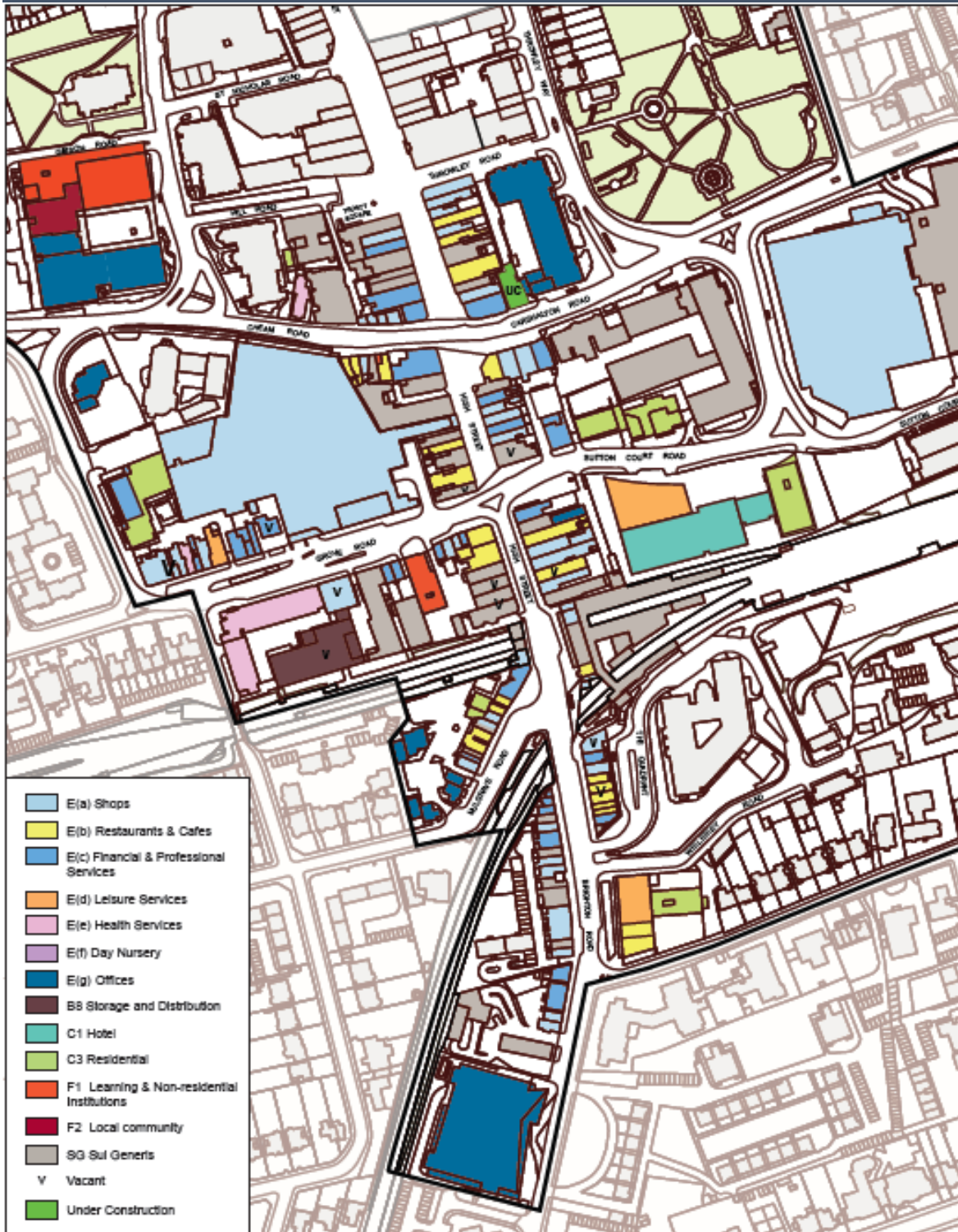
Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	2018	2022	Change
A1	E(a)	0	0	0
A3	E(b)	1	2	1
A2	E(c)	1	0	-1
B1	E(g)	2	2	0
D1	E(e)	1	1	0
D2	F2	2	1	-1
A4, A5, some D2*, SG	SG	4	4	0
	Vacant	3	5	2
	Total	14	15	1

Convenience versus comparison retail units and floorspace for E(a) uses (GOAD) in the Central Secondary Frontage of Sutton Town Centre

Previous Use Class	Units	Units (%)	Floorspace (m ³)	Floorspace (%)
Comparison	?	?		
Convenience	?	?	?	?
Retail Service	?	?	?	?
Vacant Retail	?	?	?	?
Total				

6.8 Southern Secondary Frontages in Sutton Town Centre

Map 6.7: Southern Secondary Frontage in Sutton Town Centre



<p>London Borough of Sutton Environment, Housing and Neighbourhoods Directorate Civic Offices, St. Nicholas Way, Sutton, SM1 1EA</p>		<p>This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. London Borough of Sutton: 93263895/1 2022</p>	<p>N NOT TO SCALE</p>	<p>Figure 5.11 Secondary Shopping Frontage Use Classes Sutton Town Centre South</p>
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Total Units and Floorspace in the Southern Secondary Frontage of Sutton Town Centre													
Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	Occupied Units	% Units	Floorspace (m ²)	% Floorspace	Vacant Units	%	Vacant Floorspace (m ²)	%	Total Units	%	Total Floorspace (m ²)	%
B8	B8	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	3,707	4%	1	1%	3,707	4%
A1	E(a)	36	25%	14,000	16%	4	3%	1,535	2%	40	28%	15,535	17%
A3	E(b)	22	15%	4,045	5%	2	1%	216	0%	24	17%	4,261	5%
A2	E(c)(i)	3	2%	921	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	921	1%
	E(c)(ii)	22	15%	5,164	6%	1	1%	475	1%	23	16%	5,639	6%
D2	E(d)	3	2%	1,596	2%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	1,596	2%
D1	E(e)	2	1%	2,063	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2,063	2%
B1	E(g)	7	5%	29,804	33%	0	0%	0	0%	7	5%	29,804	33%
D1	F1(a)	2	1%	2,172	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2,172	2%
	F1(e)	2	1%	999	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	999	1%
	F2(b)	1	1%	359	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	359	0%
A4 A5 SG	SG	33	23%	18,785	21%	4	3%	3,531	4%	37	26%	22,316	25%
	Total	133	92%	79,908	89%	12	8%	9,464	11%	145	100%	89,372	100%

Unit Change since 2018 in the Southern Secondary Frontage of Sutton T Centre

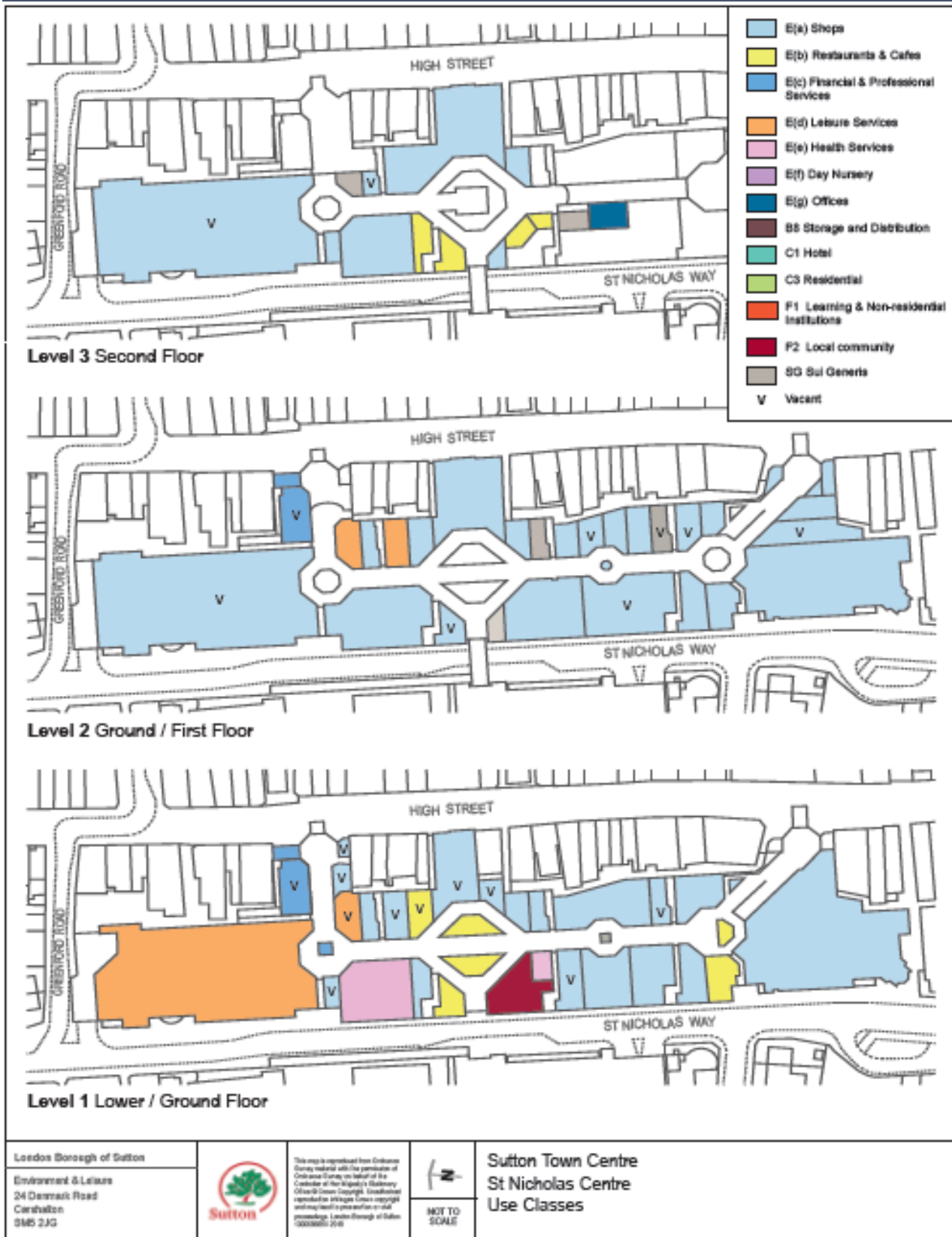
Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	2018	2022	Change
A1	E(a)	40	36	-4
A3	E(b)	22	22	0
A2	E(c)	24	25	1
D2	E(d)	2	3	1
D1	E(e)	3	2	-1
B1	E(g)	5	7	2
D1	F1	3	4	1
D1	F2	1	1	0
A4, A5, SG	SG	31	33	2
	Vacant	13	12	-1
	Total	145	145	0

Convenience versus comparison retail units and floorspace for E(a) uses (GOAD) in the Southern Secondary Frontage of Sutton Town Centre

Previous Use Class	Units	Units (%)	Floorspace (m ³)	Floorspace (%)
Comparison	9	22.5%	1,261 m ²	8.1%
Convenience	10	25.0%	10,892 m ²	70.1%
Retail Service	17	42.5%	1,848 m ²	11.9%
Vacant Retail	4	10.0%	1,535 m ²	9.9%
Total	40	100%	15,536 m²	100%

6.9 St Nicholas Shopping Centre in Sutton Town Centre

Map 6.8: St Nicholas Shopping Centre in Sutton Town Centre



Total Units and Floorspace in the St Nicholas Shopping Centre in Sutton Town Centre

Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	Occupied Units	% Units	Floorspace (m ²)	% Floorspace	Vacant Units	%	Vacant Floorspace (m ²)	%	Total Units	%	Total Floorspace (m ²)	%
A1	E(a)	30	63%	13,368	74%	15	22%	10,067	35%	45	66%	23,435	81%
A3	E(b)	6	13%	517	3%	1	1%	132	0.5%	7	10%	649	2%
A2	E(c)(i)	1	2%	20	0%	1	1%	347	1%	2	3%	367	1%
D2	E(d)	3	6%	2,715	15%	1	1%	143	1%	4	6%	2,858	10%
D1	E(e)	2	4%	635	4%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	635	2%
B1	E(g)	1	2%	150	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	150	1%
D1	F2(b)	1	2%	270	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	270	1%
A5/SG	SG	4	8%	305	2%	2	3%	120	0.5%	6	9%	425	1%
Total		48	71%	17,980	62%	20	29%	10,809	38%	68	100%	28,789	100%

Unit Change since 2018 in the St Nicholas Shopping Centre

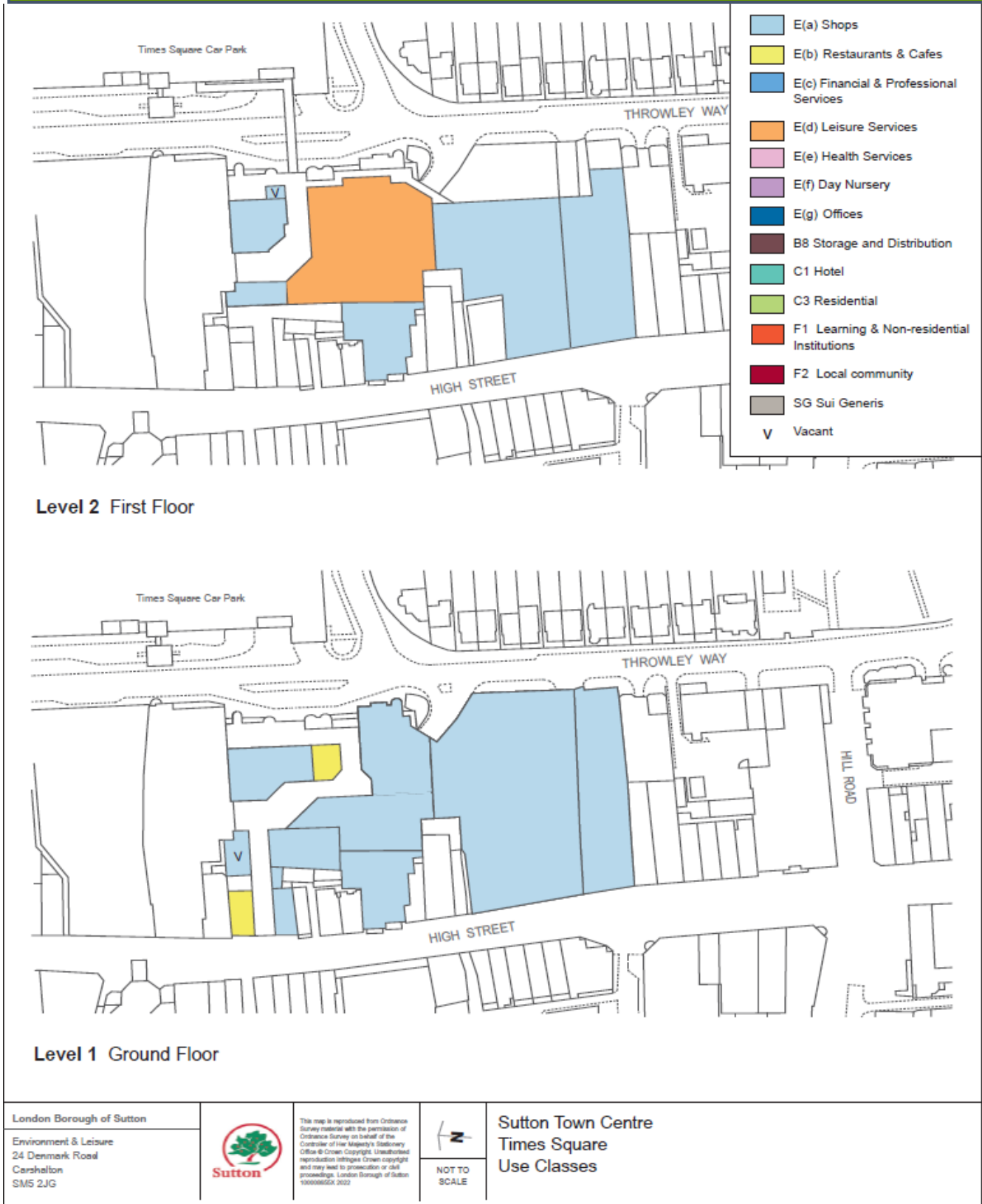
Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	2018	2022	Change
A1	E(a)	38	30	-8
A3	E(b)	5	6	1
A2	E(c)	2	1	-1
D2	E(d)	3	3	0
D1	E(e)	1	2	1
B1	E(g)	1	1	0
D1	F2	0	1	1
A5, SG	SG	5	4	-1
	Vacant	13	20	7
	Total	68	68	0

Convenience versus comparison retail units and floorspace for E(a) uses (GOAD) in the St Nicholas Shopping Centre

Previous Use Class	Units	Units (%)	Floorspace (m ³)	Floorspace (%)
Comparison	25	55.6%	12,849	54.8%
Covenience	0	0%	0	0%
Retail Service	5	11.1%	519	2.2%
Vacant Retail	15	33.3%	10,067	43.0%
Total	45	100%	23,435	100%

6.10 Times Square Shopping Centre in Sutton Town Centre

Map 6.9: Times Square Shopping Centre in Sutton Town Centre



Total Units and Floorspace in the Times Square Shopping Centre in Sutton Town Centre

Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	Occupied Units	% Units	Floorspace (m ²)	% Floorspace	Vacant Units	%	Vacant Floorspace (m ²)	%	Total Units	%	Total Floorspace (m ²)	%
A1	E(a)	9	60%	9,006	81%	2	13%	166	1%	11	73%	9,172	82%
A3	E(b)	2	13%	181	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	181	2%
D2	E(d)	2	13%	1,820	16%	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	1,820	16%
	Total	13	87%	11,007	99%	2	13%	166	1%	15	100%	11,173	100%

Unit Change since 2018 in the Times Square Shopping Centre

Previous Use Class	Current Use Class	2018	2022	Change
A1	E(a)	?	9	?
A3	E(b)	?	2	?
D2	E(d)	?	2	?
	Vacant	?	2	?
	Total	?	15	?

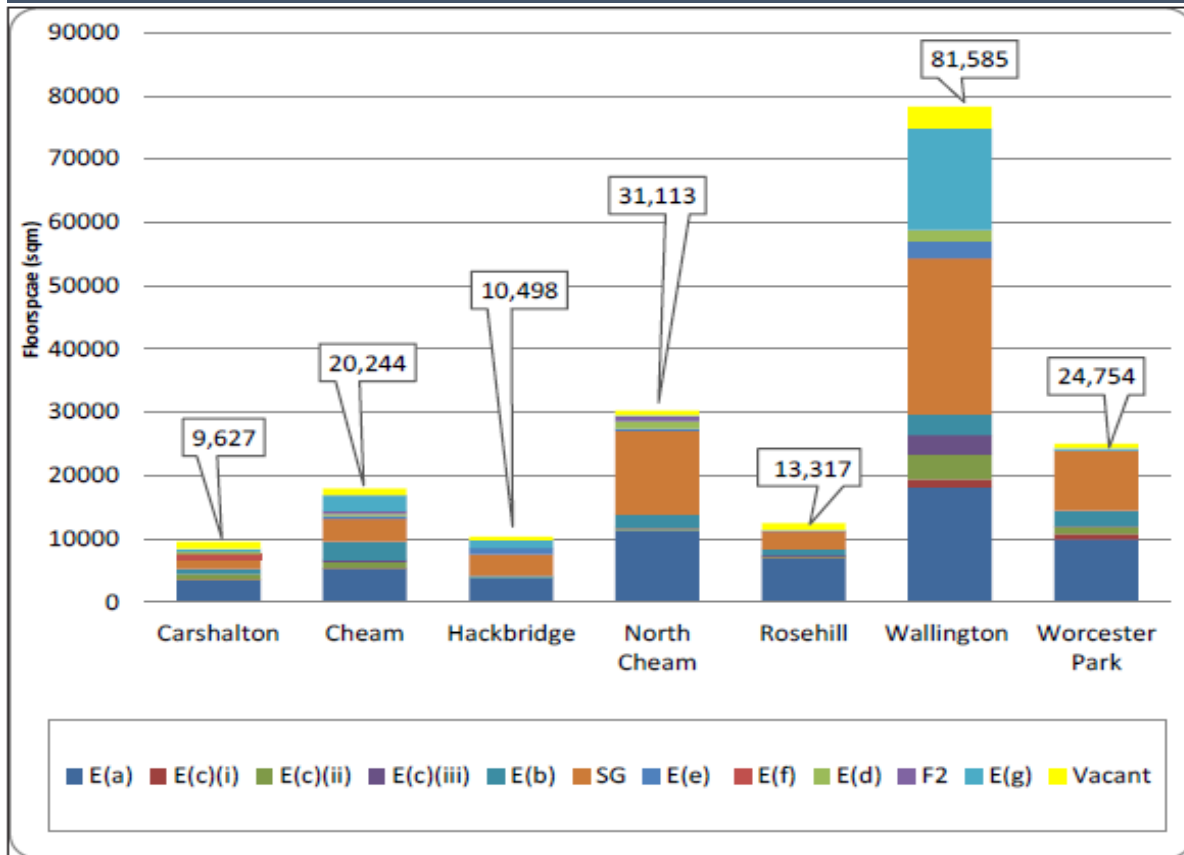
Convenience versus comparison retail units and floorspace for E(a) uses (GOAD) in the Times Square Shopping Centre

Previous Use Class	Units	Units (%)	Floorspace (m ²)	Floorspace (%)
Comparison	9	81.8%	9,172 m ²	
Convenience	0	0%	0 m ²	0%
Retail Service	0	0%	0 m ²	0%
Vacant Retail	2	18.2%		
Total		100%		100%

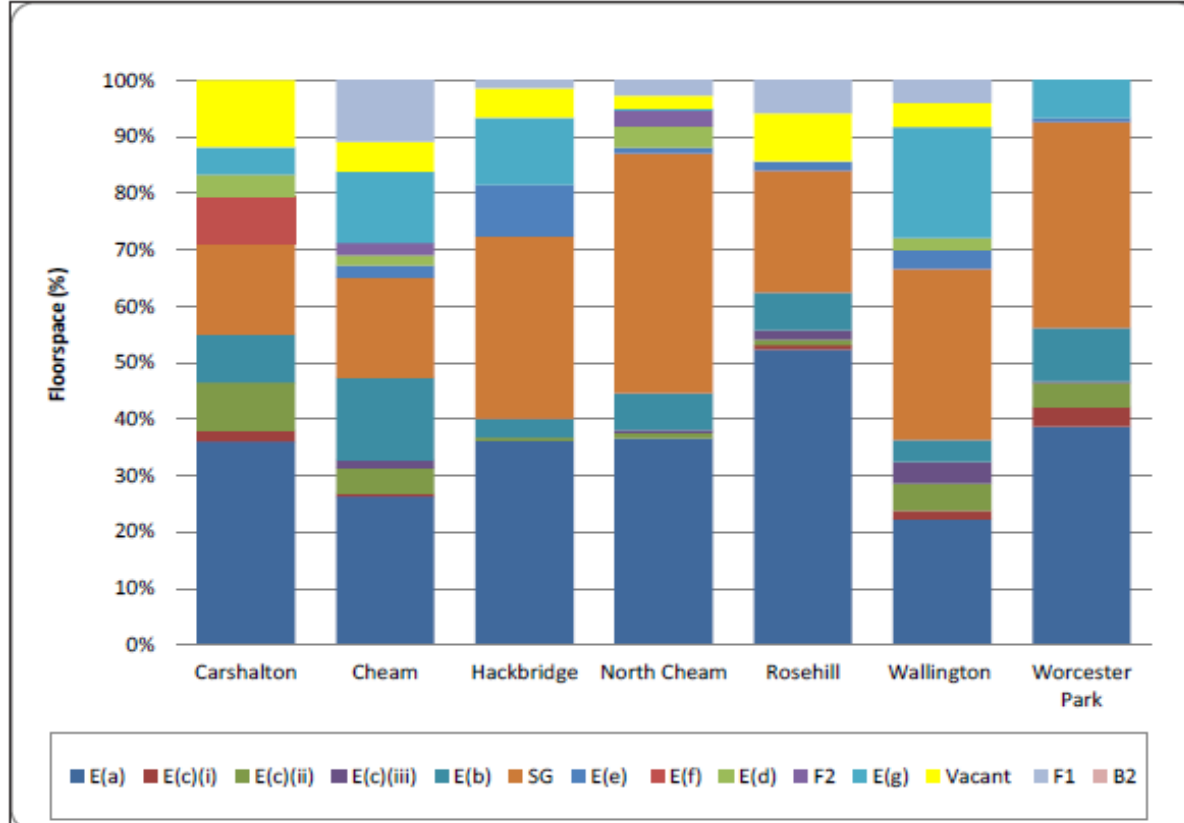
District Centres

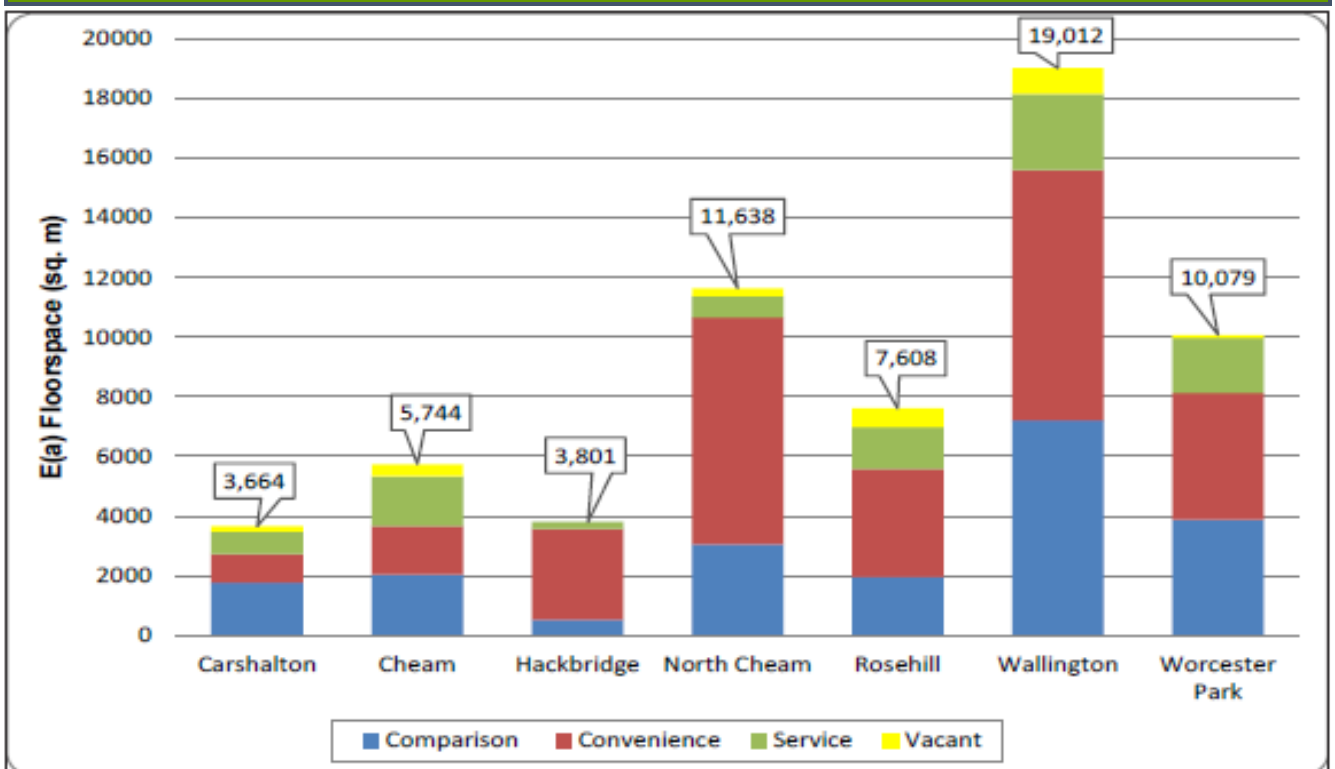
6.11 District centre overview

District Centre Health Checks 2022 – Use Class by Total Floorspace

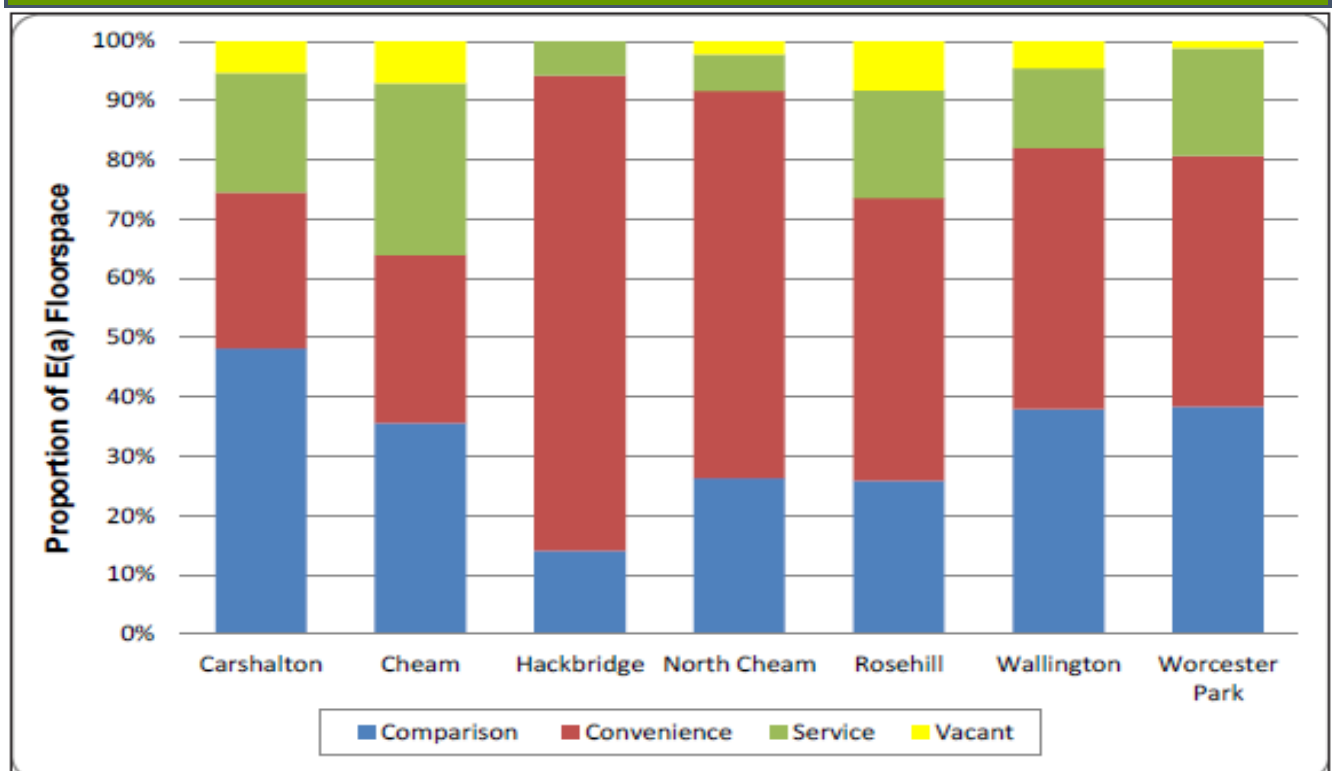


District Centre Health Checks - Use Class by Proportion of Floorspace

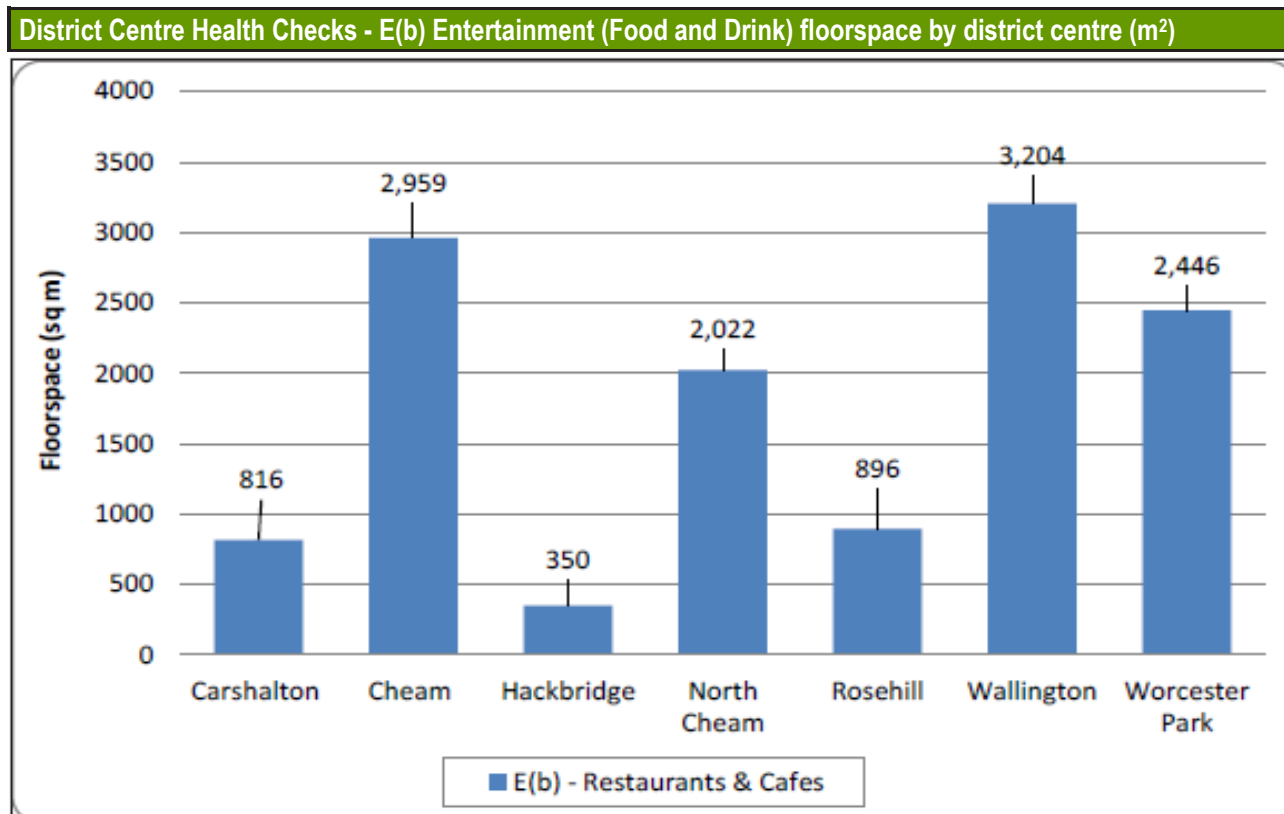


District Centre Health Checks – Retail Classification by amount of floorspace (m²)

District Centre Health Checks – Retail Classification by proportion of floorspace

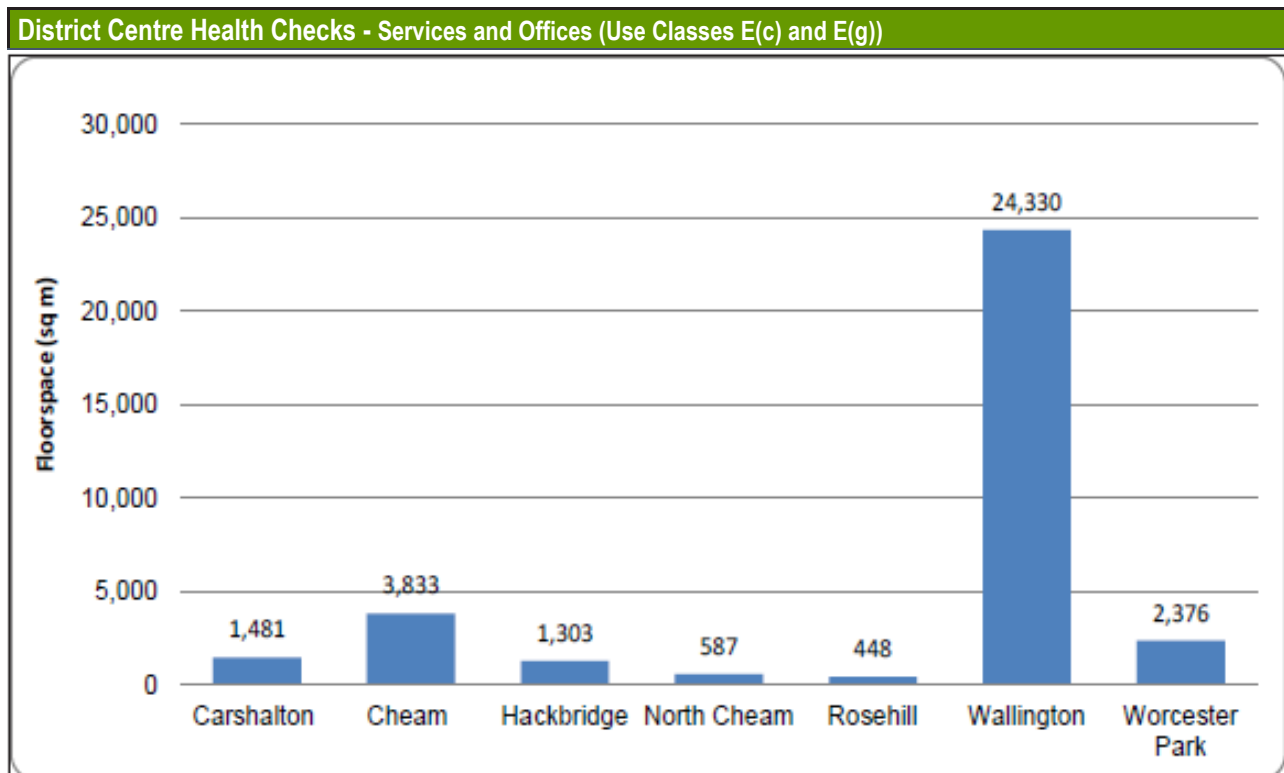


District Centre Health Checks - Number of E(b) Entertainment (Food and Drink) Units by district centre	
District Centre	E(b) Units – Restaurants and Cafes
Carshalton	11
Cheam	21
Hackbridge	3
North Cheam	18
Rosehill	7
Wallington	25
Worcester Park	15
Total	100



District Centres - Vacant Units and Floorspace				
District Centre	Total Vacancies	Total Vacant Floorspace (m ²)	Vacancy Rate (units)	Vacancy Rate (floorspace)
Carshalton	7	1,136	9.9%	11.8%
Cheam	10	1,075	7.7%	5.3%
Hackbridge	2	547	5.4%	5.2%
North Cheam	10	793	9.6%	2.5%
Rosehill	11	1,132	12.5%	8.5%
Wallington	23	3,501	8.3%	4.3%
Worcester Park	7	731	4.5%	3.0%
Total	70	8,915	8.1%	4.7%

District Centre Health Checks - Services and Offices (Use Classes E(c) and E(g))				
District Centre	Total E(c) and E(g) Units	Total E(c) and E(g) Floorspace	E(c) and E(g) (units)	E(c) and E(g) (floorspace)
Carshalton	11	1,481	15.5%	15.4%
Cheam	20	3,833	15.4%	18.9%
Hackbridge	4	1,303	10.8%	12.4%
North Cheam	9	587	8.7%	1.9%
Rosehill	5	448	5.7%	3.4%
Wallington	54	24,330	19.4%	29.8%
Worcester Park	22	2,375	14.3%	9.6%
Total	125	34,358	14.5%	18.0%



Local Centres

6.12 Local centre overview (Local Centre Health Check 2021)

Total Units in Local Centres 2021																	
	E	E(a)	E(b)	E(c)	E(d)	E(e)	E(f)	E(g)	SG	F1	F2	B2	B8	C2	C3	Vacant	Total
Stonecot	50	31	6	11	0	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	66
Belmont	29	16	3	5	0	3	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	16	3	54
Westmead Road	15	8	2	3	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	1	10	10	43
Lind Road	16	7	1	7	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	13	4	39
Church Hill Road	16	10	1	1	0	2	0	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	7	4	35
Middleton Circle	21	19	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	35
Upper Mulgrave Rd	28	13	1	7	1	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	35
Banstead Road	21	11	3	5	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32
Wrythe Green	22	16	5	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	32
Plough Lane	17	11	4	1	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30
London Rd, Staines Ave	14	10	1	2	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	29
Beeches Avenue	17	7	2	5	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	29
Manor Road	20	13	3	1	0	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28
Stanley Park Road	13	10	1	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	25
Sutton Common Rd	9	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	25
The Chase	11	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	21
Beynon Road	9	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	19
Oldfields Road	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	18
Angel Hill	7	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	17
Carshalton Road	6	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	16
Wrythe Lane	10	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
Hillcrest Parade	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	13
London Rd, Hamilton Av	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Erskine Road	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
North Street	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	11
Westmead Corner	6	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	11
Gander Green Lane	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9
Roundshaw Centre	5	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Sutton Common Station	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
TOTALS	397	249	43	62	4	22	3	14	151	9	4	2	1	1	85	74	724

Unit Changes between 2014 and 2021 in Local Centres																	
	E	E(a)	E(b)	E(c)	E(d)	E(e)	E(f)	E(g)	SG	F1	F2	B2	B8	C2	C3	Vacant	Total
Stonecot	-2	-5	-1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Belmont	1	0	1	-2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	9
Westmead Road	-7	-3	0	-3	0	-1	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	1	5	6	3
Lind Road	-6	-1	0	-4	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	10	-2	1
Upper Mulgrave Road	0	3	-1	-2	0	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	1
Church Hill Road	-7	-3	-1	-4	-1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	-2	-1
Banstead Road	-4	-6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Middleton Circle	2	3	0	-2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	0
Wrythe Green	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Plough Lane	-3	-3	-1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
London Rd, Staines Ave	3	3	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	4
Beeches Avenue	-2	-3	0	-1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Manor Road	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Stanley Park Road	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Sutton Common Road	-2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	1
The Chase	-2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
Beynon Road	-4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Oldfields Road	-2	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Angel Hill	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Carshalton Road	-2	-2	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wrythe Lane	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	2
Hillcrest Parade	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
London Rd, Hamilton Av	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Erskine Road	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
North Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Westmead Corner	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gander Green Lane	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Roundshaw Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton Common Station	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-1
TOTALS	-48	-30	-8	-18	-1	8	0	1	8	5	1	-1	0	1	44	22	

Vacant Units/Footprint in n Local Centres as a Percentage of Total 2021				
Local Centre	Units		Footprint	
	Units	%	m ²	%
Westmead Road	10	23%	1322	16%
Beeches Avenue	5	17%	483	18%
Stonecot Hill	5	8%	472	6%
Banstead Road	4	13%	247	8%
Church Hill Road	4	12%	366	10%
Hillcrest Parade	4	31%	505	28%
Lind Road	4	10%	212	5%
Plough Lane	4	13%	201	9%
Belmont	3	6%	716	14%
Gander Green Lane	3	33%	341	45%
Oldfields Road	3	17%	188	10%
Sutton Common Road	3	12%	485	22%
Westmead Corner	3	27%	198	20%
Angel Hill	2	12%	119	9%
Beynon Road	2	11%	111	8%
Carshalton Road	2	13%	215	8%
Manor Road	2	7%	250	8%
North Street	2	18%	327	23%
Stanley Park Road	2	8%	406	13%
Upper Mulgrave Road	2	6%	286	9%
London Road, Hamilton Avenue	1	8%	150	11%
Middleton Circle	1	3%	100	2%
Sutton Common Station	1	20%	25	28%
The Chase	1	5%	150	8%
Wrythe Green	1	3%	154	3%
Erskine Road	0	-	0	-
London Rd, Staines Avenue	0	-	0	-
Roundshaw Centre	0	-	0	-
Wrythe Lane	0	-	0	-
TOTALS	74	10%	8029	10%

Town Centre Development

6.13 Floorspace Developed for Town Centre Uses (Use Classes A1-A5)

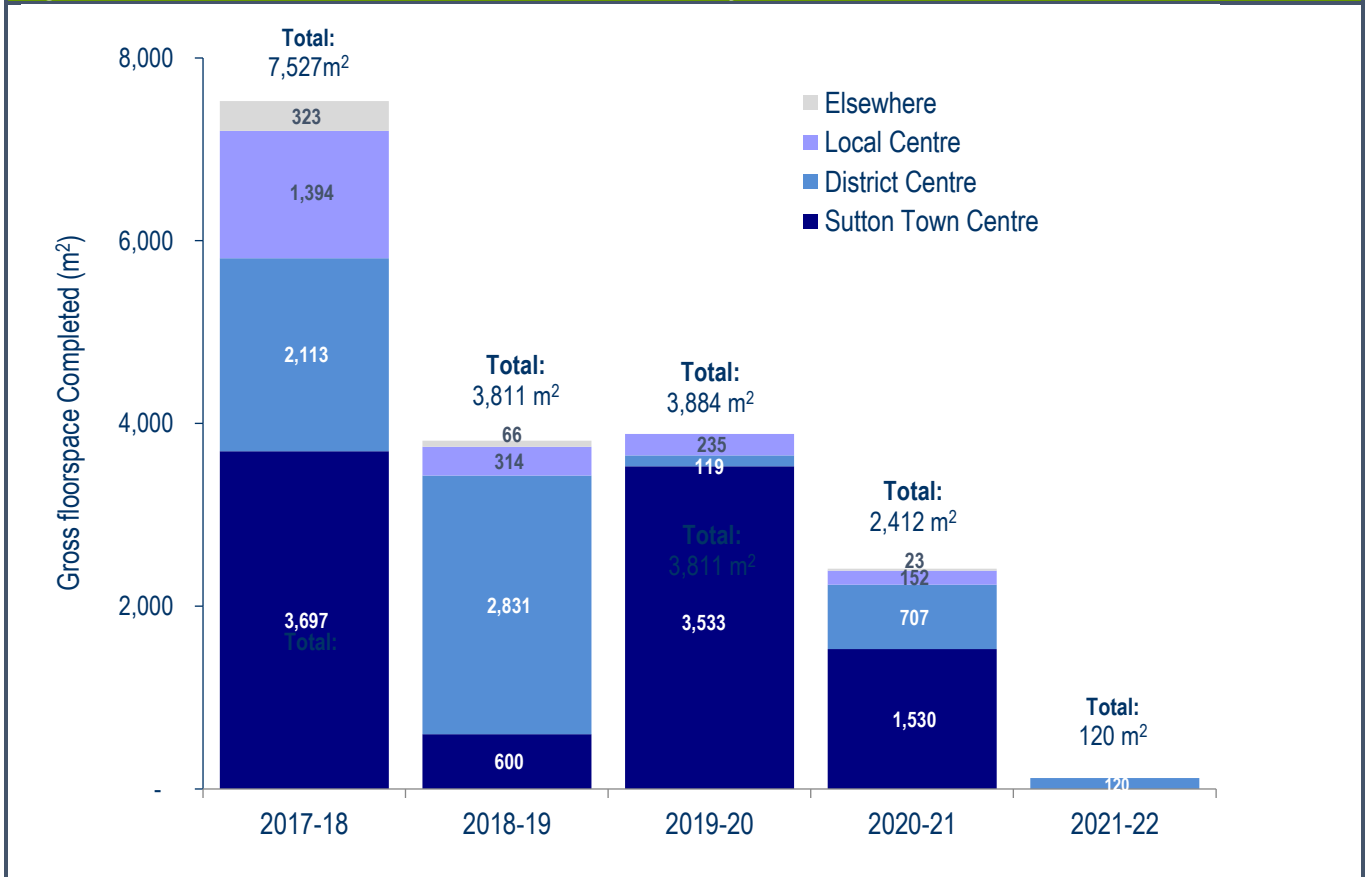
Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR TOWN CENTRE USES: Retail (A1); Financial & Professional Services (A2); Restaurants & Cafes (A3); Drinking Establishments (A4);and Hot Food Takeaways (A5)			
Net additional floorspace gained/lost for town centre uses in the Borough (m ²)	+1,871 m ²	-1,553 m ²	-1,074 m²
GROSS FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR TOWN CENTRE USES: (A1-A5)			
Gross floorspace developed for town centre uses within the Borough (m ²)	3,887 m ²	2,412 m ²	120 m²
Gross floorspace developed for town centre uses in Sutton Town Centre (m ²)	3,533 m ²	1,530 m ²	0 m²
Gross floorspace developed for town centre uses in district centres (m ²)	119 m ²	707 m ²	120 m²
Gross floorspace developed for town centre uses in local centres (m ²)	235 m ²	152 m ²	0 m²
Gross floorspace developed for town centre uses elsewhere (m ²)	0 m ²	23 m ²	0 m²

Sources: LB Sutton and London Development Database (LDD)

Figure 6.5: Net additional floorspace developed for town centre uses in 2021-22: Use Classes A1 - A5



Figure 6.6 Gross floorspace developed for town centre uses by location 2017-18 to 2021-22: Use Classes A1-A5



6.14 Floorspace Developed for Retail Uses (Use Class A1)

Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	PLAN PERIOD 2016 -21	Local Plan Target	Target?
NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR RETAIL (A1)						
Net additional A1 floorspace in the Borough (m ²)	-358 m ²	-2,015 m ²	-45 m²	-1,591 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2019-20</i>	39,000 m ² NET ADDITIONAL RETAIL FLOORSPACE 2016-31	X
Net additional A1 floorspace in Sutton Town Centre (m ²)	+414 m ²	-1,701 m ²	-0 m²	+ 2,699 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2019-20</i>	26,200 m ² NET ADDITIONAL RETAIL FLOORSPACE 2016- 31	X
GROSS FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR RETAIL (A1)						
Gross floorspace developed for Retail (A1) in Borough (m ²)	1,074 m ²	388 m ²	-0 m²	22,177 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a
Gross A1 in Sutton TC (m ²)	1,000 m ²	0 m ²	-0 m²	18,525 m²	n/a	n/a
Gross A1 floorspace developed in district centres (m ²)	0 m ²	280 m ²	-0 m²	1,951 m²	n/a	n/a
<i>Wallington district centre</i>	0 m ²	119 m ²	-0 m²	1,551 m²	n/a	n/a
<i>Carshalton district centre</i>	0 m ²	0 m ²	-0 m²	0 m²	n/a	n/a
<i>Worcester Park district centre</i>	0m ²	161 m ²	-0 m²	400 m²	n/a	n/a
Gross A1 in local centres (m ²)	74 m ²	108 m ²	-0 m²	1,568 m²	n/a	n/a
Gross A1 elsewhere (m ²)	0 m ²	0 m ²	-0 m²	133 m²	n/a	n/a

Figure 6.7: Net Additional Floorspace Completed for Retail Uses within the Borough in 2021-22: Use Class A1

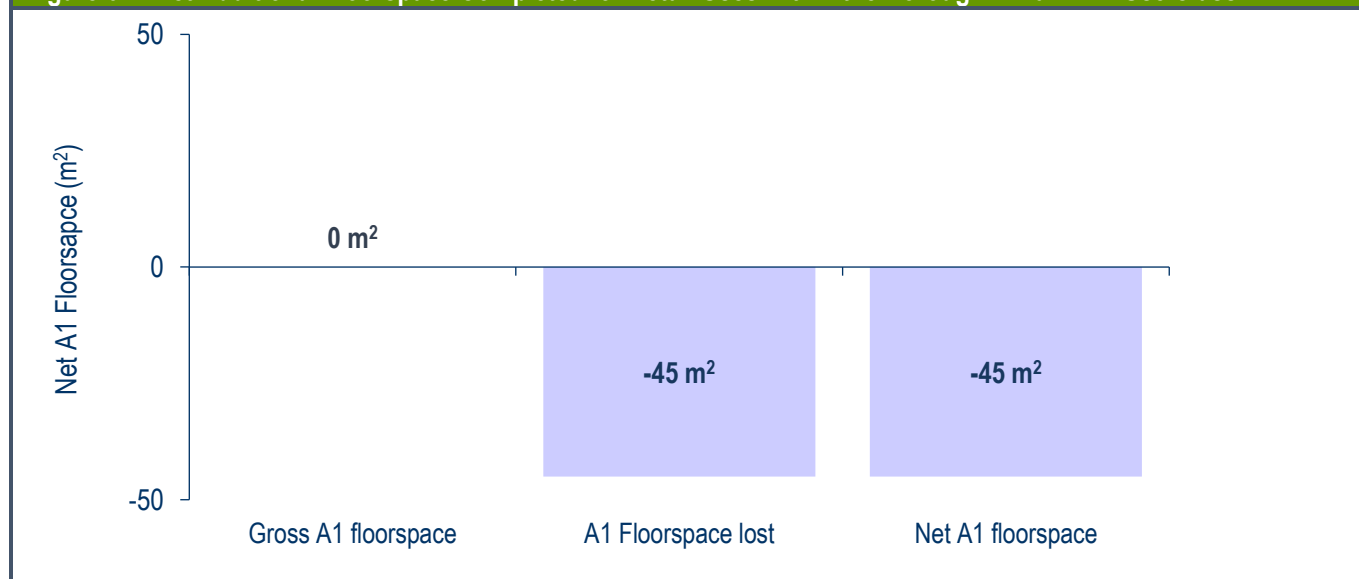
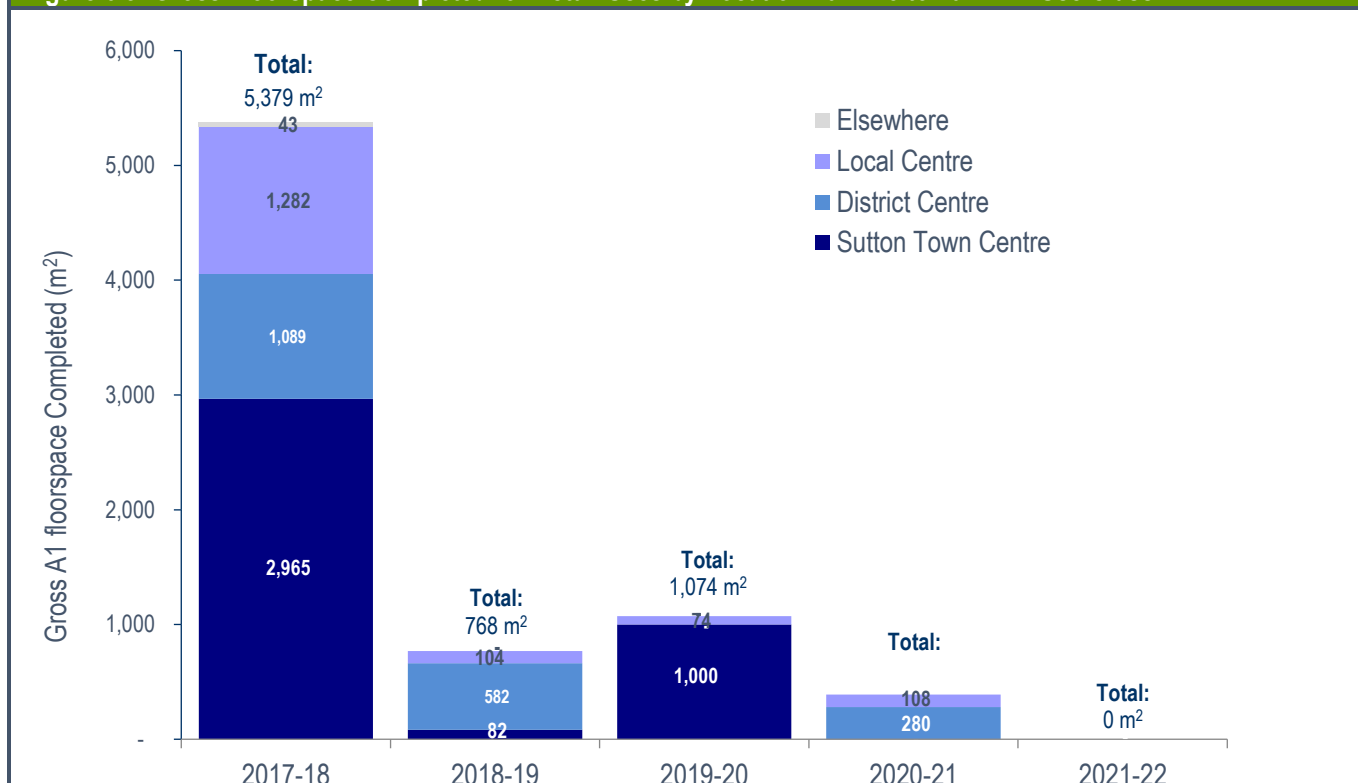


Figure 6.8: Gross Floorspace Completed for Retail Uses by Location 2017-18 to 2021-22: Use Class A1

6.15 Floorspace Developed for Financial and Professional Services (Use Class A2)

Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (A2)			
Net additional A2 floorspace gained or lost in the Borough (m²)	+412 m²	-802 m²	-165 m²
Net additional A2 floorspace gained or lost in Sutton Town Centre (m²)	+495 m²	-802 m²	-165 m²
GROSS FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (A2)			
Gross A2 floorspace developed in the Borough (m²)	553 m²	356 m²	0 m²
Gross A2 floorspace developed in Sutton TC (m²)	495 m²	356 m²	0 m²
Gross A2 floorspace developed in district centres (m²)	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²
Gross A2 floorspace developed in local centres (m²)	58 m²	0 m²	0 m²
Gross A2 floorspace developed elsewhere (m²)	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²

Sources: LB Sutton and London Development Database (LDD)

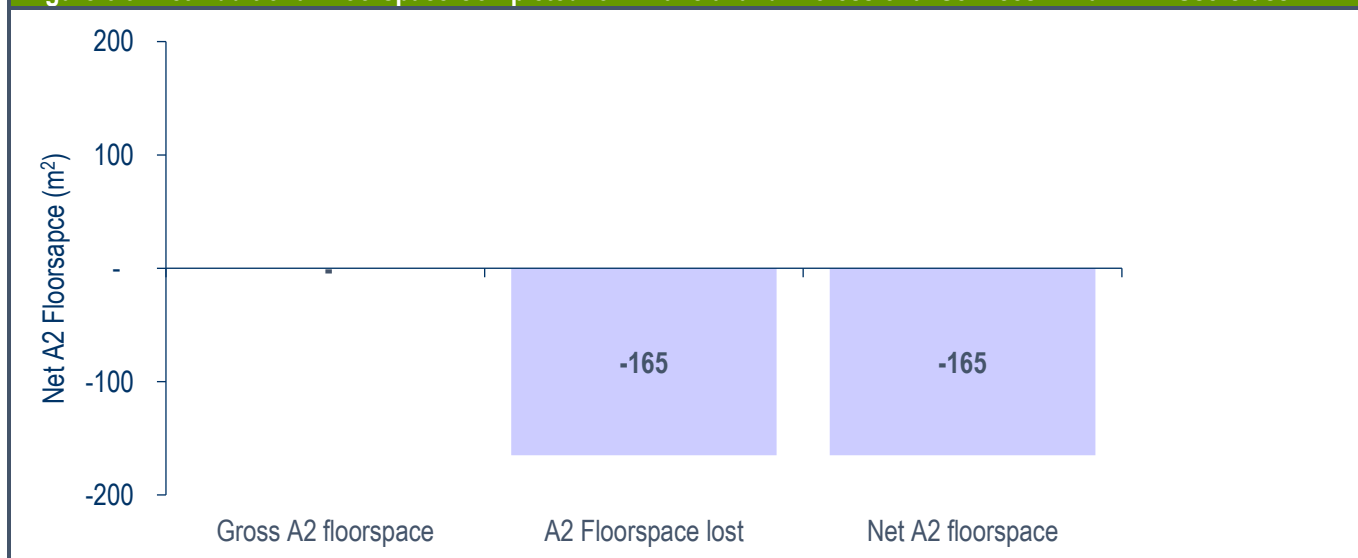
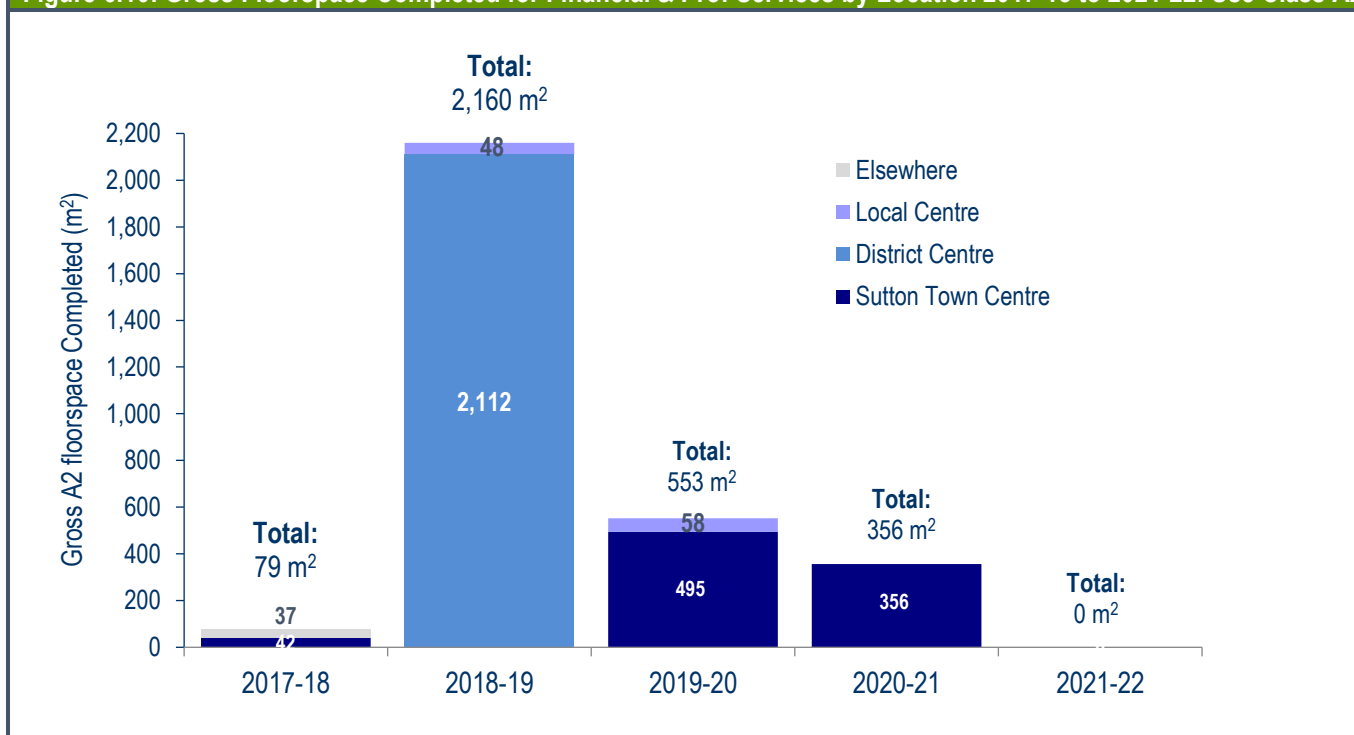
Figure 6.9: Net Additional Floorspace Completed for Financial and Professional Services in 2021-22: Use Class A2

Figure 6.10: Gross Floorspace Completed for Financial & Prof Services by Location 2017-18 to 2021-22: Use Class A2

6.16 Floorspace Developed for Food and Beverage Uses (Use Classes A3-A5)

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	PLAN PERIOD 2016-21	Local Plan Target	On Target?
NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR RESTAURANTS AND CAFES (A3); DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS (A4); AND HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS (A5)						
Net additional A3-A5 floorspace gained or lost in the Borough (m ²)	+ 710 m ²	+ 1,817 m ²	1,264 m ²	+ 4,941 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2017-18 to 2021-22	10,000 m ² NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR RESTAURANTS, CAFES AND OTHER FOOD AND BEVERAGE OUTLETS OVER THE PLAN PERIOD 2016-31 (+2,667 m ² OVER 4YEARS)	X
Net additional A3-A5 floorspace in Sutton Town Centre (m ²)	+518 m ²	+ 2,038 m ²	982 m ²	+ 3,424 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2017-18 to 2021-22	n/a	n/a
GROSS FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR RESTAURANTS & CAFES (A3); DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS (A4); & TAKEAWAYS (A5)						
Gross A3-A5 floorspace developed in the Borough (m ²)	883 m ²	2,260 m ²	1,668 m ²	7,424 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2017-18 to 2021-22	n/a	n/a
Gross A3-A5 floorspace in Sutton Town Centre (m ²)	518 m ²	2,038 m ²	1,174 m ²	4,610 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2020-21	n/a	n/a
Gross A3-A5 floorspace in district centres (m ²)	137 m ²	119 m ²	427 m ²	1,707 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2020-21	n/a	n/a
Gross A3-A5 floorspace developed in local centres (m ²)	162 m ²	103 m ²	44 m ²	775 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2020-21	n/a	n/a
Gross A3-A5 floorspace developed elsewhere (m ²)	66 m ²	0 m ²	23 m ²	332 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2020-21	n/a	n/a
Sources: LB Sutton and London Development Database (LDD)						

Figure 6.11: Net Additional Floorspace Completed for Food and Beverage Uses in 2021-22: Use Classes A3-A5

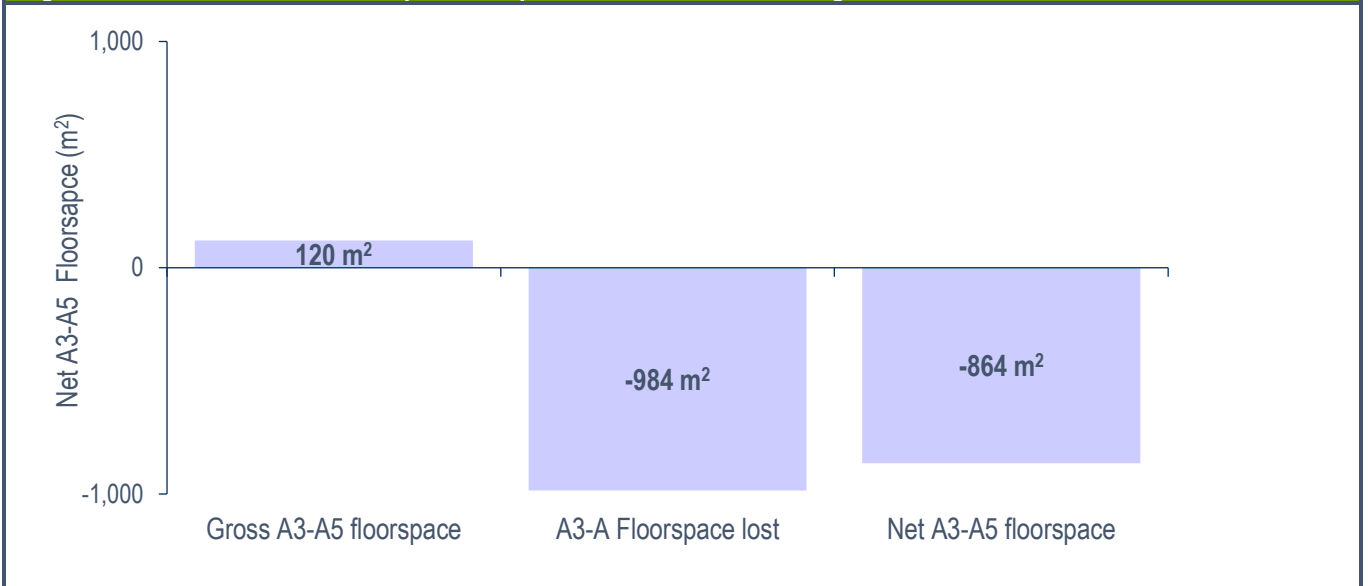
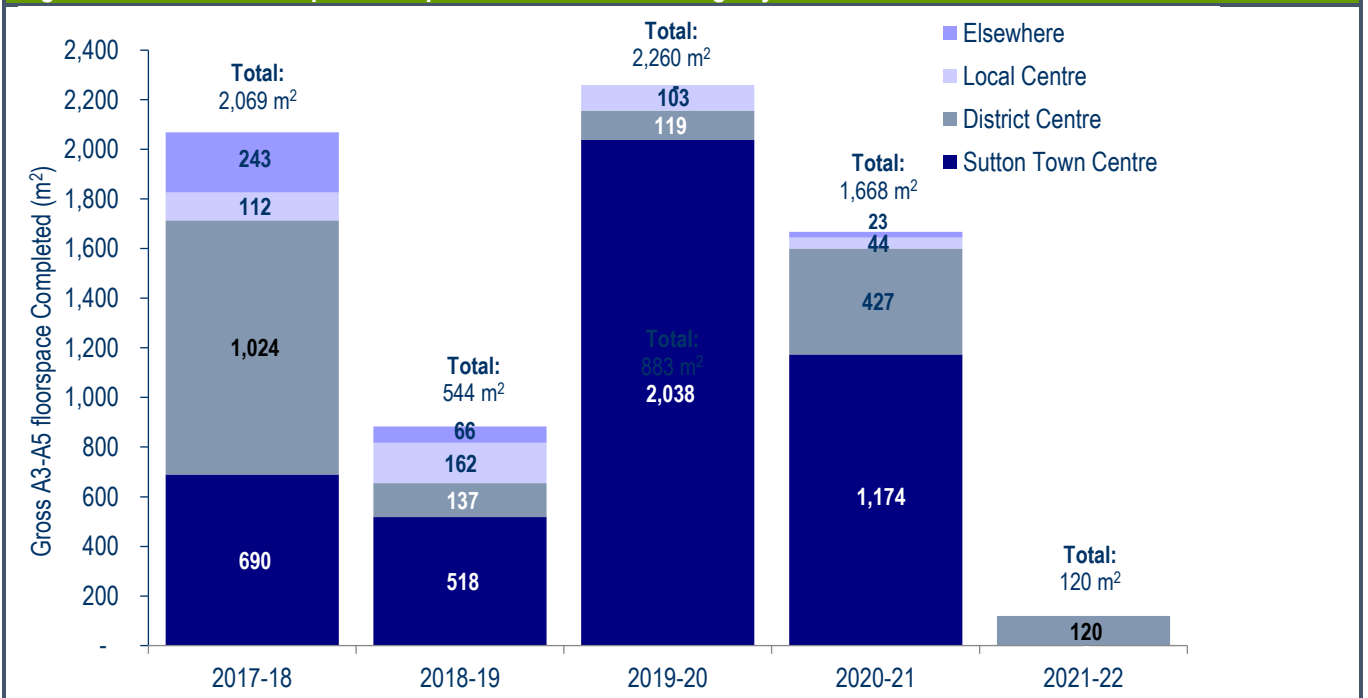


Figure 6.12: Gross Floorspace Completed for Food & Beverage by Location 2017-18 to 2021-22: Use Classes A3-A5



AMR Headlines for Town Centres

SUTTON TOWN CENTRE

- Sutton Town Centre is one of four Metropolitan Centres in South London.
- The most recent Sutton Town Centre Health Check was undertaken in late as part of the Local Plan evidence base and took account of the following new use classes introduced by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020
 - Use Class E 'Commercial, Business and Service' - bringing together previous Use Classes A1 (shops), A2 (financial and professional services), A3 (restaurants and cafes) and B1 (business) as well as some uses within use classes D1 (non-residential institutions) and D2 (assembly and leisure);
 - Use Class F1 'Learning and non-residential institutions' bringing together parts of former Use Class D1
 - Use Class F2 'Local community uses' - including shops smaller than 280m² with no other shop within a 1km radius, a hall or meeting place for the principal use of the local community (was use class D1), outdoor sport or recreation locations (was D2(e) use class)
- According to the Sutton Town Centre Health Check 2022, there are 433 units in total within Sutton Town Centre occupying a combined floorspace of 260,363 m². The breakdown of uses is as follows
 - E(a) Retail (formerly A1) - 161 units occupying 103,872 m² floorspace (40% of total)
 - E(b) Food and drink (formerly A3) - 54 units occupying 11,202 m² (4%)
 - E(c) Financial or professional services (formerly A2) - 43 units occupying 10,867 m² (4%)
 - E(d) Indoor sport, recreation or fitness - 9 units occupying 7,231 m² (3%)
 - E(e) Medical or health services - 7 units occupying 4,521m² (2%)
 - E(g) Uses in a residential area without detriment to amenity -11 units occupying 40,517 m² (16%)
 - F1 Learning and non-residential intuitions - 4 units occupying 3,171 m² (1%)
 - F2 Local community uses - 4 units occupying 1,416 m² (1%)
 - *Sui generis* - 79 units occupying 31,491 m² (12%)
 - Vacant - 54 units occupying 11,202 m² (4%)
- Of the 197 retail units in Sutton Town Centre, there are 98 'comparison' units (with a combined floorspace of 63,492 m²); 25 'convenience' units (32,696 m²); 38 retail service units (7,643 m²), and 36 vacant units (21,141 m²)

DISTRICT CENTRES

- According to the most recent town centre health checks carried out in 2022, the total amount of floorspace within each of the seven district centres is as follows:
 - Wallington: 276 units occupying 81,585 m² (19,012 m² retail)
 - North Cheam: 104 units occupying 31,113 m² (11,638 m² retail)
 - Worcester Park: 154 units occupying 24,754 m² (10,079 m² retail)
 - Rosehill: 88 units occupying 13,317 (7,608 m² retail)
 - Cheam: 129 units occupying 20,244 m² (5,744 m² retail)
 - Hackbridge: 37 units occupying 10,498 m² (3,801m² retail);
 - Carshalton: 71 units occupying 9,627 m² (3,664 m² retail).
- The vacancy rate in each district centre based on the number and proportion of vacant units is as follows:
 - Wallington: 23 vacancies (8.3%)
 - North Cheam: 10 vacancies (9.6%)
 - Worcester Park: 7 vacancies (4.5%)
 - Rosehill: 11 vacancies (12.5%)
 - Cheam: 10 vacancies (7.7%)
 - Hackbridge: 2 vacancies (5.4%)
 - Carshalton: 7 vacancies (9.9%)
- The vacancy rate in each district centre based on the number and proportion of vacant units is as follows:
 - Wallington: 23 vacancies (8.3%)
 - North Cheam: 10 vacancies (9.6%)
 - Worcester Park: 7 vacancies (4.5%)
 - Rosehill: 11 vacancies (12.5%)
 - Cheam: 10 vacancies (7.7%)
 - Hackbridge: 2 vacancies (5.4%)
 - Carshalton: 7 vacancies (9.9%)

LOCAL CENTRES

- There are 29 local centres within the Borough with a total of 724 units
- According to local centre health checks carried out in 2021, 397 (54.8%) of the total number of local centre units are for commercial, business or service uses falling within Use Class E
- 74 (10.2%) of the 724 local centre units were vacant.

TOWN CENTRE DEVELOPMENT

Town centre uses (former Use Classes A1-A5)

- In 2021-22, there was a net loss in town centres uses (former Use Classes A1 to A5) of 1,074 m² within the Borough compared to a net loss of 1,553 m² in 2020-21
- Of the 120 m² of gross floorspace developed within the Borough for town centre uses (former Use Classes A1-A5), 100% was located within a district centres.

Retail (A1) Development

Borough-wide

- In 2021-22, there was a net loss of retail uses (A1) of -45 m² within the Borough compared to a net loss of -2,015 m² in 2020-21.
- Over the first five years of the Local Plan period, from 2016-17 to 2021-22 inclusive, there has been a cumulative net loss of retail floorspace within the Borough of 1,591 This is far below the rate of increase required to meet the Local Plan target of delivering 39,000 m² net additional retail floorspace from 2016 to 2031.

Sutton Town Centre

- Within Sutton Town in 2021-22, there was neither a net gain nor net loss in retail uses (A1) compared to a net loss of -1,701 m² in 2020-21
- Over the first five years of the Local Plan period, from 2016-17 to 2021-22 inclusive, there has been a cumulative net gain of retail floorspace within Sutton Town Centre of +2,699 m². However, this is below the rate of increase (approx.+1,750 m² per annum) required to meet the Local Plan target of delivering 26,200 m² net additional retail floorspace within Sutton Town Centre from 2016 to 2031.

Section 7: Community and Leisure Facilities



Local Plan Objectives and Policies

7.1 Local Plan Objectives for Community and Leisure Facilities

Local Plan Objectives	Reference
Strategic Objective 7: To provide the necessary education and health facilities and to ensure utilities and digital infrastructure are fit for purpose.	Local Plan, Page 14

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

7.2 Local Plan Policies for Community and Leisure Facilities⁸³

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 20: Education and Skills	Local Plan, Page 74
Policy 21: Health and Well-Being	Local Plan, Page 76
Policy 22: Social and Community Infrastructure, including Public Houses	Local Plan, Page 79
Policy 23: Telecommunications	Local Plan, Page 83

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

Education Provision

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

7.3 Secondary School Rolls and Capacity⁸⁴

Secondary School	Number on School Roll (NOR)						School Capacity 2021-22	Excess of Capacity 2021-22
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Annual Change 2020-21 to 2021-22		
Carshalton Boys Sports College	1,295	1,353	1,427	1,471	1,500	+29 (+2.0%)	1,347	-153
Carshalton High School for Girls	1,265	1,341	1,354	1,403	1,426	+23 (+1.6%)	1,480	+54
Cheam High School	2,005	2,022	2,030	2,068	2,128	+60 (+2.9%)	2,080	-48
Glenthorne High School	1,565	1,584	1,599	1,654	1,691	+37 (+2.2%)	1,558	-133
Greenshaw High School	1,760	1,797	1,845	1,910	1,911	+1 (+0.1%)	1,970	+59
Harris Academy Sutton	n/a	189 (temporary)	446 (perm. from Sept 2019)	654	865	+211 (+32.3%)	1,275	+410
Nonsuch High School for Girls(G)	1,335	1,368	1,428	1,503	1,511	+8 (+0.5%)	1,500	-11
Oaks Park ⁸⁵ High School	1,265	1,249	1,166	1,139	1,165	+26 (+2.3%)	1,315	+150

⁸³ the Local Plan Monitoring Framework is set out in Table 3 of Sutton's Local Plan (February 2018)

⁸⁴ this includes community, foundation, voluntary and middle schools as deemed and academies/free schools. Special Educational Needs (SEN) schools are excluded

⁸⁵ formerly Stanley Park High School

Secondary School	Number on School Roll (NOR)						School Capacity 2021-22	Excess of Capacity 2021-22
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Annual Change 2020-21 to 2021-22		
Overton Grange School	1,259	1,219	1,247	1,203	1,262	+59 (+4.9%)	1,480	+218
St Philomena's High School for Girls	1,386	1,402	1,408	1,454	1,477	+23 (+1.6%)	1,549	+72
Sutton Grammar School (G)	937	952	985	1,022	1,034	+12 (+1.2%)	935	-99
The John Fisher School	1,066	1,118	1,126	1,160	1,190	+30 (+2.6%)	1,265	+75
Wallington County Grammar (G)	1,095	1,100	1,107	1,112	1,101	-11 (-1.0%)	1,125	+24
Wallington High School for Girls (G)	1,452	1,482	1,498	1,523	1,523	0 (+0.0%)	1,470	-53
Wilson's School	1,198	1,225	1,265	1,290	1,297	+7 (+0.5%)	1,327	+30
TOTAL	18,883	19,401	19,931	20,566	21,081	+515 (+2.5%)	21,676	+595

Source: LB Sutton March 2022⁸⁶

7.4 Projected Need for Additional Secondary School Places (at Year 7)

Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Need for 2 nd ary Places (Yr 7)	3,449	3,461	3,523	3,416	3,335	3,432	3,416	3,343	3,210	3,208
Published Admission Number (PAN) (Yr 7)	3,413	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290
Shortfall	-36	-171	-233	-126	-45	-142	-126	-53	80	82

Source: LBS January 2021

Update on Pupil Place Planning – Secondary School Places

While pupil forecasts indicate a need for additional secondary school places over the next six years, longer term forecasting indicates that this pressure on existing capacity will then fall away. The Council's Pupil Based Commissioning Team therefore considers that the requirement for these additional secondary places can therefore be met through the provision of temporary places. Accordingly, secondary schools within the Borough have proposed a strategy to meet the forecast demand through the provision of additional school places at existing schools. This informed the DfE's decision in August 2021 to cancel Sutton Free School 1 (a new 8 form entry mainstream secondary school). To support this strategy, capital funding of up to £9.3M was approved at the council's People Committee on 9 December 2021 for additional accommodation and enhancements to support some of the schools admitting additional pupils over the next 5-6 years.


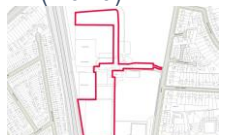
Schools agreeing to provide additional places and seeking capital investment	Number of Extra Places (11-16)	Implementation
Carshalton High School for Girls	150 (30 each year)	2022-23 to 2027-28 inclusive
Glenthorne	86 (43 each year)	2022-23 and 2023-24
Oaks Park High School	250 (50 each year)	2022-23 to 2027-28 inclusive
Overton Grange	30 ⁸⁷	2023-24
St Philomenas Catholic School for Girls	30	2023-24
Total	546 additional places	

Source: Pupil Based Commissioning Report to LBS People Committee 9 December 2021

⁸⁶ Department for Education (DfE) statistics on school capacity and school rolls are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-school-capacity>

⁸⁷ the additional 30 places in 2023-24 for Overton Grange is over and above the 30 offered in each of 2022-23 to 2027-28 to revert to the school's 'as built' capacity

7.5 Sites allocated for new Secondary Schools in Sutton's Local Plan 2018

Allocation	Site	Local Plan Target	Target Met
ALLOCATED IN LOCAL PLAN			
Site Allocation LCH1 London Cancer Hub site (pt), Cotswold Rd/ Down Rd, Belmont (1.6 ha) 	Following permission on 31 August 2017 (B2016/76164), a new secondary school has been built on the former Sutton Hospital Site as part of the London Cancer Hub (Local Plan Policy 2). The new Harris Academy Sutton is comprehensive, non-selective and provides an 11-19 secondary education with a sixth form. At full capacity (1,275), the school will consist of six forms of entry taking around 195 pupils a year. The new school opened in temporary accommodation in September 2018 and was completed in May 2019.	DEVELOP ALLOCATED SITES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS OVER THE PLAN PERIOD	✓
Site Allocation S98 All Weather Pitch & part of Tennis Centre, Rose Hill (2.6 ha) 	This site is allocated in the Local Plan for a secondary school. The Greenshaw Learning Trust has approval from the DfE for a new eight-form entry comprehensive school with sixth form, along with special educational needs (SEN) provision. When delivered, the new school will accommodate approximately 1,575 pupils consisting of eight forms of entry with a sixth form. A planning application (DM2019/00985) was submitted in July 2019 but refused on 24 September 2019. An appeal was allowed in March 2021	DEVELOP ALLOCATED SITES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS OVER THE PLAN PERIOD	✗

Source: LBS January 2022

PRIMARY SCHOOL PROVISION

7.6 Primary School Rolls and Capacity

Primary School	Number on School Roll (NOR)						School Capacity 2021-22	Excess of Capacity 2021-22
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Annual Change 2010-21 to 2021-22		
Abbey Primary School	417	409	401	436	438	+2 (+0.5%)	390	-48
All Saints Benhilton CofE	394	415	416	458	458	0	420	-38
All Saints Carshalton CofE Primary School	397	417	415	447	436	-11 (-2.5%)	420	-16
Avenue Primary Academy	946	948	949	969	992	+23 (+2.4%)	930	-62
Bandon Hill Primary School	1,098	1,175	1,287	1,295	1,259	-36 (-2.8%)	1,242	-17
Barrow Hedges Primary School	629	625	628	664	673	+9 (+1.4%)	630	-43
Beddington Infants' School	267	252	256	298	300	+2 (+0.7%)	217	-83
Beddington Park Primary School	411	400	394	394	349	-45 (-11.4%)	420	71
Brookfield Primary Academy	401	394	412	435	445	+10 (+2.3%)	420	-25
Cheam Common Infants' School	304	286	314	418	420	+2 (+0.5%)	330	-90
Cheam Common Junior Academy	399	442	478	482	490	+8 (+1.7%)	450	-40
Cheam Fields Primary Academy	452	445	452	477	488	+11 (+2.3%)	438	-50
Cheam Park Farm Primary Academy ⁸⁸	816	840	840	890	884	-6 (-0.7%)	840	-44
Culvers House Primary School	411	413	408	425	443	+18 (+4.2%)	420	-23
Devonshire Primary School	658	660	629	672	663	-9 (-1.3%)	660	-3

⁸⁸ previously Cheam Park Farm Infants and Cheam Park Farm Junior schools

Primary School	Number on School Roll (NOR)						School Capacity 2021-22	Excess of Capacity 2021-22
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Annual Change 2010-21 to 2021-22		
Dorchester Primary School	608	575	570	586	566	-20 (-3.4%)	630	64
Foresters Primary School	239	239	217	240	234	-6 (-2.5%)	175	-59
Green Wrythe Primary School	260	260	257	272	284	+12 (+4.4%)	210	-74
Hackbridge Primary School	579	567	619	713	753	+40 (+5.6%)	620	-133
Harris Junior Academy Carshalton	350	379	376	382	387	+5 (+1.3%)	390	3
High View Primary School	421	423	423	457	450	-7 (-1.5%)	396	-54
Holy Trinity CofE Junior School	356	355	351	349	338	-11 (-3.2%)	360	22
Manor Park Primary School	563	589	626	694	692	-2 (-0.3%)	630	-62
Muschamp Primary and Language Opportunity Base	611	616	604	623	617	-6 (-1.0%)	574	-43
Nonsuch Primary School	210	209	202	237	228	-9 (-3.8%)	192	-36
Robin Hood Infants' School	268	270	269	269	270	+1 (+0.4%)	265	-5
Robin Hood Junior School	360	356	357	357	356	-1 (-0.3%)	346	-10
Rushy Meadow Primary Academy	401	352	319	335	351	+16 (+4.8%)	420	69
St Cecilia's Catholic Primary School	432	430	430	469	460	-9 (-1.9%)	417	-43
St Dunstan's Cheam CofE Primary School	433	422	423	443	457	+150 (+48.9%)	419	-38
St Elphege's RC Infants'	270	258	260	321	320	-123 (-27.8%)	270	-50
St Elphege's RC Junior	354	386	381	382	382	+21 (+5.8%)	360	-22
St Mary's RC Infants School	269	271	268	307	293	-89 (-23.3%)	270	-23
St Mary's RC Junior School	338	358	361	361	359	+38 (+11.8%)	359	0
Stanley Park Infants School	270	270	271	295	290	-5 (-1.7%)	270	-20
Stanley Park Junior School	360	360	362	368	366	-2 (-0.5%)	336	-30
Tweeddale Primary School	405	401	391	400	412	+12 (+3.0%)	420	8
Victor Seymour Infants'	297	270	271	321	321	0	270	-51
Wallington Primary Academy (formerly Amy Johnson)	328	307	273	242	198	-44 (-18.2%)	420	222
Westbourne Primary School	510	540	570	648	642	-6 (-0.9%)	630	-12
TOTAL	17,492	17,584	17,730	18,831	18,764	-67 (-7.1%)	17,876	-888

Source: LBS Pupil Based Commissioning Team April 2022

OTHER SCHOOLS

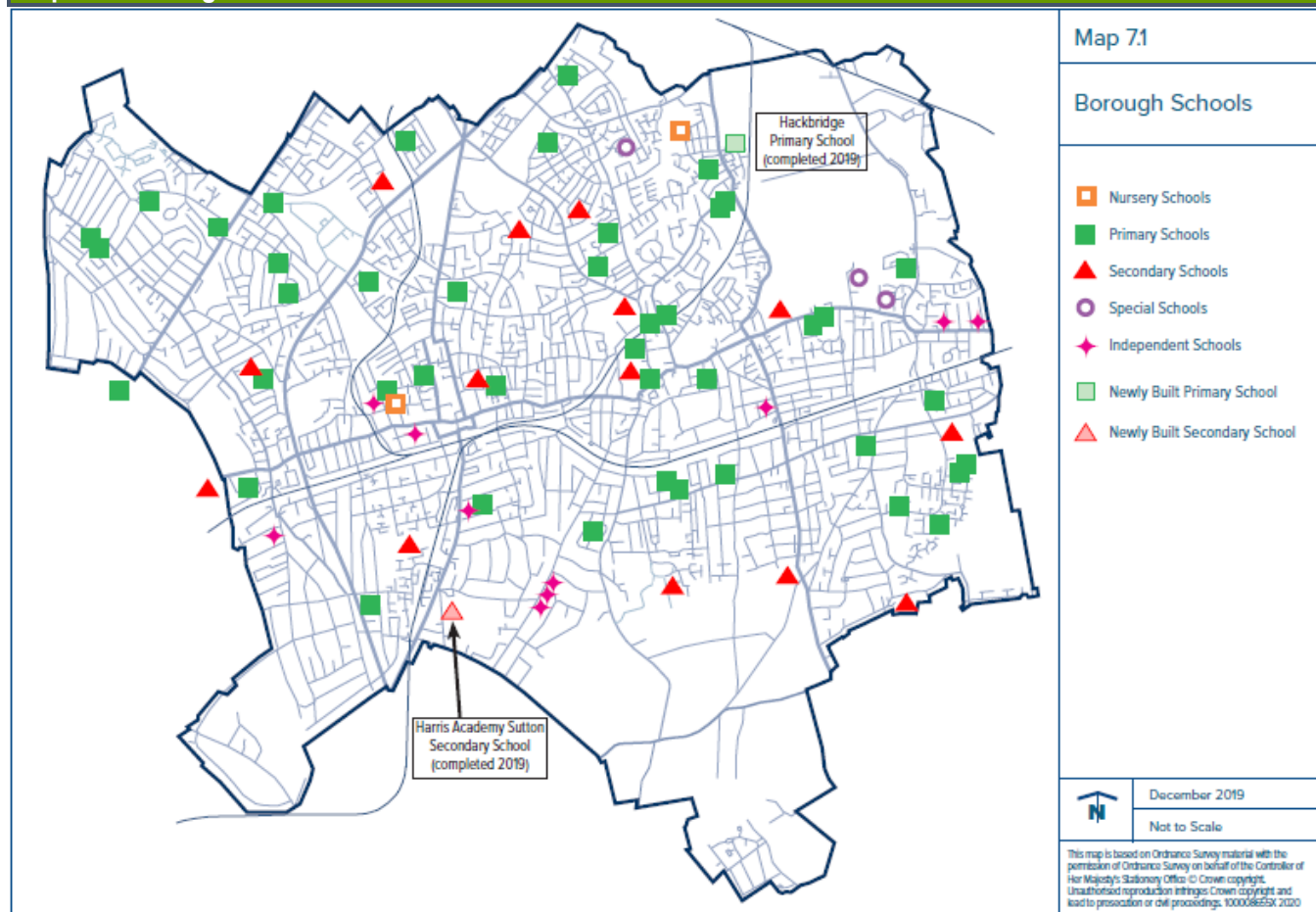
7.10 Special Educational Needs (SEN) Schools, Independent Schools and Institutions of Further Education

Other school/ college	Other school
SEN AND ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS	INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS – SENIOR & ALL-THROUGH
Carew Academy	Focus School, Carshalton
Sherwood Park School	Sutton High School
Wandle Valley School	INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS – SPECIAL/ ALT SCHOOLS
Limes College	Eagle House School
	Link Primary and Secondary Schools
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS – PRIMARY AND PREP	Brookways School, North Cheam
Collingwood School	FURTHER EDUCATION
Homefield Preparatory School	Carshalton College
Seaton House School	Sutton College

7.11 Site allocated for Special Educational Needs Schools in Local Plan 2018

Site	Notes
ALLOCATED IN LOCAL PLAN	
Former Playing Fields – Sheen Way (Site Allocation S97 and Local Plan Policy 20 on 'Education and Skills')	A planning application (DM2019/00959) for a Special Educational Needs (SEN) School was approved following a DfE appeal (Ref: APP/P5870/W/20/3250891). Subsequently, and in line with the Inspector's recommendation, the Secretary of state determined that planning permission be granted on 19 May 2021. The new school building, which will provide specialist education for 246 children aged 5-19 will commence construction in May 2023 and is due to open in 2024-25.

Map 7.1: Borough Schools



Health Provision

7.12 NHS Hospitals and Planned Infrastructure Improvements

Site	Ownership	Current Status
EXISTING HOSPITALS		
The Royal Marsden Hospital (Surrey), Downs Road, Sutton SM2 5PT	Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust	The Royal Marsden Hospital is a leader in the field of cancer treatment and research. It provides inpatient, day care and outpatient services for all cancers, and pioneers and innovates in cancer nursing and treatment. Its unique relationship with the neighbouring Institute of Cancer Research (ICR) helps to bring forward new cancer treatments. Redevelopment of the Royal Marsden Hospital to replace/renew existing clinical /research facilities and provide new facilities for existing outpatients, medical day unit, ward accommodation and research facilities. The new facilities will form part of the London Cancer Hub (LCH).
St Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton SM5 1AA	Epsom and St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust	<p>St Helier Hospital, which shares the site with Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, offers a range of acute services for adults and children including a 24-hour A&E department, a newly refurbished maternity unit and a range of diagnostic facilities within pathology and radiology (including MRI and CT scanning, ultra-sound and v ascular diagnostics). The renal unit is integrated with the St George's Hospital transplantation programme.</p> <p>In September 2019, the NHS was allocated £500 million to improve the current buildings at both St Helier and Epsom hospitals as well as building a new specialist emergency care hospital (see below) Following public consultation led by NHS Surrey Downs Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), the NHS Sutton CCG and the NHS Merton CCG⁹⁰ from 8 January to 1 April 2020, a decision was taken to develop a new specialist emergency care hospital as part of the redevelopment of the LCH site in Sutton. However around 85% of current services will be retained in modernised and refurbished buildings at Epsom and St Helier hospitals., with both hospitals running 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, with urgent treatment centres at each hospital. Associated infrastructure improvements include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extending the H1 Epsom and St Helier hospital bus route into Merton and further south into Surrey beyond Epsom and increasing the frequency; • increased bed capacity to care for an extra 1,300 inpatients a year, plus advances in technology, treatment and closer working with community services; and • expanding primary care services and child and adolescent mental health services
Queen Mary's Hospital For Children,		Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, based at St Helier Hospital, runs a dedicated children's ward which cares for young people with a variety of medical conditions. The children's ward also provides specialist care for a number of conditions including cystic fibrosis, sickle cell disease
Spire St Anthony's (Private), 801 London Rd, Cheam SM3 9DV	Spire healthcare	Provides cardiac, thoracic and complex orthopaedic surgery, and is listed by BUPA for breast, bowel and gynaecological cancer surgery
NEW HOSPITALS		
New Specialist Emergency Care Hospital SECH (London Cancer Hub site)	Epsom and St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust	In September 2019, the NHS was allocated £500 million to improve the current buildings at Epsom and St Helier hospitals as well as build a new specialist emergency care hospital on one of three potential sites – Epsom, St Helier or Sutton. Following public consultation led by NHS Surrey Downs CCG, the NHS Sutton CCG and the NHS Merton CCG from 8 January to 1 April 2020, a decision was taken in July 2020 to develop a new specialist emergency care hospital (SECH) as part of the redevelopment of the LCH site in Sutton to treat the sickest patients and most services staying put in modernised buildings at Epsom and St Helier hospitals. Under the plans, around 85% of current services will stay put at Epsom and St Helier Hospitals, with six major services being brought together in the new specialist emergency care hospital, including A&E, critical care and emergency surgery. A full planning application for the proposed SECH is expected in 2022-23.
Source: Sutton Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) Estates Strategy for LB Sutton (December 2020) (except for Spire St Anthony's)		

⁹⁰ the three CCGs have formed a joint committee, known as the 'Improving Healthcare Together Committees in Common' in order to develop proposals and make decisions about future investment in Epsom and St Helier hospital services.

7.13 Existing GP Surgeries

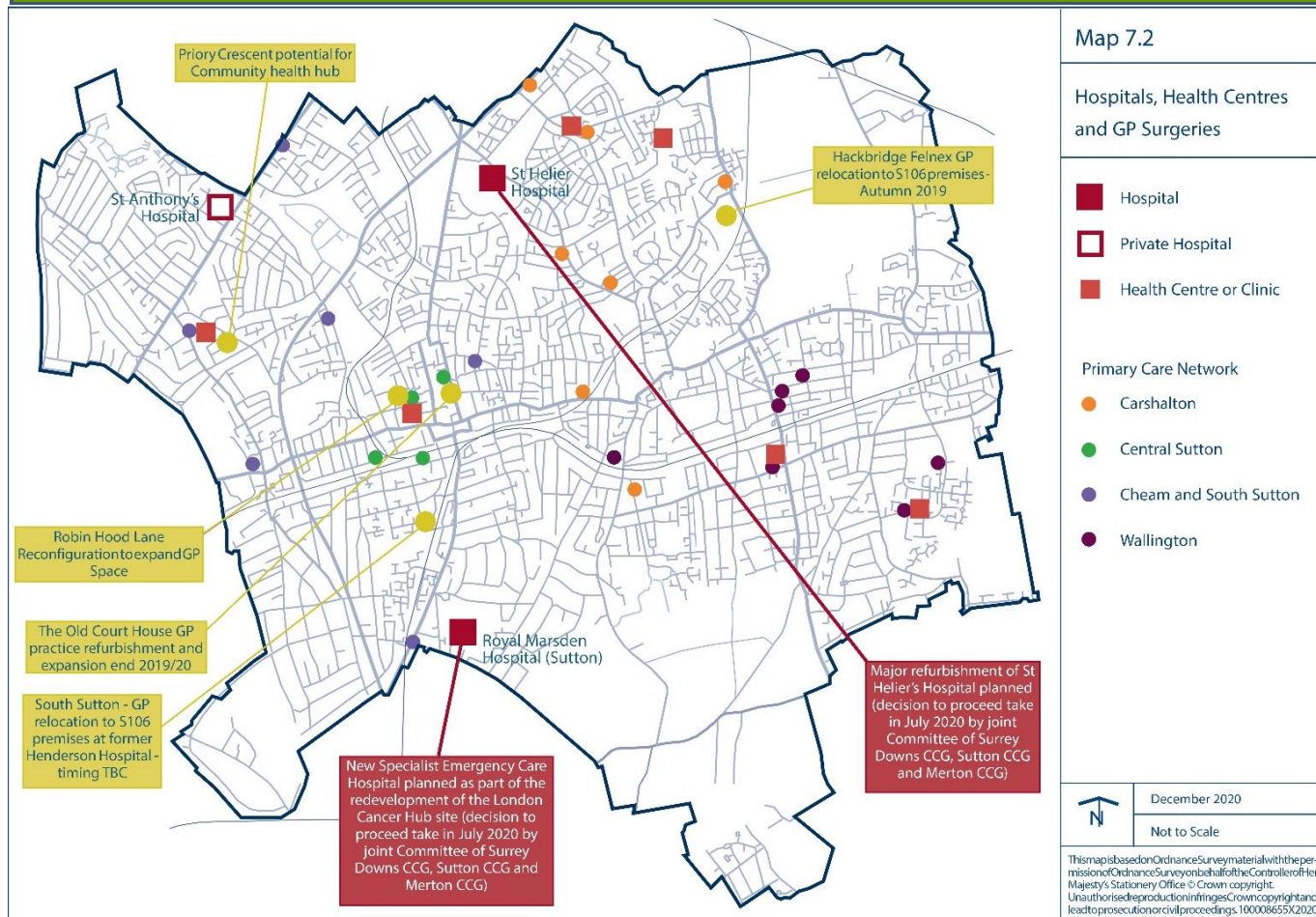
CARSHALTON PRIMARY CARE NETWORK (PCN) – 53,658 registered patients	
Bishopsford Road Surgery , 191 Bishopsford Road, Morden, SM4 6BH (4,662 patients)	Hackbridge Medical Centre , 8 Spinning Wheel Way, SM6 7DS (6,225 patients)
Chesser Surgery , 121 Wrythe Lane, SM5 2RS (6,218 patients)	Sutton Medical Practice , 181 Carshalton Road, SM1 4NG (4,862 patients)
Faccini House Surgery ⁹¹ , 64 Middleton Road SM4 6RS (5,024 patients)	Wrythe Green Surgery , Wrythe Lane, SM5 2RE (15,665 patients)
Green Wrythe Surgery , Green Wrythe Lane SM5 1JF (11,002 patients)	
CHEAM AND SOUTH SUTTON PRIMARY CARE NETWORK (PCN) –48,180 registered patients	
Benhill and Belmont GP Centre (1) 54 Benhill Avenue SM1 4EB (2) 10 Hardegray Close, SM2 5LT (12,025 patients)	Cheam Family Practice (1) Elmbrook Branch, 263-265 Gander Green Lane SM1 2HD (2) Parkside Branch, The Knoll, Parkside, Cheam, SM3 8BS (13,364 patients)
James O’Riordan Centre , 70 Stonecot Hill, Sutton SM3 9HE (9,490 patients)	
CENTRAL SUTTON PRIMARY CARE NETWORK (PCN) – 46,286 registered patients	
Grove Road Practice , 83 Grove Road, Sutton SM1 2DB (10,298 patients)	The Old Court House Surgery , Throwley Way, Sutton SM1 4A (12,942 patients)
Mulgrave Road Surgery , 48 Mulgrave Road, Sutton SM2 6LX (8,707 patients)	The Health Centre (Robin Hood Lane Practice), Robin Hood Lane, Sutton SM1 2RJ (14,339 patients)
WALLINGTON - PRIMARY CARE NETWORK (PCN) – 59,211 registered patients	
Beeches Surgery , 9 Hill Road, Carshalton Beeches, SM5 3RB (5,468 patients)	Park Road Medical Centre , 1a Park Road, Wallington SM6 8AW (4,148 patients)
Carshalton Fields Surgery , 11 Crichton Road SM5 3LS (3,868 patients)	Shotfield Medical Practice , Shotfield, Wallington, SM6 0HY (13,094 patients)
Maldon Road Surgery , Dr Sugumar and Partner, 35 Maldon Road, Wallington, SM6 8BL (3,996 patients)	Wallington Family Practice , Jubilee Health Centre, Shotfield, Wallington SM6 0HY (16,487 patients)
Manor Practice (1) Main Surgery, 57 Manor Road, Wallington, SM6 0DE (2) Roundshaw Health Centre, 6 Mollison Square SM6 9DW (9,450 patients)	Wallington Medical Centre , 52 Mollison Drive, Wallington SM6 9BY (2,700 patients)
Source: LB Sutton Sutton’s Strategic Needs Assessment – Borough Profile	

7.14 New GP surgeries since 2018

Site	Local Plan Site Allocation
Hackbridge Medical Centre , 8 Spinning Wheel Way, SM6 7DS	New surgery built as part of redevelopment of the Felnex site (Site Allocation S1, planning permission C2016/73625) Opened 2022. Replaces services from former surgery at 138-140 London Road, SM6 7HF
Benhill and Belmont GP Centre , Belmont branch, 10 Hardegray Close, SM2 5LT	New surgery built on Henderson Hospital site (Site Allocation S85, planning permission B2017/77814) Opened 2022. Replaces services from former surgery at 1 Station Approach, Belmont, SM2 6DD
Source: Sutton Primary Care Networks, Sutton Local Plan (February 2018)	

⁹¹ located within LB Merton

Map 7.2: Hospitals and Health Centres



Meeting Halls and Spaces

7.15 Meeting Halls and Spaces

Meeting Hall or Space	No.	Meeting Hall or Space	No.
Clubs and associations	2	Hotel or conference halls	6
Community and conference facilities	1	Restaurant and conference/event venue	1
Community centres	1	Sports Facility Halls	15
Community Group Halls	15	Youth centre	6
Faith Halls (i.e. church halls or other religious halls)	31	Others	2

Source: LBS 2018

Assets of Community Value

7.16 Approved Assets of Community Value

Reference	Asset	Applicant	Date	Outcome
ACV0006	The Sutton Garden Suburb Allotment at rear of Woodend and Greenhill, Sutton ⁹²	Sutton Garden Suburb Residents Association	24/4/2017	Approved 16/6/2017
ACV0008	Robin Hood Public House, 52 West Street, Sutton, SM1 1SH	The Robin Hood Merrie Men and Women	12/1/2021	Approved 2/7/2021

Source: LB Sutton, Asset of Community Value Register March 2023

⁹² Planning permission granted March 2023 for housing, open space and allotments (DM2021/01642)

Sports and Leisure Facilities

7.17 Public Sports and Leisure Facilities

Facility	Facilities	Planned Improvements
MAIN LEISURE CENTRES		
Westcroft Leisure Centre , Westcroft Road, Carshalton SM5 2TG	The Westcroft provides two swimming pools, a sports hall, group exercise studios, a gym, crèche, meeting facilities and café. The sports hall caters for badminton, basketball, football, volleyball, netball, gymnastics and trampolining (run by SLM under the 'Everyone Active' brand)	Major upgrade completed in 2013
Cheam Leisure Centre , North Cheam, Malden Road SM3 8EP	The Cheam Leisure Centre provides a gym, swimming pool, group exercise facilities, health suite, sports hall, squash courts and meeting room (run by SLM Ltd under the 'Everyone Active' brand)	Major upgrade completed in 2015
Phoenix Leisure Centre , Mollison Drive, Wallington, Surrey, SM6 9NZ	The Phoenix Centre provides a gym, sports hall, dance studio, group exercise facilities, community hall, meeting room, crèche, café and soft play area. The sports hall provides a range of sports including football, short tennis and badminton (SLM Ltd under 'Everyone Active' brand)	Major upgrade planned for 2016-21 (£1m)
David Weir Leisure Centre , Middleton Road, Carshalton, SM5 1SL	The David Weir Leisure Centre offers both indoor and outdoor sports facilities including a gym, group exercise facilities, a dance studio, sports hall, indoor athletics track, soft play area, cafe and meeting room (run by SLM Ltd under the 'Everyone Active' brand).	Major upgrade, including new running Track, planned for 2016-21 (£1m)
Sutton Life Centre	Library, Outdoor climbing wall and ball sports area (Sport England)	n/a
THEATRES		
Secombe Theatre , Sutton (Site Allocation STC10)	The Sutton Theatres Trust went into administration in August 2016. The council has safeguarded the Secombe Theatre for a new secondary school in the Local Plan in the event that the site is unable to continue in its current use as a theatre	Loss of theatre
Charles Cryer Theatre , Carshalton (Site Allocation S27)	The Charles Cryer Theatre closed after the Sutton Theatres Trust went into administration in August 2016. In October 2018, the council's Strategy and Resources Committee resolved to grant a 25 year lease to Cryer Arts, a start-up intending to use the premises for a range of events, including music, film and theatre. The theatre reopened during 2019-20	Reconfiguration of theatre to accommodate Cryer Arts – from 2019-20
Source: LB Sutton December 2022		

7.18 Private Sports and Leisure Facilities

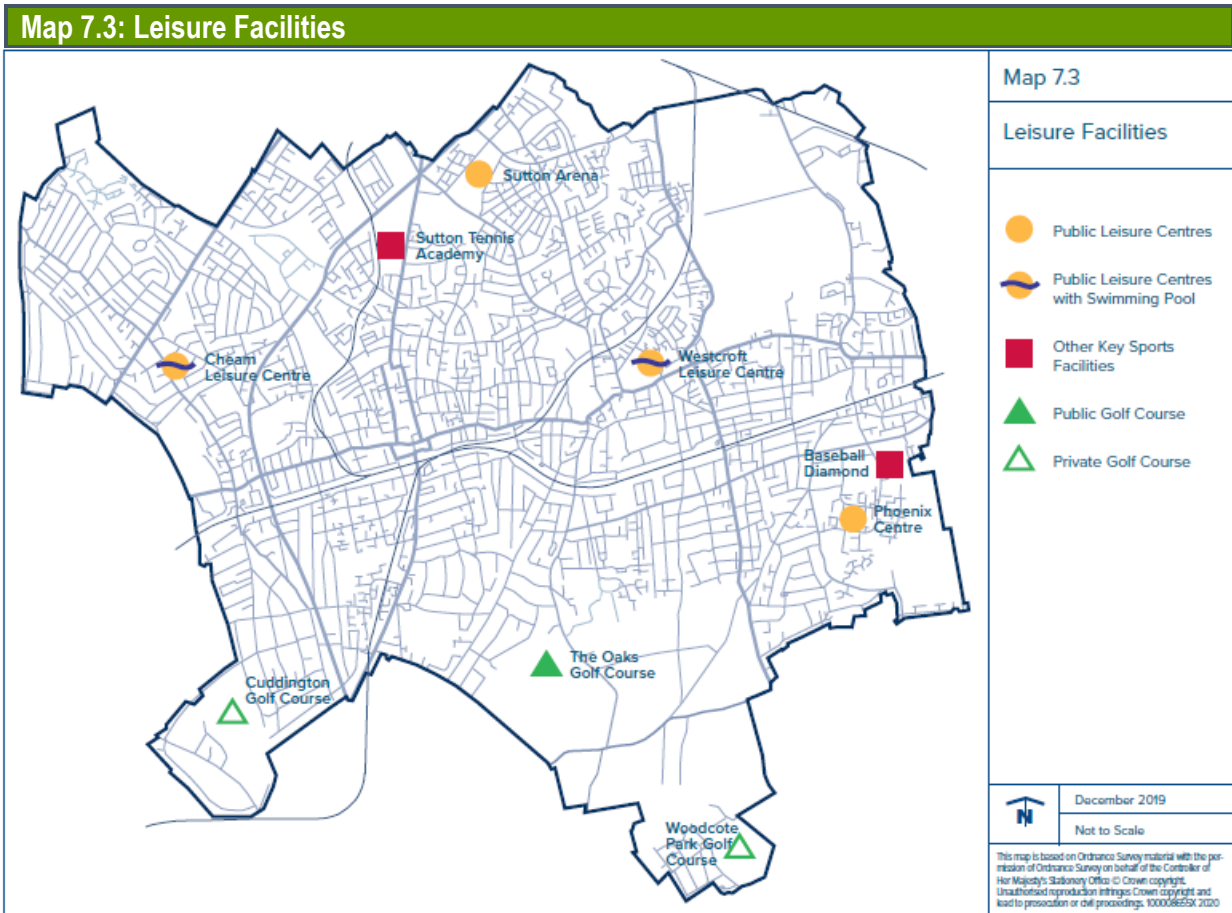
Sport/ Activity	Facilities
Bowls	Carshalton Beeches Bowling Club, Club House, 61a Banstead Road South, Sutton SM2 5LH
Bowls	Carshalton Bowling Club, Bowling Green, Grove Park, Carshalton, SM5 3AL
Bowls	Cuddington Bowls Club, Cuddington Recreation Ground, Sandringham Rd, Worcester Park KT4 8XW
Bowls	Sutton Common Road Bowls Club, Sutton Common Road, Sutton SM3 9JW
Cricket	Sutton Cricket Club, Gander Green Lane, Sutton SM1 2EH
Cricket	Worcester Park Cricket Club, Green Lane, Worcester Park KT4 8AJ
Football	Carshalton Athletic F.C. (The War Memorial Ground), Colston Avenue, Carshalton SM5 2PW
Football	Goals Sutton, 658 London Road, North Cheam, SM3 9BY
Football	Mellows Park, Stafford Road, Wallington, SM6 8JY
Football	Overton Park, Overton Road, Sutton, SM6 6HW
Football	Powerleague Croydon, Hannibal Way, Wallington CR0 4RW
Football	St Helier Open Space, Wrythe Lane, St Helier SM1 1SU
Football	Sutton United F.C. Ground, Gander Green Lane, Sutton SM1 2EY
Gym	Anytime Fitness, 29 Brighton Road, Sutton SM2 5AJ
Gym	David Lloyd Leisure, Ewell Road, Cheam SM3 8DP
Gym	Fit4Less, Gander Green Lane, Sutton SM1 2EH
Gym	Go Gym, 6 Sutton Park Rd, Sutton SM1 2GD
Gym	Hype Fitness, Lind Rd, Sutton SM1 4PL
Gym	My Gym (children's gym), 4 Melbourne Rd, Wallington SM6 8SY
Gym	Pulse Health & Fitness, Nightingale Road, Carshalton SM5 2EJ

Sport/ Activity	Facilities
Gym	Pure Gym, Times Square Shopping Centre, Sutton SM1 1LF
Gym	Shapers (gym), 54-56 Grove Road, Sutton SM1 1BT
Gym	Sharp Fitness, 27 Beynon Rd, Carshalton SM5 3RW
Gym	Snap Fitness, 93B Manor Road, Wallington SM6 0AT
Gym	SP Athletic (gym), 2-4 Mulgrave Rd, Sutton SM2 6LE
Gym	Spirit Health & Fitness (Holiday Inn), Gibson Road, Sutton SM1 2RF
Gym	The Gym, Unit B3-B5, 291-297 High Street, Sutton SM1 1PQ
Gym	Virgin Active , Hannibal Way, Wallington CR0 4RR
Leisure Facility	The Grange, Beddington Park, Church Road, Wallington SM6 7NN
Leisure Facility	Belmont Park, Brighton Road, Belmont SM2 5QN
Leisure Facility	Grove Park, North Street / High Street, Carshalton SM5 3AL
Leisure Facility	Manor Park, Throwley Way, Sutton SM1 4AF
Leisure Facility	Nonsuch Park, Ewell Road, Sutton, SM3 8AB
Leisure Facility	Oaks Park, Croydon Lane, Carshalton, SM7 3BA
Leisure Facility	Sutton Life Centre , Alcorn Close , Sutton, SM3 9PX
Mixed sports	Beddington Park (Cricket Club, football and Tennis Courts), Church Road, Beddington, SM6 7NH
Mixed sports	Cheam Fields Club, Devon Road, Sutton, SM2 7PD
Mixed sports	Cheam Recreation Ground (Tennis Courts, football, bowls clubs), Tudor Close , Cheam , SM3 8QS
Mixed sports	Cheam Sports Club, Peaches Close, Cheam, SM2 7BJ
Mixed sports	Clockhouse Recreation Ground, Corrigan Avenue , Coulsdon , CR5 2QP
Mixed sports	Croygas Sports Ground , 48 Mollison Drive, Wallington, SM6 9BY
Mixed sports	Purley Sports Club (Purley Bowls Club), The Ridge CR8 3PF
Mixed sports	Rosehill Park West, Rose Hill SM1 3EX
Mixed sports	Roundshaw Park , Foresters Drive SM6 9DE
Mixed sports	The Oaks Sports Centre & Golf Course, Woodmansterne Road SM5 4AN
Mixed sports	The Sports Village, Sutton Gymnastics, Rose Hill Bowling Club, Rose Hill Park West SM1 3HH
Museum	Heritage Centre, Honeywood Museum , Honeywood Walk , Carshalton, SM5 3NX
Museum	Little Holland House, 40 Beeches Avenue, Carshalton, SM5 3LW
Museum	Whitehall Historic House, 1 Malden Road , Cheam, SM3 8QD
Rugby	Sutton & Epsom Rugby Club, Rugby Lane, Sutton, SM2 7NF
Tennis	Carshalton Park, 45 Ruskin Road, Carshalton, SM5 3DD
Tennis	Carshalton Tennis Club, 60-62 Beeches Avenue, Carshalton, SM5 3LW
Tennis	Cuddington Recreation Ground (Tennis Courts) , 97-127 Sandringham Rd, Worcester Park, KT4 9UH
Tennis	Downs Lawn Tennis Club, 50 Holland Avenue, Sutton, SM2 6HU
Tennis	Sutton Tennis & Squash Club, 19 Devonshire Rd, Sutton, SM2 5HH
Tennis	Sutton Tennis Academy, Rosehill Recreation Ground, Rose Hill, Sutton, SM1 3HH
Youth Facility	The Quad Youth Centre, Green Wrythe Lane, Rosehill, SM5 1JW

Source: LB Sutton, Strategic Planning Desk Study (December 2017)

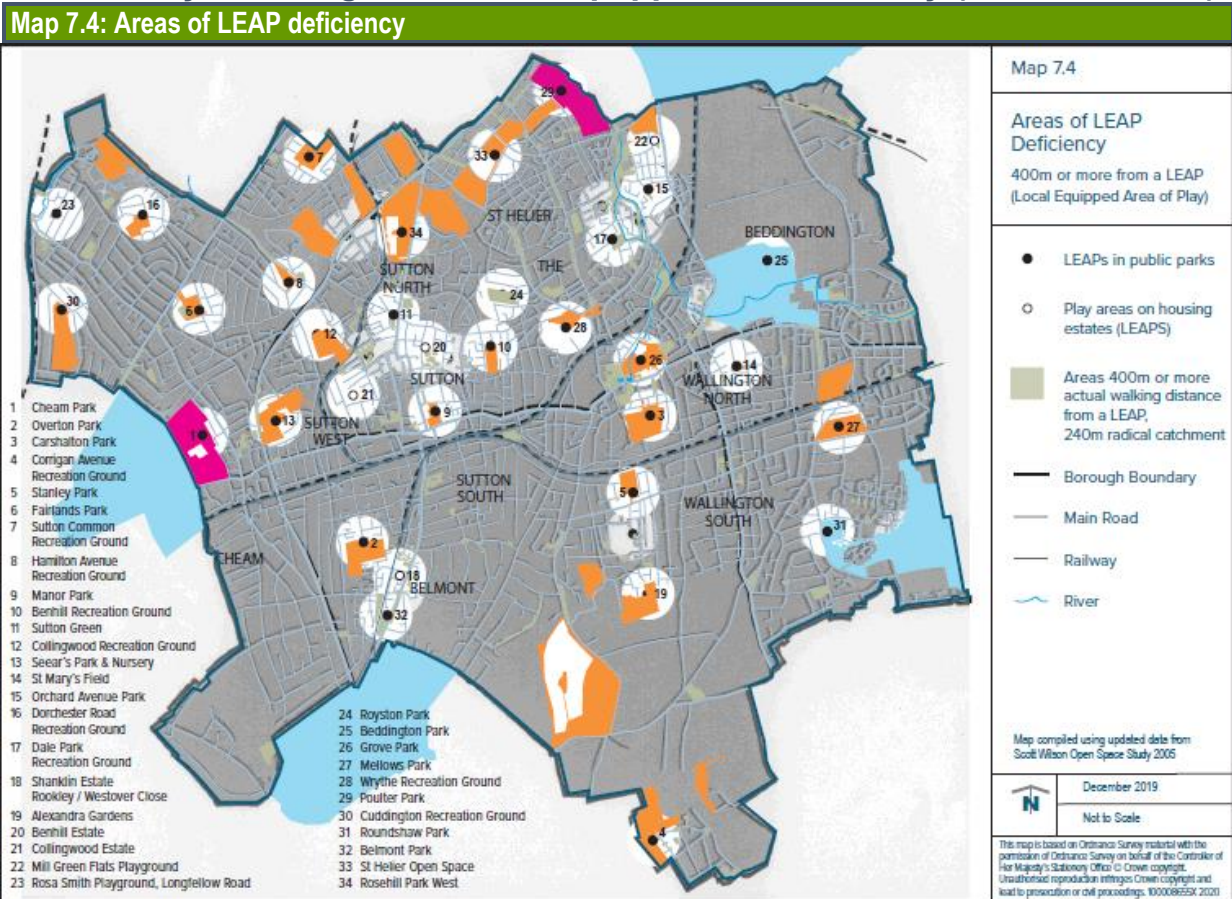
7.19 Playing pitches

Sport	Existing Pitches (estimated)		
Football (Adult)	42	Cricket	11
Football (Junior)	3	Rugby (Adult)	3
Football (Adult and Junior)	45	Rugby (Junior)	0
Football (Mini)	27	Total	131

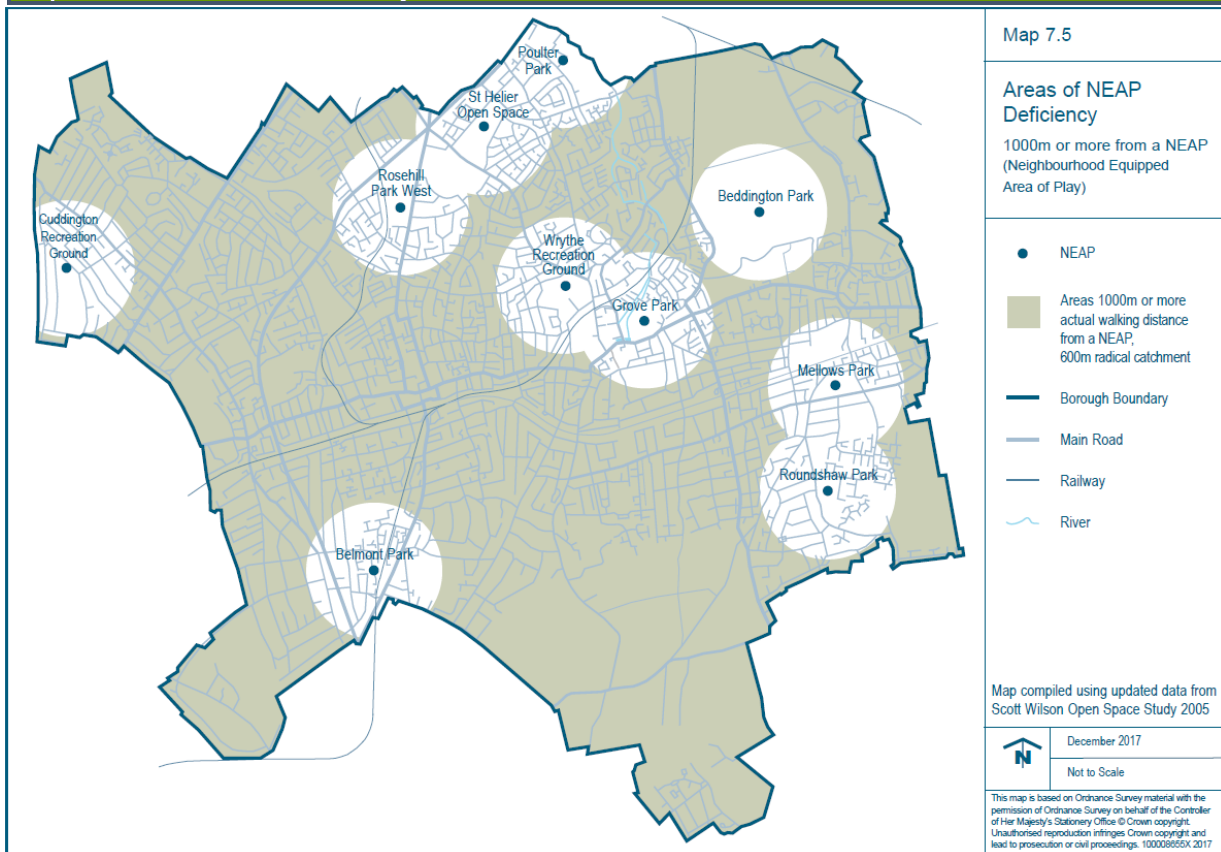


Play Space

7.20 Locally and Neighbourhood Equipped Areas of Play (LEAPs/NEAPs)



Map 7.5: Areas of NEAP deficiency



Cemeteries

7.21 Cemeteries

Cemetery	Area	Comment
CEMETERIES ADMINISTERED BY LB SUTTON		
Sutton Cemetery	8.6 ha	Administered by Sutton Council. Located in Stonecot ward, to the north of Kimpton industrial estate Two areas to the west and south of the site are safeguarded for future burial space in the Site Development policies DPD. According to the GLA's "Audit of Burial Provision" (March 2011), the cemetery covers 8.6 ha and has enough burial space until 2040 (on the southern piece of safeguarded land).
Cuddington Cemetery	0.76 ha	Cuddington cemetery has no new grave space available, although re-openings are accepted. It is a new Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) in Sutton's Local Plan
Bandon Hill Cemetery	6.25 ha	Administered jointly between Sutton and LB Croydon- No grave space available, but provides for 160 burials a year in reclaimed graves. Land to west of site is safeguarded for burial space, however it comprises allotments and allotments are at 100% capacity
TOTAL		Approx. 30 years' capacity
CEMETERY OWNED AND ADMINISTERED BY LB SUTTON AND LB MERTON		
Merton/ Sutton Joint Cemetery	9.1 ha	This cemetery is located in Merton adjacent to the Sutton boundary in Worcester Park. Covers 9.1 ha and has 13 ha in reserve and 16 years' capacity. In addition, the Land Adjoining Green Lane School is in the ownership of the Merton and Sutton Joint Cemetery Board. Horse grazing will continue until such time as the land is required for additional burial space. While the metropolitan open land (MOL) and metropolitan green chain designations have been retained in Sutton's new Local Plan, this site is safeguarded for burial space.
Source: LB Sutton 2016		

Development for Community and Leisure Facilities

7.22 Floorspace developed for Non-Residential Institutions (Use Class D1)

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	PLAN PERIOD 2016-22	Local Plan Target	Target met
NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS (USE CLASS D1)							
Net D1 floorspace gained or lost for non-residential institutions: Total D1	+2,521 m ²	+2,471 m ²	+613 m ²	+1,310 m ²	+13,819 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	NET INCREASE IN D1 FLOORSPACE	✓
Net D1 floorspace gained or lost for non-residential institutions: School Uses only (m ²)	+2,454 m ²	+2,632 m ²	+165 m ²	+1,000 m ²	+14,276 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	NET INCREASE IN D1 FLOORSPACE (SCHOOL USES)	✓
Net D1 floorspace gained or lost for non-residential institutions: Non-School Uses	+67 m ²	-161 m ²	+448 m ²	+310 m ²	-457 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	NET INCREASE IN D1 FLOORSPACE (NON-SCHOOL)	✗
GROSS FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS (USE CLASS D1)							
Gross D1 floorspace developed for non-residential institutions: Total D1 (m²)	5,058 m ²	2,777 m ²	1,316 m ²	1,332 m ²	22,072m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a
Gross D1 floorspace developed for non-residential institutions: School Uses only (m ²)	2,792 m ²	2,632 m ²	165 m ²	1,000 m ²	16,339 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a
Gross D1 floorspace developed for non-residential institutions: Non-School Uses	2,266 m ²	145 m ²	1,151 m ²	332 m ²	5,733 m² <i>OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22</i>	n/a	n/a
Sources: LB Sutton and London Development Database (LDD)							

Figure 7.1: Net additional floorspace gained or lost for Non-Residential Institutions in 2021-22: Use Class D1

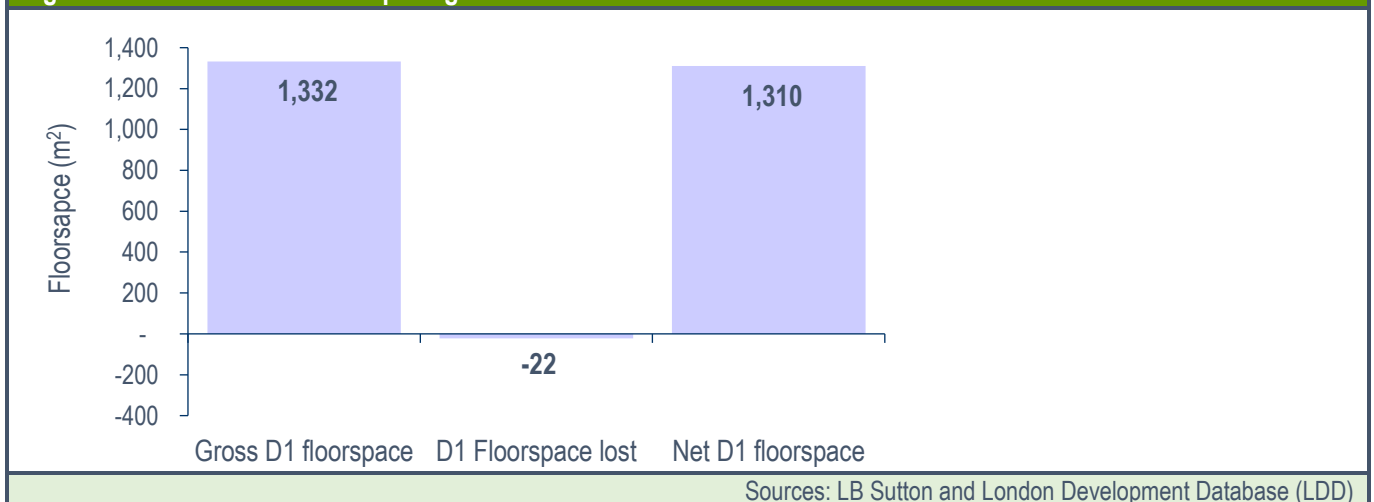
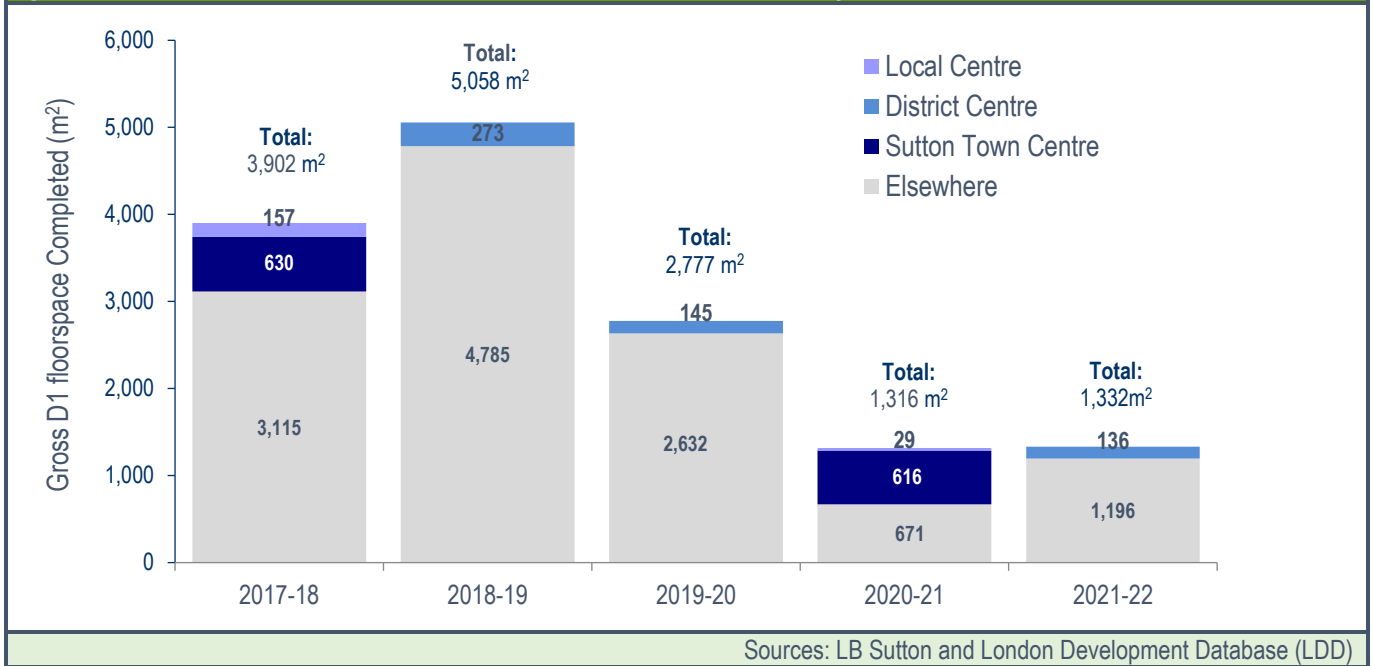


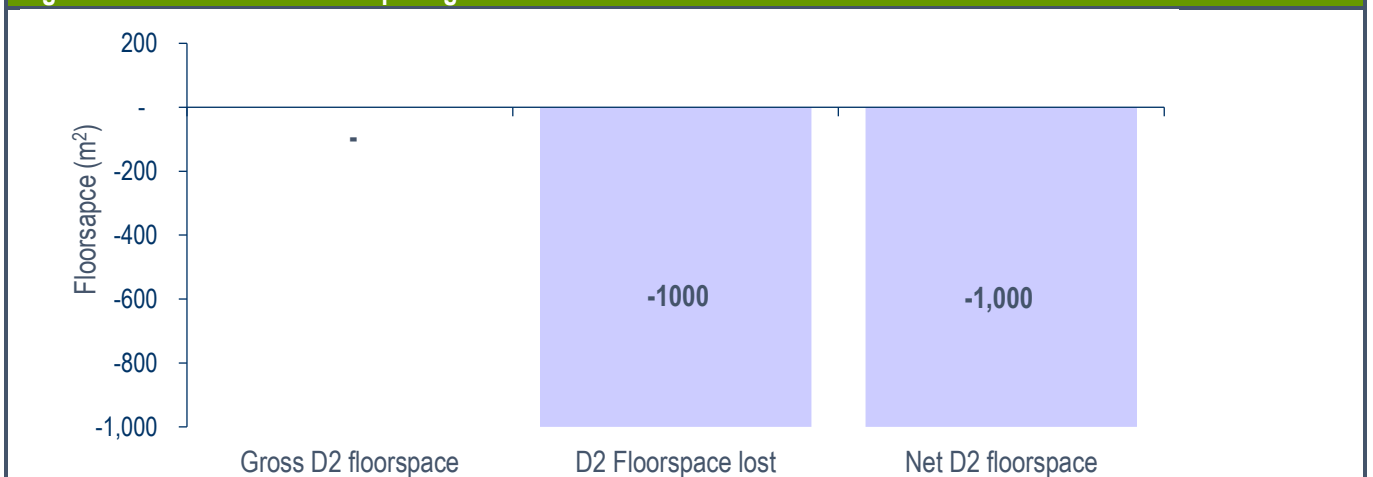
Figure 7.2 Gross floorspace developed for Non-Residential Institutions by location 2017-18 to 2021-22: Use Class D1



7.23 Floorspace developed for Assembly and Leisure (Use Class D2)

Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	PLAN PERIOD 2016-21	Local Plan Target	Target Met
NET ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR ASSEMBLY AND LEISURE USES (USE CLASS D2)						
Net D2 floorspace gained/ lost for Assembly and Leisure Uses	-1,252 m²	+440 m²	-1,000 m²	+ 6,407 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2020-21	A NET INCREASE IN D2 FLOORSPACE	✓
GROSS FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR ASSEMBLY AND LEISURE USES (USE CLASS D2)						
Gross D2 floorspace developed in the Borough (m²)	987 m²	440 m²	0 m²	+ 11,228 m² OVER PLAN PERIOD 2016-17 TO 2021-22	n/a	n/a
Gross D2 floorspace developed in Sutton Town Centre (m²)	987 m²	380 m²	0 m²	+ 7,011 m² 2016-17 TO 2021-22	n/a	n/a
Gross D2 floorspace developed in district centres (m²)	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	+ 873 m² 2016-17 TO 2021-22	n/a	n/a
Gross D2 floorspace developed in local centres (m²)	0 m²	60 m²	0 m²	+ 329 m² 2016-17c to 2021-22	n/a	n/a
Gross D2 floorspace developed elsewhere (m²)	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	+ 3,015 m² 2016-17 to 2021-22	n/a	n/a

Figure 7.3: Net additional floorspace gained or lost for Non-Residential Institutions in 2021-22: Use Class D2



AMR Headlines for Community and Leisure Facilities

EDUCATION PROVISION

- Three sites are safeguarded in the Local Plan for additional school provision:
 - two sites for new primary schools at the Secombe Centre and adjacent church (Site Allocation STC10) and the Sutton West Centre (Site Allocation STC4);
 - one further site for new secondary school at Rosehill, Sutton (Site Allocation S98). An application for a new secondary school was approved following an Appeal in March 2021; and
 - a planning application for Special Educational Needs (SEN) School for Carew Academy at Sheen Way was approved following an Appeal in May 2021 and is expected to commence construction in May 2023
- There are 15 secondary schools within the borough, including five grammar schools. At the start of the 2021-22 academic year, these had a combined school roll of 21,081 pupils, up by 515 pupils (+2.5%) on 2020-21.
- As of the start of 2021-22, the total capacity of secondary schools was 21,676, with 595 unfilled places
- The need for secondary school places at Year 7 is projected to increase from 3,449 in 2021-22 to a peak of 3,432 places in 2026-27, with a projected shortfall of 142 places by this date. Five secondary schools are seeking capital investment in order to providing a potential total of 546 additional places by 2027-28
- There are 40 primary schools within the borough with a combined school roll of 18,764 pupils at the start of the 2021-22 academic year, down by 67 or -7.1% compared to 2020-21
- As of the start of 2021-22, the total capacity of primary schools was 17,876. Current primary school capacity is therefore 888 school places short of the combined school roll of 18,764
- The need for primary school places at Reception is projected to fall from 2,462 in 2021-22 to 2,260 by 2024-25.

HEALTH PROVISION

- There are four hospitals within the borough: The Royal Marsden Hospital, Downs Road, Sutton (Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust); St Helier, Carshalton (Epsom & St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust); Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Wrythe Lane (Epsom & St Helier University Hospitals NHS); and Spire St Anthony's, 801 London Road, Cheam (Private) (Spire Healthcare).
- In September 2019, the NHS was allocated £500 million to improve the current buildings at Epsom and St Helier hospitals as well as build a new specialist emergency care hospital on one of three potential sites – Epsom, St Helier or Sutton. Following public consultation a decision was taken in July 2020 to develop a new specialist emergency care hospital (SECH) at the London Cancer Hub (LCH) site.

SPORTS AND LEISURE FACILITIES

- There are five public sports and leisure facilities in the borough: Westcroft (Carshalton); Cheam Leisure Centre; Phoenix Leisure Centre (Wallington); David Weir Leisure Centre (Carshalton) and Sutton Life Centre
- In addition, there are approximately 56 private sports and leisure facilities within the Borough.

COMMUNITY AND LEISURE DEVELOPMENT IN 2021-22 (former Use Classes D1 and D2) .

Non-residential institutions (former Use Class D1) including schools

- In 2021-22, there was a net gain of non-residential institution (D1) floorspace of +1,310 m² compared to a net gain of +613 m² in 2020-21.
- Of the 1,332 m² gross D1 floorspace developed in 2021-22, 196 m² was developed within district centres and 1,136 m² was developed elsewhere within the Borough outside of town centre locations.
- In 2021-22, there was a net gain of school floorspace of +1,000 m² compared to a gain of + 165 m² in 2020-21.

Assembly and Leisure (former Use Class former Use Class D2)

- In 2021-22, there was a net loss of assembly and leisure (D2) floorspace of -1,000 m² compared to a net gain of +440 m² in 2020-21.
- No new D2 floorspace was created as part of completed assembly and leisure developments in 2021-22.

Section 8: Open Environment and Nature Conservation



Local Plan Objectives and Policies

8.1 Local Plan Objectives for Open Environment and Nature Conservation

Local Plan Objectives	Reference
Strategic Objective 5: To use the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, the parks and other open spaces to protect the open feel of the borough and its biodiversity.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 16: To enhance cycle routes.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 17: To improve footpaths and encourage walking.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 18: To enhance the quality of the River Wandle and increase its benefits for people and wildlife.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 19: To protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity.	Local Plan, Page 14

8.2 Local Plan Policies for Open Environment and Nature Conservation⁹³

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 13: Housing and Garden Land	Local Plan, Page 59
Policy 24: Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	Local Plan, Page 85
Policy 25: Open Space	Local Plan, Page 87
Policy 26: Biodiversity	Local Plan, Page 90
Policy 33: Climate Change Adaptation	Local Plan, Page 113

⁹³ the Local Plan Monitoring Framework is set out in Table 3 of Sutton's Local Plan (February 2018)

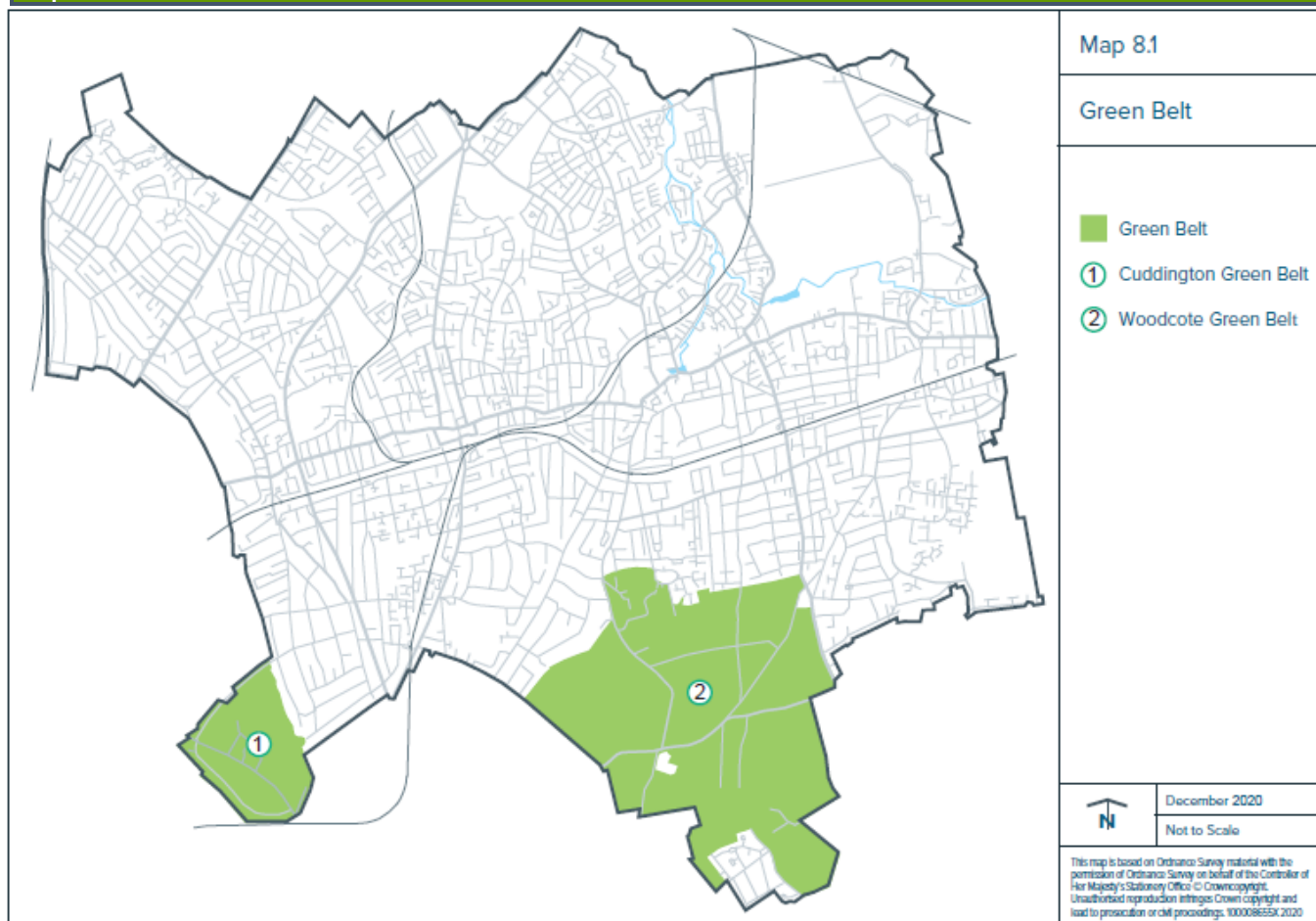
Strategic Open Land

8.3 Green Belt

Location	Area (ha)				Local Plan Target	Target Met?
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		
(1) Cuddington	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	No loss of Green Belt	✓
(2) Woodcote	499.2	499.2	499.2	499.2	No loss of Green Belt	✓
TOTAL	605.9	605.9	605.9	605.9	No loss of Green Belt	✓

Source: Sutton Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 5.A)

Map 8.1 Green Belt

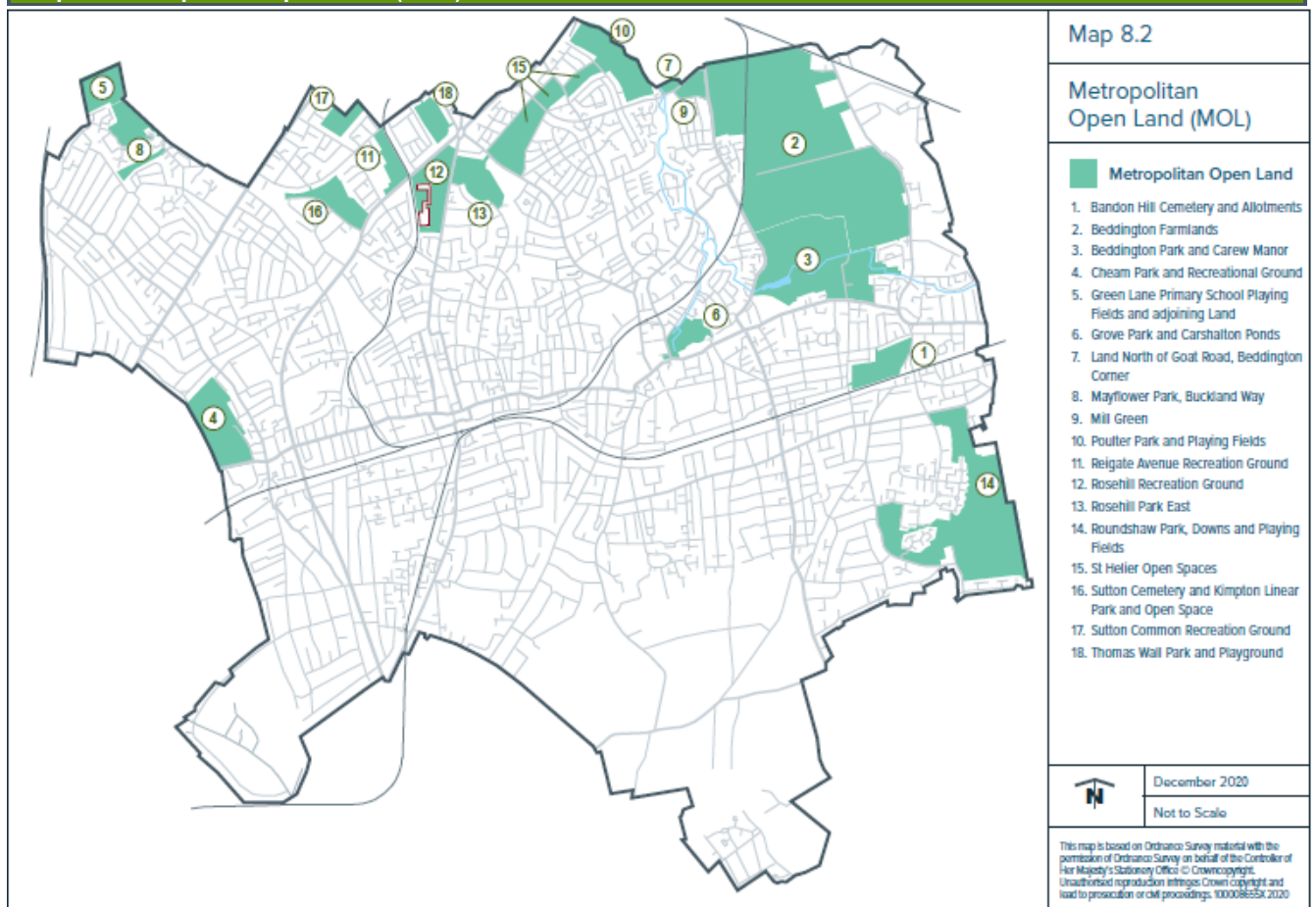


8.4 Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)

Location	Area (ha)				Local Plan Target	Target Met?
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		
1: Bandon Hill Cemetery and Allotments	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	No loss of MOL	✓
2: Beddington Farmlands	194.7	194.7	194.7	194.7	No loss of MOL	✓
3: Beddington Park and Carew Manor	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	No loss of MOL	✓
4: Cheam Park and Recreation Ground	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	No loss of MOL	✓
5: Green Lane Primary School	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	No loss of MOL	✓
6: Grove Park and Carshalton Ponds	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	No loss of MOL	✓
7: Land North of Goat Road	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	No loss of MOL	✓
8: Mayflower Park, Buckland Way Rec & Allotments	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	No loss of MOL	✓
9: Mill Green	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	No loss of MOL	✓
10: Poulter Park and Playing Fields	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	No loss of MOL	✓
11: Reigate Avenue Rec.	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	No loss of MOL	✓
12: Rosehill Recreation Ground	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	No loss of MOL	✓
13: Rosehill Park East	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	No loss of MOL	✓
14: Roundshaw Park, Downs and Playing Fields ⁹⁴	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	No loss of MOL	✓
15: St Helier Open Space (3 parts)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	No loss of MOL	✓
16: Sutton Cemetery & Kimpton Linear Park	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	No loss of MOL	✓
17: Sutton Common Recreation Ground	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	No loss of MOL	✓
18: Thomas Wall Park & Playground	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	No loss of MOL	✓
TOTAL	529.1	529.1	529.1	529.1	No loss of MOL	✓

Source: Sutton Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 5.B)

Map 8.2 Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)

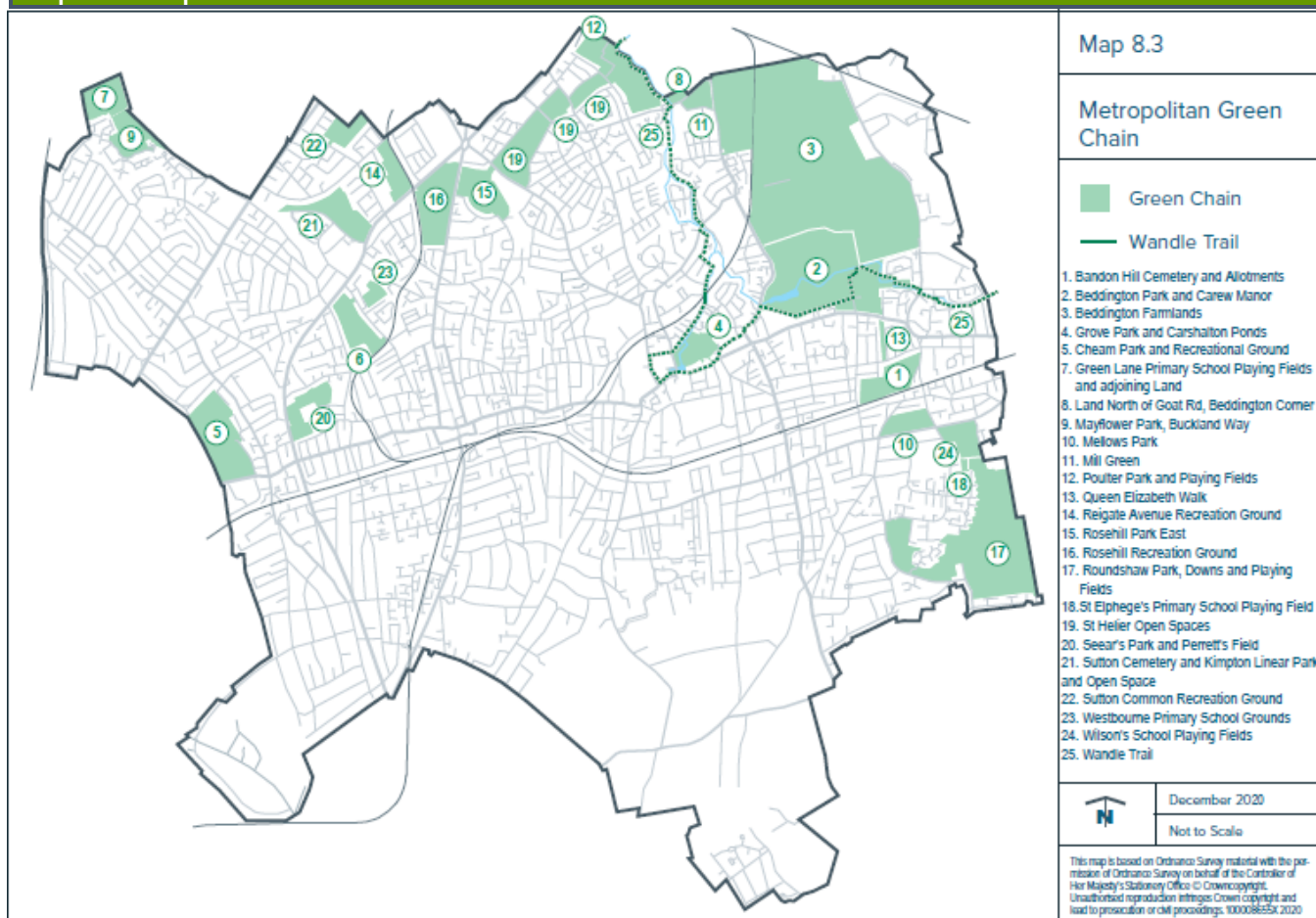
⁹⁴ includes St Elphege's Playing Fields, Surrey Tennis Club and Wilson's School

8.5 Metropolitan Green Chain

No.	Green Chain	No.	Green Chain
1.	Bandon Hill Cemetery & Demesne Road Allotments	14.	Reigate Avenue Recreation Ground
2.	Beddington Park and Carew Manor	15.	Rosehill Park East
3.	Beddington / Mitcham Area	16.	Rosehill Recreation Ground
4.	Carshalton Ponds and The Grove	17.	Roundshaw Park, Downs and Playing Fields
5.	Cheam Park and Recreation Ground	18.	St Elphege's Primary School Playing Field
6.	Collingwood Recreation Ground and Gander Green Lane Allotments	19.	St Helier Open Spaces (3 parts)
7.	Green Lane Primary School playing fields and adjoining land	20.	Seear's Park and Perrett's Field
8.	Land North of Goat Road, Beddington Corner	21.	Sutton Cemetery & Kimpton Linear Park & Open Space
9.	Mayflower Park and land fronting Green Lane	22.	Sutton Common Recreation Ground
10.	Mellows Park	23.	Westbourne Primary School Grounds
11.	Mill Green	24.	Wilson's School Playing Fields
12.	Poulter Park, Playing Fields and Riverside	25.	Wandle Trail St Helier, The Wrythe and Wandle Valley and Beddington and Wallington
13.	Queen Elizabeth Walk		

Source: Sutton Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 5.C)

Map 8.3 Metropolitan Green Chain



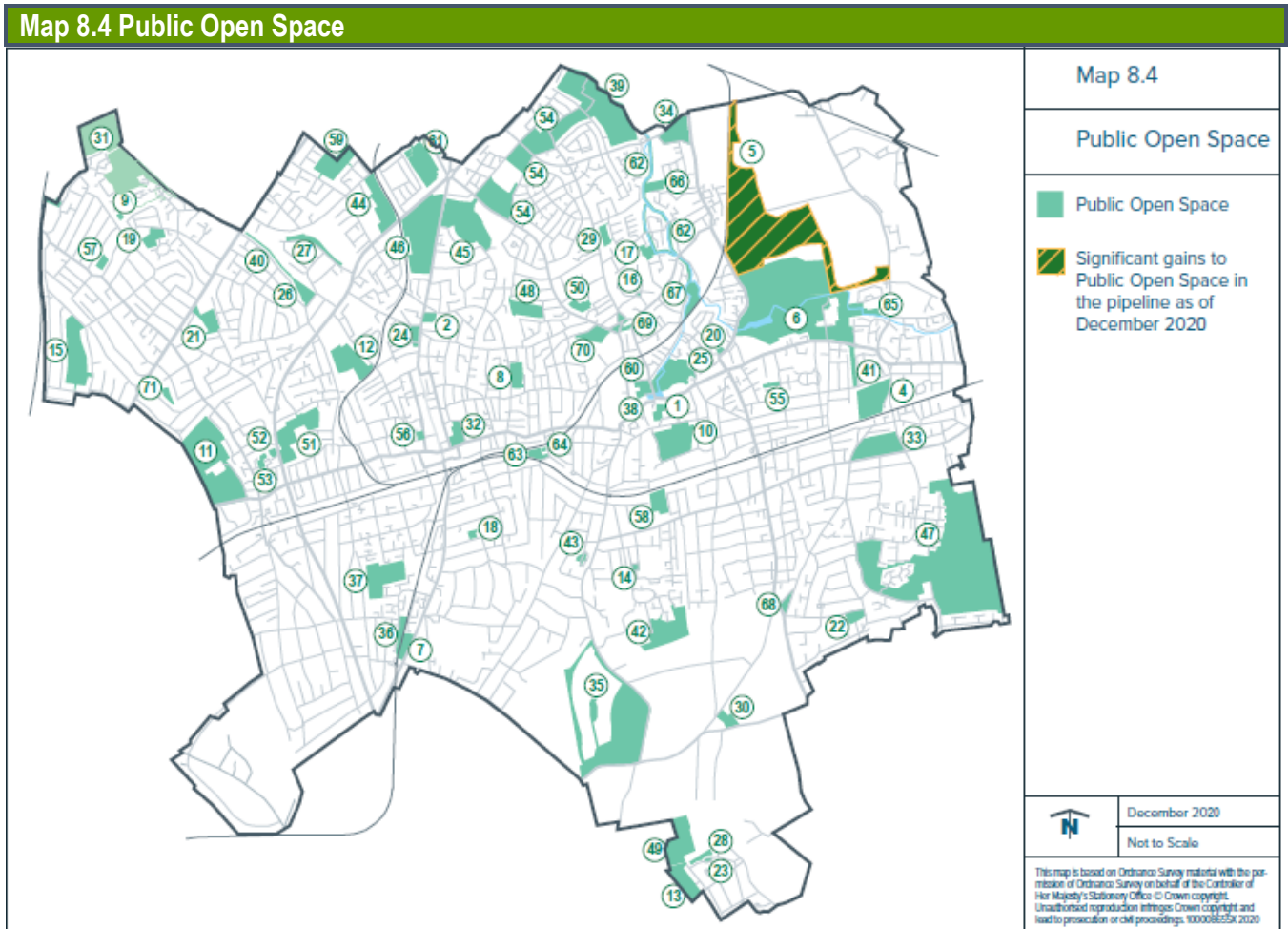
Public Open Space and Urban Green Space

8.6 Public Open Space

No.	Location	Area (ha)				Target	Target Met?
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		
1.	All Saints Churchyard	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	No loss	✓
2.	All Saints Churchyard Benhilton	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	No loss	✓
3.	Back Green, Green Lane, Worcester Park	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	No loss	✓
4.	Bandon Hill Cemetery, Wallington	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	No loss	✓
5.	Beddington Farmlands (Wandle Valley Regional Park)	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	No loss	✓
6.	Beddington Park, Wallington	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	No loss	✓
7.	Belmont Park, Belmont Road, Belmont	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	No loss	✓
8.	Benhill Recreation Ground, Lavender Road, Sutton	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	No loss	✓
9.	Buckland Way Recreation Ground, Worcester Park	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	No loss	✓
10.	Carshalton Park, Ruskin Road, Carshalton	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	No loss	✓
11.	Cheam Park and Recreation Ground	25	25	25	25	No loss	✓
12.	Collingwood Rec. Ground (excluding Sutton United FC)	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	No loss	✓
13.	Corrigan Avenue Rec Ground, Coulsdon	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	No loss	✓
14.	Courtney Crescent, Carshalton Beeches	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	No loss	✓
15.	Cuddington Rec Ground, Sandringham Rd, Worcester Pk	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	No loss	✓
16.	Culvers Way Green, The Wrythe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	No loss	✓
17.	Dale Park Rec. Ground, Dale Park Avenue, Carshalton	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No loss	✓
18.	Devonshire Avenue Nature Area	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	No loss	✓
19.	Dorchester Road Recreation Ground, Worcester Park	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No loss	✓
20.	Elm Grove, London Road, Carshalton	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No loss	✓
21.	Fairlands Park, London Road, Cheam	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	No loss	✓
22.	Great Woodcote Park, Ambrey Way/The Drive, Wallington	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No loss	✓
23.	Green at Longlands Avenue	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No loss	✓
24.	The Green, High Street, Sutton (two parts)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	No loss	✓
25.	Grove Park, High Street, Carshalton	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	No loss	✓
26.	Hamilton Avenue Rec. Ground, Kimpton Road, Cheam	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	No loss	✓
27.	Kimpton Linear Park and Open Space	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No loss	✓
28.	Land rear of Longlands Avenue	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No loss	✓
29.	Limes Avenue Recreation Ground, Carshalton	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	No loss	✓
30.	Little Woodcote Wood, Carshalton	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	No loss	✓
31.	Mayflower Park, The Hamptons	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	No loss	✓
32.	Manor Park, Throwley Way, Sutton	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	No loss	✓
33.	Mellows Park, Stafford Road, Wallington	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	No loss	✓
34.	Mill Green, Beddington Corner	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	No loss	✓
35.	Oaks Park (including woods around golf course)	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	No loss	✓
36.	Old Belmont Hospital Meadow	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	No loss	✓
37.	Overton Park, Overton Road, Belmont	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	No loss	✓
38.	Pond, War Memorial & Gdn of Remembrance, Cars	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No loss	✓
39.	Poulter Park (including playing fields), St Helier	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	No loss	✓
40.	Pyl Brook Riverside	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	No loss	✓
41.	Queen Elizabeth Walk, Wallington	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	No loss	✓
42.	Queen Mary's Park	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	No loss	✓
43.	Radcliffe Gdns & Woodland, Carshalton Beeches	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	No loss	✓
44.	Reigate Avenue Rec Ground, Forest Road, Sutton	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	No loss	✓
45.	Rosehill Park East	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	No loss	✓
46.	Rosehill Recreation Ground	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	No loss	✓
47.	Roundshaw Park, Downs and Playing Fields	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	No loss	✓
48.	Royston Park, Sutton	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	No loss	✓
49.	Ruffett, Big Wood and adjacent meadow	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	No loss	✓
50.	Rushey Meadow Park/ Fellowes Park, off Wrythe Lane,	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	No loss	✓
51.	Seear's Park & Perrett's Field, St. Dunstan's Hill, Cheam	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	No loss	✓

No.	Location	Area (ha)				Target	Target Met?
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		
52.	Springclose Lane, Cheam	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	No loss	✓
53.	St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Cheam	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	No loss	✓
54.	St. Helier Open Space (three parts)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	No loss	✓
55.	St. Mary's Field, Bute Road, Wallington	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No loss	✓
56.	St. Nicholas Churchyard, Sutton	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No loss	✓
57.	St. Phillips Churchyard and Cuddington Cemetery	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	No loss	✓
58.	Stanley Park Recreation Ground	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	No loss	✓
59.	Sutton Common Recreation Ground	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	No loss	✓
60.	Sutton Ecology Centre, Carshalton	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	No loss	✓
61.	Thomas Wall Park, Green Lane, Rosehill	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	No loss	✓
62.	Wandle Riverside ⁹⁵	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	No loss	✓
63.	Warren Park, Kings Lane, Sutton	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	No loss	✓
64.	The Warren Recreation Ground	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	No loss	✓
65.	Former Watercress Beds, Guy Road, Beddington	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	No loss	✓
66.	Watercress Park, Spencer Road, Hackbridge	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	No loss	✓
67.	Wilderness Island and land opp. River Gdns, Carshalton	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	No loss	✓
68.	Woodcote Green, Sandy Lane South, Wallington	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	No loss	✓
69.	Wrythe Green, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	No loss	✓
70.	Wrythe Rec. Ground, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	No loss	✓
71.	Yardley Rec. Ground, off Wordsworth Drive, Cheam	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	No loss	✓
	TOTAL	518	518	518	518	No loss	✓

Source: Sutton Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 5.E)

⁹⁵ excluding Riverside in other public open space

8.7 Creation of Open Space and Restoration of Beddington Farmlands

Site	Area	Status	Comment	Target	Target Met?
OPEN SPACE CREATED SINCE ADOPTION OF LOCAL PLAN (FEBRUARY 2018)					
Felnex, Hackbridge Wandle Valley Ward Ref: C2016/73672	+0.87 ha	Completed 2018-19	Creation of publicly accessible open space as part of the Felnex scheme	NET INCREASE IN ON-SITE PROVISION OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (ha)	✓
Durand Close Phases 2 To 4 Wandle Valley Ward Ref: C2011/64913	+0.52 ha	Completed 2017-18	Creation of a public open space and three play areas	NET INCREASE IN ON-SITE PROVISION OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (ha)	✓
Wandle Valley Trading Estate, Beddington Corner Wandle Valley Ref: C2017/78472	+0.40 ha	Completed 2020-21	Creation of publicly accessible open space adjacent to River Wandle	NET INCREASE IN ON-SITE PROVISION OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (ha)	✓
TOTAL	+1.79 ha	Open Space completed since Local Plan adoption as of 31 December 2021			
GAINS IN OPEN SPACE 'IN THE PIPELINE' AS OF 31 MARCH 2021					
Beddington Farmlands Beddington North Ward	+44.40 ha	Scheduled	Restoration of the Beddington Farmlands site as party of the Wandle Regional Park.	NET INCREASE IN ON-SITE PROVISION OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (ha)	✓
TOTAL	+44.80 ha	Open Space in the pipeline as of 31 March 2022			
Source: London Planning Datahub / LB Sutton, 2021					

Restoration of Beddington Farmlands – Current Progress as of December 2021

RESTORATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)

The restoration of Beddington Farmlands (see Map 8.4) will create an additional 44.4 ha of open space within the Borough in line with the objectives of Local Plan Policies 5e and 26, Sutton's Biodiversity Action Plan (Open Space Strategy), the Wandle Regional Park and the London Green Grid. When completed, this will enhance opportunities for residents to enjoy outdoor space and engage with wildlife and significantly add to the provision of open space and green infrastructure (GI) within the Borough

Under the terms of the original planning permission for the landfill, Viridor is required to restore the site by 2023. This includes the creation of a variety of new habitats such as wet grasslands and acid grassland / lowland heath, as well as the management and enhancement of existing habitats including lakes and islands, reedbeds, meadowlands, and 'displacement habitats' (e.g. old sludge lagoons). The overarching objectives for the restoration of the site are set out in the Conservation Management Scheme (CMS), which has seven objectives. The first six objectives relate to habitat creation and target species and the final objective concerns the delivery of appropriate public access. The CMS objectives are to be delivered through the Restoration Management Plan (RMP) and monitoring is undertaken by the Council in liaison with Viridor and the Conservation Science Group⁹⁶ (CSG).

In response to public concerns over the progress of the restoration works and following a local petition, the Council's Housing, Economy and Business (HEB) Committee meeting on 9 March 2021 agreed that Viridor would report back to the next HEB in September 2021 (and thereafter on a six-monthly basis) setting out current progress and milestones for how each phase of the remaining work will be completed by the 2023 deadline.

⁹⁶ the CSG includes representatives from Viridor and Thames Water as major landowners and local nature conservationists. The CSG provides technical advice to Viridor on habitat creation and management and provides regular progress updates to the Conservation and Access Management Committee (CAMC)

Restoration of Beddington Farmlands – Current Progress as of December 2021

ACID GRASSLAND / LOWLAND HEATH

Delivery of the proposed acid grassland habitat has been more of a challenge than expected due to the high existing pH (alkaline) soils and the need to mitigate the risk of acidification of adjacent habitats, such as the nearby River Wandle. Following a joint site visit involving Viridor, the EA and the Council in May 2021, the EA raised no in principle objections to the technical and practical aspects of delivering the acid grassland, providing there is a robust plan to ensure that any acidic leachate or heavy metals mobilised into the Wandle or water table, is below the permitted levels or within those agreed as part of a bespoke permit. As of December 2021, little progress has since been made in determining what information a bespoke permit would require. However, Viridor is currently undertaking some preparation of the acid grassland/lowland heath area to prepare for a nursery sward of grass, to bind the soils together and reduce weeds but time is now running short to deliver the proposed acid grassland habitat within the 2023 deadline.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Following the provision of additional Viridor funding in terms of equipment and staff to support essential habitat management works, some progress has been made over the last year in creating the necessary habitat for target species, such as lapwings and little ringed plover. While the bulk dig on the Phase 3 wet grassland and seeding with the required grassland mix has been undertaken, this work was not completed within the October 2021 timeline set out in the RMP. Outstanding issues include:

- the need to install water control features (weirs or temporary pipework) as part of Phase 3, along with water gauging boards and predator fencing ahead of the 2022 breeding season;
- completion and/or reinforcement of predator fencing around the Phase 1 wet grasslands (Phase 1);
- the need for appropriate management for the Phase 1 wet grassland including the installation of weirs and water gauging boards, vegetation management and clearance of rubbish;
- the wet grassland plant community has not developed as it should, most likely due to seed predation by geese, impacts from birds on the wetter areas (puddling, faeces) and flooding but the dry banks and top have none of these issues but have not received any of the necessary aftercare and management; and
- progress on the Phase 2 wet grassland has been slow and further significant progress is unlikely until the Viridor composting tunnels are removed after October 2022. This provides a very short window of opportunity to provide this habitat to the required condition before the end of 2023

ACCESS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

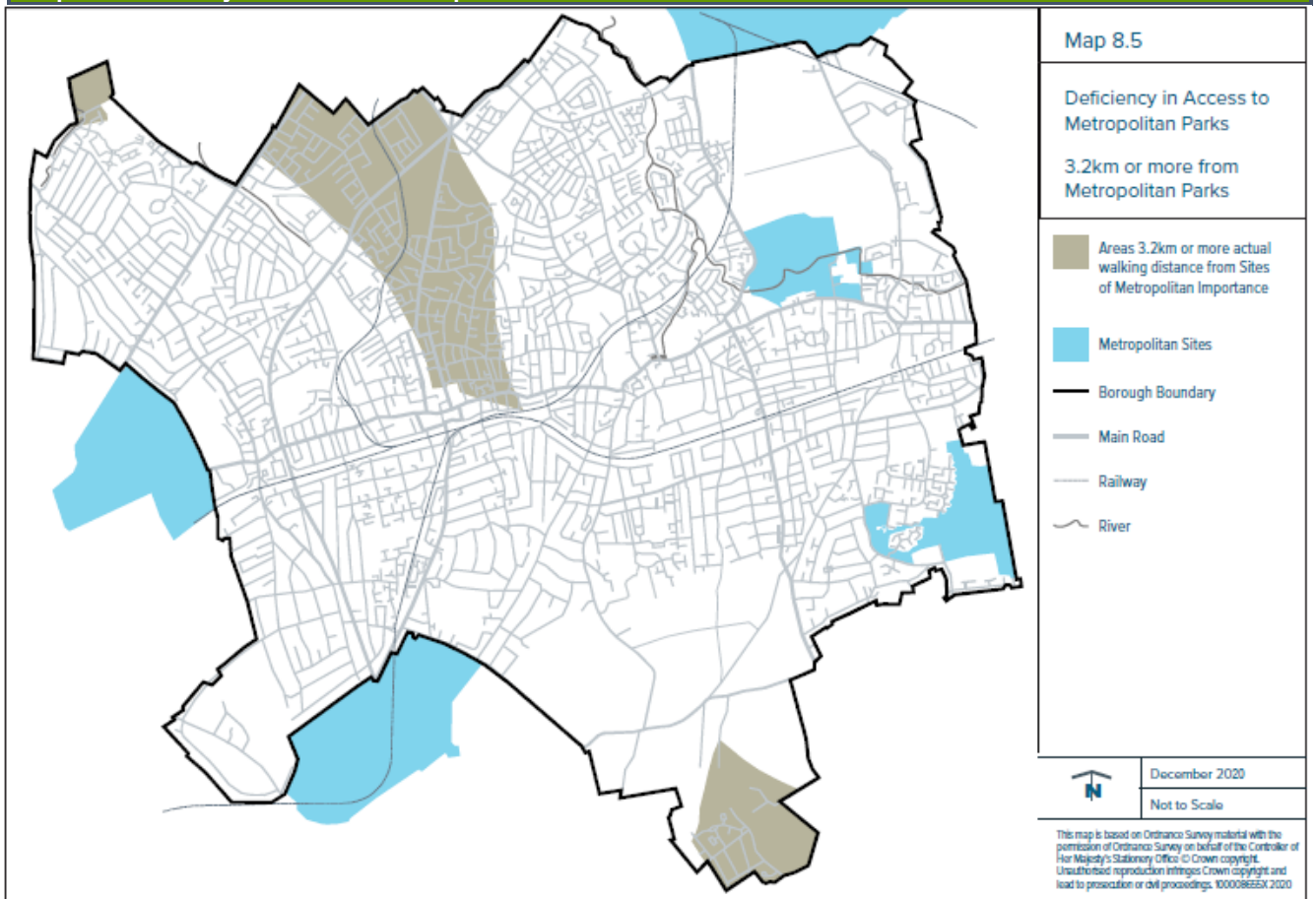
A planning application from Viridor for the improved cycle route along the permissive path is expected in the near future

8.8 Public Open Space per 1,000 Population*

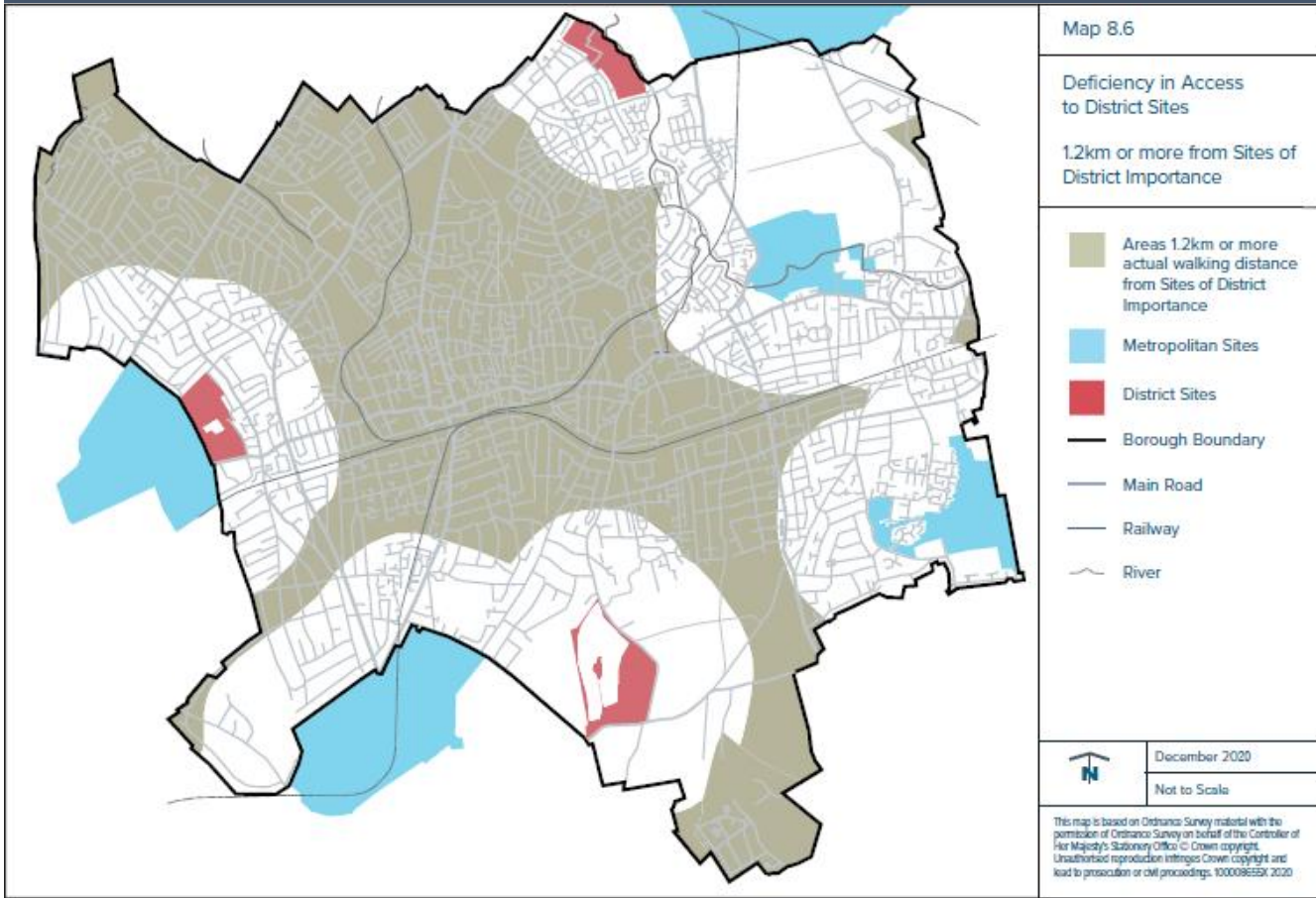
2011			2021					
Ward/ Committee Area	2011 Census Pop.	Public Opn Space per 1,000 Pop. (2011)	Area of Public Open Space 2020 (ha)	2021 Pop. (GLA 2016-based housing-led projs)	Public Open Space per 1,000 pop (2020)	Public Open Space above or below Borough Average (2.57)	Local Plan 2018 Target	Target Met?
Carshalton South	9,715	8.25	80.53	10,488	7.64	+5.13	NO LOSS	✓
Beddington North	10,309	7.81	80.17	10,830	7.44	+4.93		
Beddington South	10,667	7.02	74.89	11,165	6.71	+4.20		
Wandle Valley	11,630	3.68	42.85	13,123	3.27	+0.76		
Sutton North	10,355	3.05	31.54	11,600	2.72	+0.21		
Stonecot	10,712	2.7	28.96	10,890	2.66	+0.15		
Carshalton Central	10,039	2.88	28.93	10,923	2.65	+0.14		
Cheam	10,285	2.68	27.59	10,660	2.59	+0.08		
The Wrythe	10,163	1.95	22.37	11,138	1.78	-0.73		
St Helier	11,949	1.87	19.83	12,628	1.77	-0.74		
Sutton West	10,536	1.75	18.49	11,181	1.65	-0.86		
Nonsuch	10,641	1.54	16.43	10,937	1.50	-1.01		
Belmont	10,048	1.4	17.84	10,646	1.33	-1.18		
Worcester Park	11,655	1.53	14.11	13,479	1.32	-1.19		
Sutton Central	10,993	0.82	8.974	13,479	0.67	-1.84		
Wallington North	10,650	0.29	3.07	11,891	0.26	-2.25		
Sutton South	9,599	0.16	1.55	10,830	0.14	-2.37		
Wallington South	10,200	0.13	1.33	11,239	0.12	-2.39		
TOTAL	190,146	2.73	519.45	207,127	2.51	-		

*NOTE: open space provision has yet to be calculated to take into account the Census 2021 and the new Ward boundaries introduced in May 2022..

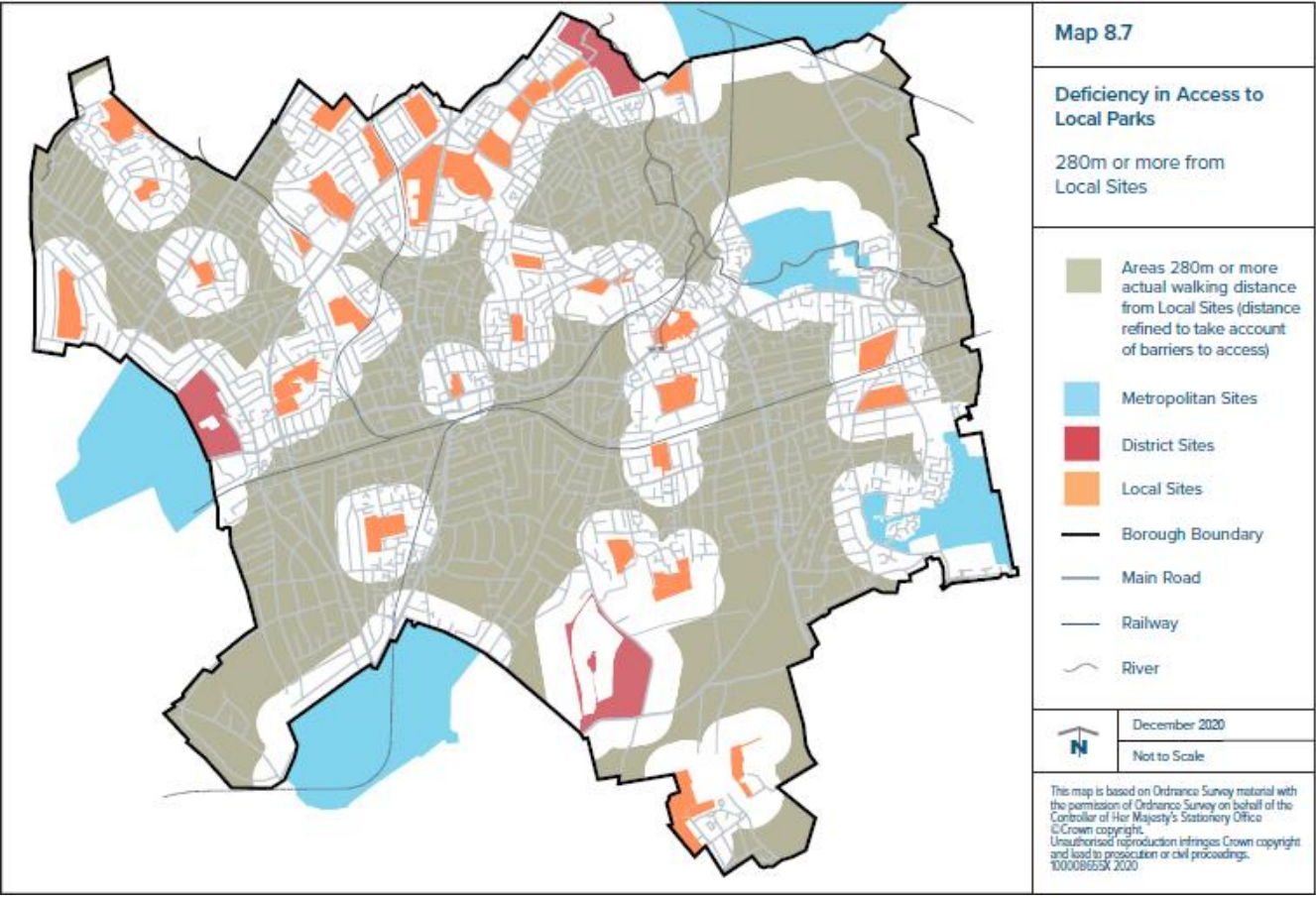
Map 8.5 Deficiency in Access to Metropolitan Parks



Map 8.6 Deficiency in Access to District Sites



Map 8.7 Deficiency in Access to Local Parks

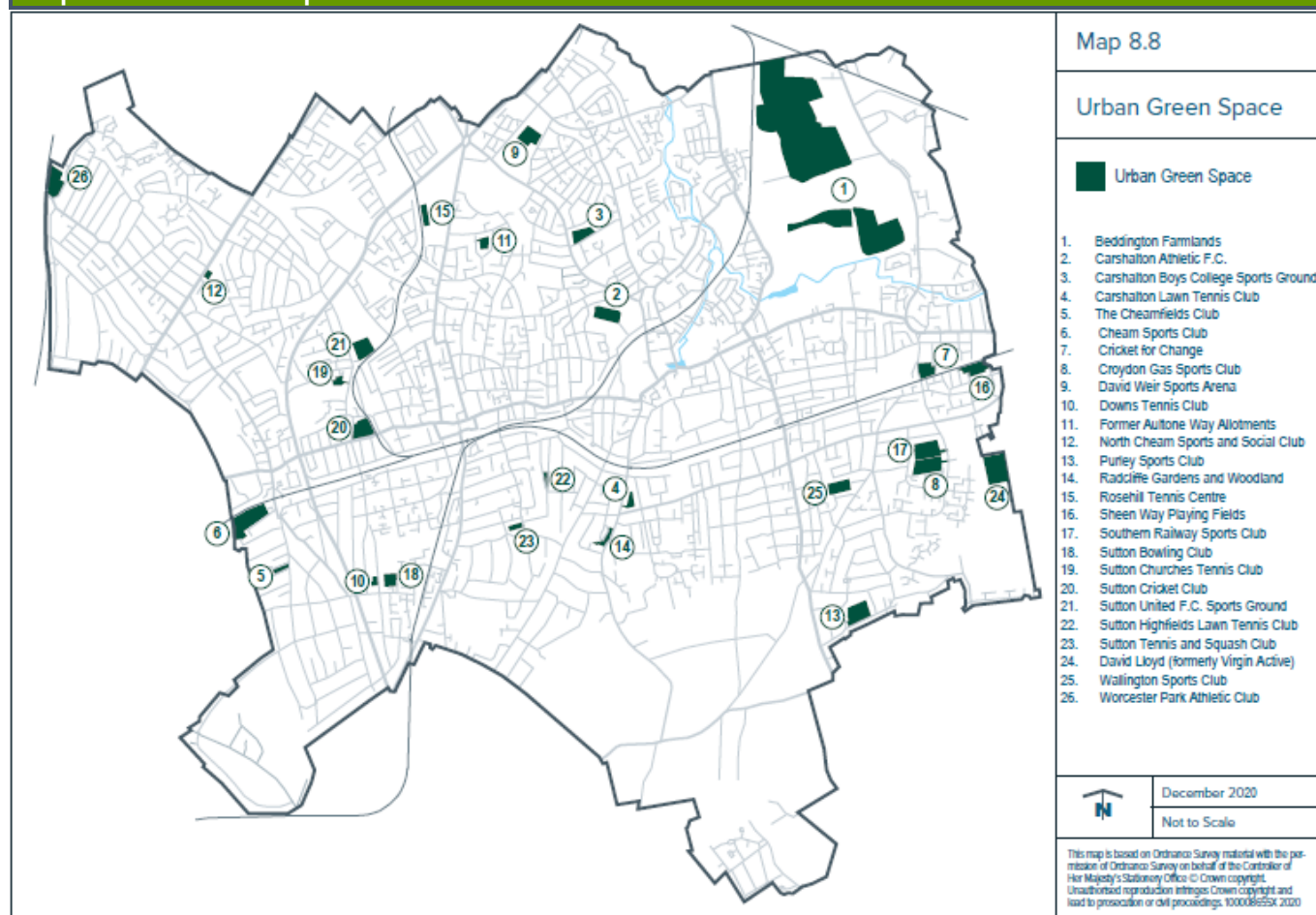


8.9 Urban Green Space

No.	Location	Area (ha)	No.	Location	Area (ha)
1.	Beddington Farmlands	44.1	14.	Radcliffe Gardens Green Space	0.4
2.	Carshalton Athletic F.C., off Wrythe Lane, Carsh	1.7	15.	Rosehill Tennis Centre, Rose Hill	4.9
3.	Carshalton Boys Sports College Sports Ground,	1.9	16.	Sheen Way Playing Fields	2.5
4.	Carshalton Lawn Tennis Club, off Beeches Ave	0.7	17.	Southern Railway Sports Club, Mollison Drive	3.6
5.	The Cheamfields Club, Devon Road, Cheam	0.6	18.	Sutton Bowling Club, Dorset Road, Belmont	1.4
6.	Cheam Sports Club, Peaches Close, Cheam	7.3	19.	Sutton Churches Tennis Club, off Gander Green Lane, Sutton	0.6
7.	Cricket for Change, Wallington	1.6	20.	Sutton Cricket Club, Cheam Road, Sutton	2.8
8.	Croydon Gas Sports Club, Mollison Drive	3.5	21.	Sutton United F.C. Collingwood Road Recreation Ground, Sutton	2.3
9.	David Weir Sports Arena, Tweeddale Road	4.9	22.	Sutton Highfields Tennis Club, Mayfield Road	0.4
10.	Downs Tennis Club, Holland Avenue, Belmont	0.4	23.	Sutton Tennis and Squash Club, Devonshire Road, Sutton	0.7
11.	Former Aultone Way Allotments	0.8	24.	Virgin Active, Hannibal Way	3.4
12.	North Cheam Sports and Social Club	1.9	25.	Wallington Cricket Centre	1.9
13.	Purley Sports Club, Woodcote Green	3.5	26.	Worcester Park Athletic Club, Green Lane,	2.8
TOTAL					100.6

Source: Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 5.F)

Map 8.8 Urban Green Space



8.10 Allotments

Ref	Allotment	Address	Area (ha)	No. of Plots	Vacant Plots	Waiting List (*)
1	Beddington Park	Church Road, Beddington Park	0.2	15	0	21
2	Belmont	Cotswold Rd, Belmont	2.1	135	0	71
3	Benhill	Benhill Road, Sutton	2.4	172	3	68 (1)
4	Buckland Way	Buckland Way, Worcester Park	1.4	101	10	55 (1)
5	Bushey Meadow	Bushey Lane,	0.5	25	0	21 (1)
6	Bute Road	Bute Road, Wallington	1.6	112	0	24 (2)
7	Bute Road Orchard	Bute Road, Wallington	1.1	52	5	13
8	Central Road	Ewell Road, Forge Lane	0.3	27	0	40 (1)
9	Chaucer Road	Milton Road, Sutton	0.6	31	0	19
10	Cheam Crt inc Forge Lane	Ewell Road, Forge Lane	0.3	27	0	34
11	Cheam Park Nursery SN	Cheam Park, Cheam	1.2	65	0	63 (3)
12	Cheam Park Paddock	Tudor Close, Cheam	0.3	19	0	52
13	Clensham Lane	Clensham Lane, Sutton	0.2	1	0	3
14	Culvers Avenue	Culvers Avenue, Carshalton	0.4	24	0	51
15	Demesne Road	Demesne Road, Wallington	4.1	278	0	25 (1)
16	Duke Street	Duke Street, Sutton	0.3	35	3	27 (2)
17	Fryston Avenue	Fryston Avenue, Coulsdon	0.3	23	2	2
18	Gander Green Lane	Gander Green Lane, Sutton	3.6	217	0	59 (3)
19	Goose Green	Beddington Lane, Beddington	1.1	63	0	5
20	Green Wrythe Lane	Green Wrythe Lane, Carshltn	1.9	129	2	70 (1)
21	Lavender Road	Lavender Close, Carshalton	0.3	20	0	15
22	Mill Green	Mill Green Road, Hackbridge	0.5	22	0	36
23	Perrets Field	Gander Green Lane, Sutton	0.9	57	2	47
24	Priory Crescent	Priory Crescent, Cheam	0.1	6	0	28
25	Pylbrook Triangle	Pylbrook Road, Sutton	0.03	2	0	10
26	Ridge Road	Ridge Rd/Beeches Rd	0.9	62	0	18
27	Roundshaw	Forresters Drive, Wallington	1.9	107	6	30 (1)
28	Spencer Road	Spencer Road, Hackbridge	1	56	0	69
29	Stanley Road	Fir Tree Grove Carshalton	3.9	277	3	11 (2)
30	The Warren	Kings Lane, Sutton	0.2	15	0	63
31	Wandle Road	Wandle Road, Carshalton	0.6	32	1	18 (3)
32	Wandle Side	Wandleside, Carshalton	0.2	12	0	6 (1)
33	Watson Avenue	Watson Avenue, North Cheam	0.4	27	0	10 (1)
34	Westmead Road	Colston Avenue, Carshalton	3.6	171	10	50 (3)
35	Wrights Row	Lavender Rd/Wrights Row,	0.2	13	0	15
		TOTAL	38.63	2,430	47	1,149 (27)

Source: ID Verde/ LBS Parks May 2023

* figures in brackets (x) in the final column denote the number of individuals on the waiting list for a specific plot

Biodiversity and Habitats

8.11 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)⁹⁷

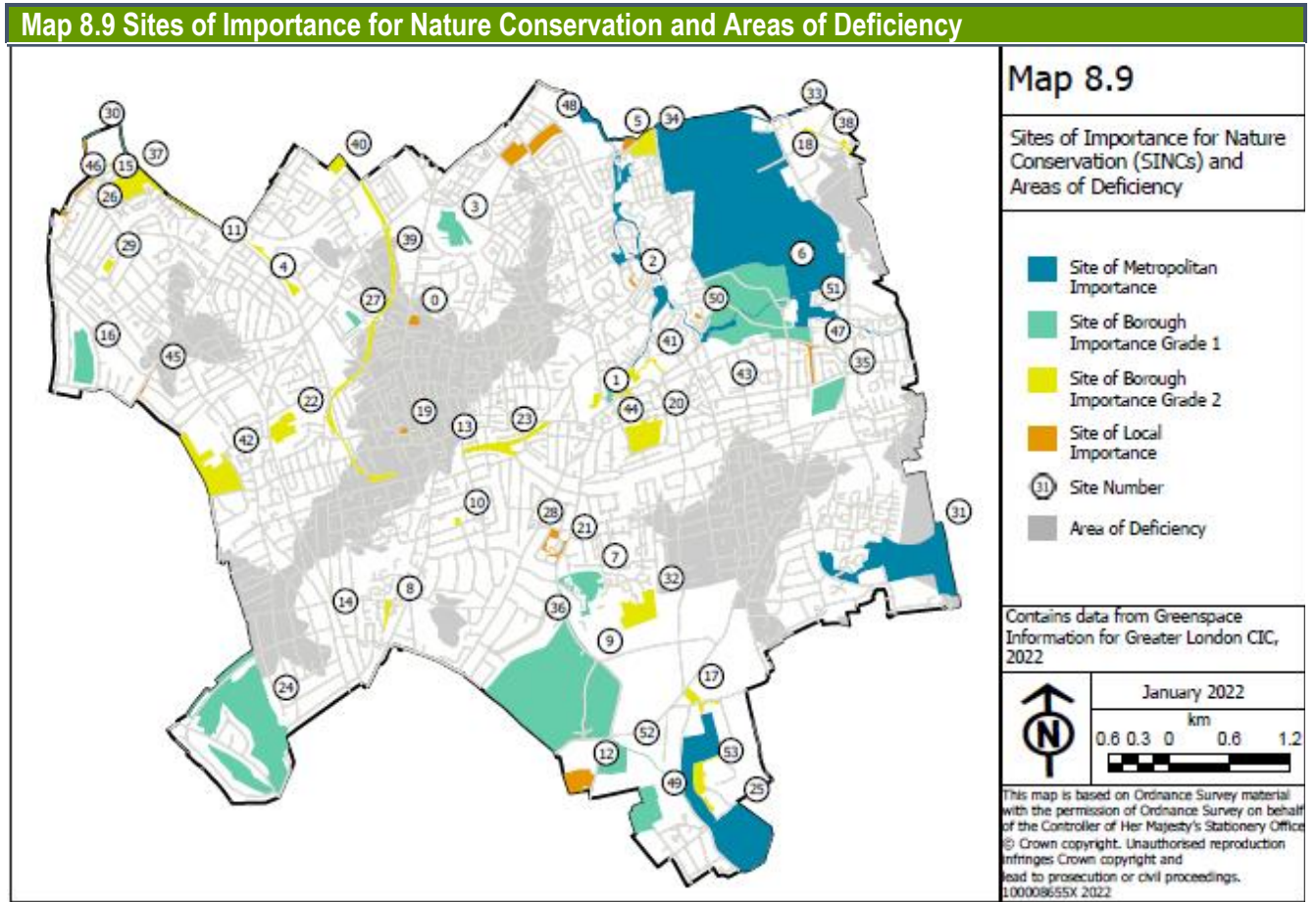
Plan ref	SINC	Grade ref	Area (ha)	Change since Local Plan adoption 2018	Local Plan Targets	Targets Met?
SITES OF METROPOLITAN IMPORTANCE (GRADE I)						
1	The River Wandle	M91	24.30	No change	Maintain number / area of SINCs	✓
2	Poulter Park Riverside					
3	Wandle Valley Hospital Wetland					
4	Dale Park					
5	Spencer Road Wetland					
6	Wilderness Island					
7	Beddington Farmlands	M92	202.96	No change		
8	Roundshaw Downs	M119	38.64	No change		
9	Woodcote Park Golf Course	M121	47.08	No change		
SITES OF BOROUGH IMPORTANCE (GRADE I)						
10	Queen Mary's Wood, Wellfield Plantation and Grasslands and Woodmansterne Road Woodland	BI1	8.64	No change	Maintain number / area of SINC)	✓
11	Greenshaw Wood and Rosehill Park East	BI2	6.25	No change		
12	Beddington Park	BI3	56.35	No change		
13	Sutton Ecology Centre	BI4	2.21	No change		
14	Ruffett, Blg Wood and Adjacent Meadow	BI5	9.31	No change		
15	Carshalton Road Pastures and Grove Lane Hedge	BI6	7.28	No change		
16	The Oaks Park and Golf Course	BI7	95.86	No change		
17	Cuddington Open Spaces and Golf Course)	BI8	56.74	No change		
18	Bandon Hill Cemetery	BI9	7.85	No change		
19	Anton Crescent Wetland	BI10	1.17	No change		
20	Cuddington Recreation Ground	BI11	8.45	No change		
SITES OF BOROUGH IMPORTANCE (GRADE II)						
21	Sutton to St Helier Railway Line	BII1	12.52	No change	Maintain number / area of SINC)	✓
22	Carshalton Ponds, Grove Park & All Saints Churchyard	BII2	5.20	No change		
23	St Philomena's Lake	BII3	0.99	No change		
24	The Warren Railway Lands	BII4	5.85	No change		
25	Water Gardens Bank	BII5	0.07	No change		
26	Devonshire Avenue Nature Area	BII6	0.42	No change		
27	Little Woodcote Wood	BII7	2.42	No change		
28	Woodcote Grove Wood	BII8	3.94	No change		
29	Belmont Pastures – North and South	BII9	1.20	No change		
30	Perrett's Field and Sutton Water Works	BII10	4.81	No change		
31	Mayflower Park	BII11	11.47	No change		
32	Mill Green	BII12	4.89	No change		
33	Cheam Park	BII13	14.14	No change		
34	Carshalton Park	BII14	8.91	No change		
35	Queen Mary's Park	BII15	8.44	No change		
36	Pine Walk	BII16	1.43	No change		
37	Sutton Common Paddock	BII17	1.66	No change		
38	38. Cuddington Cemetery	BII18	0.84	No change		
39	39. Pyl Brook	BII19	2.06	No change		
40	40. Therapia Lane Rough	BII20	1.36	No change		

⁹⁷ the site areas for each of the Borough's SINCS have provided by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) (January 2020).

Plan ref	SINC	Grade ref	Area (ha)	Change since Local Plan adoption 2018	Local Plan Targets	Targets Met?
SITES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (GRADE III) 41.27 ha						
41	Revesby Road Wood	L1	8.48	No change	Maintain number / area of SINC	✓
42	All Saints Churchyard, Benhilton	L2	0.91	No change		
43	St Nicholas Churchyard, Sutton	L3	0.40	No change		
44	Radcliffe Gardens Woodland	L4	0.97	No change		
45	The Avenue Primary School Nature Garden, Belmont	L5	0.14	No change		
46	London Road Edge, North Cheam	L6	0.73	No change		
47	Beverley Brook	L7	2.06	No change		
48	The Spinney (Nightingale Road Bird Sanctuary)	L8	0.4	No change		
49	Caraway Place Pond	L9	0.29	No change		
50	Barrow Hedges Primary School	L10	1.33	No change		
51	Queen Elizabeth Walk	L11	1.76	No change		
52	St Mary's Court Wildflower Area, Bute Road	L12	0.01	No change		
53	Lamberts Copse	L13	5.15	No change		
54	Land North of Goat Road	L14	1.08	No change		
Source: Sutton Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 6.B) and Green Space Information for Greater London						

8.12 Areas of Nature Conservation Deficiency⁹⁸

Area of Borough	Area of Deficiency (ha) / Percentage of Borough (%)			
	2018 Local Plan	2019-20	2020-21	Change since 2018
4,385 ha	672.39 ha (15.3%)	672.39 ha (15.3%)	717.04 ha (16.4%)	+ 44.7 ha (+ 1.1%)
Source: Green Space Information for Greater London (GiGL) November 2021				



⁹⁸ Areas of deficiency (AoD) for nature conservation are defined as built-up areas more than one kilometre actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or borough SINC. Calculated AoDs no longer include areas of green belt or MOL land in accordance with the relevant guidelines

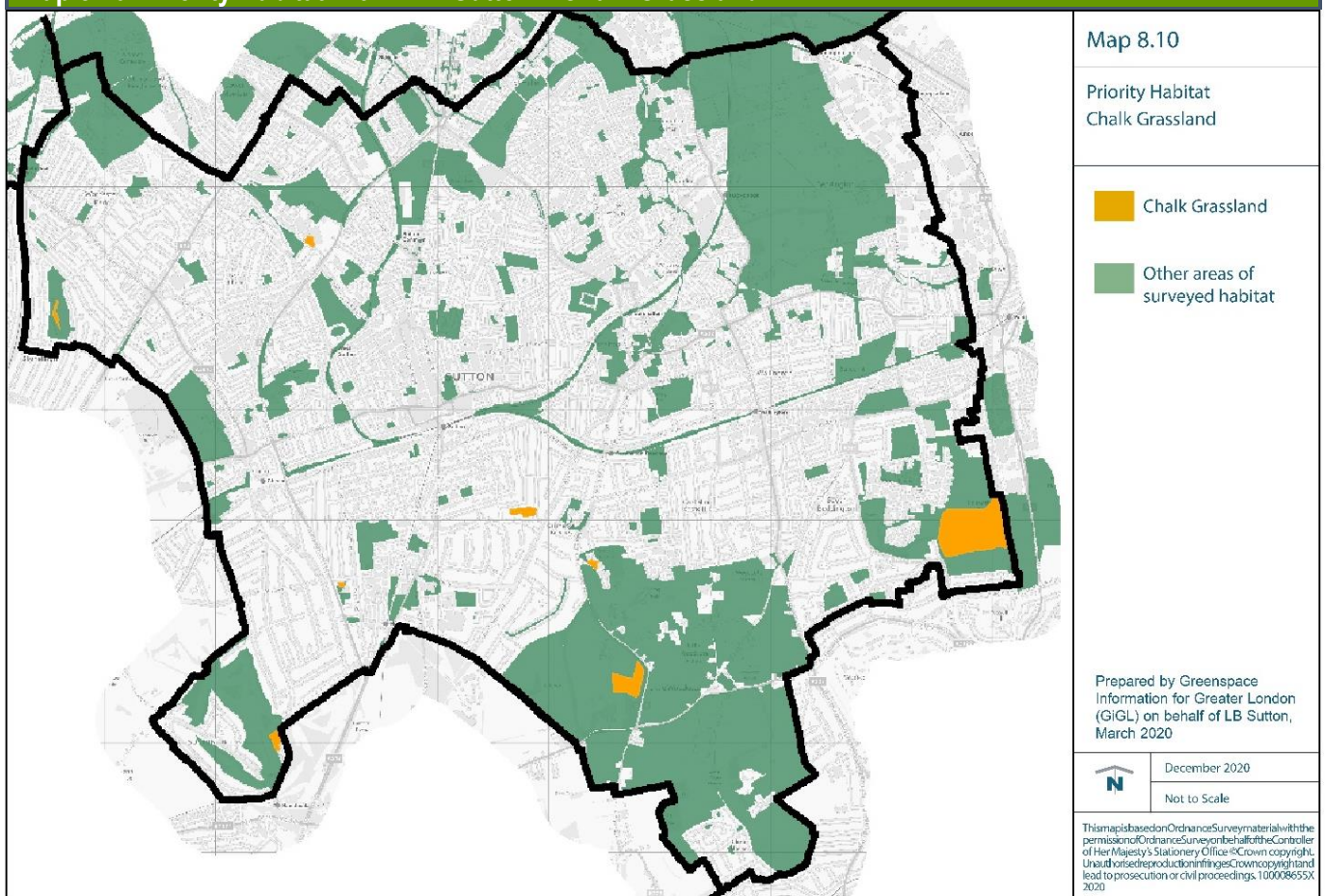
Changes to measuring Areas of Deficiency (AoD) for Nature Conservation

Greenspace for Greater London (GiGL) uses software to calculate actual walking distances from site access points along walkable roads and paths, and adjust the buffers accordingly using network analysis. This is done using a dataset of site access points and a digital map of the roads and paths network in London maintained by Ordnance Survey. The areas that are outside of these walking distance zones are the AoD. GiGL is now using a more streamlined method using up-to-date tools and road network data.

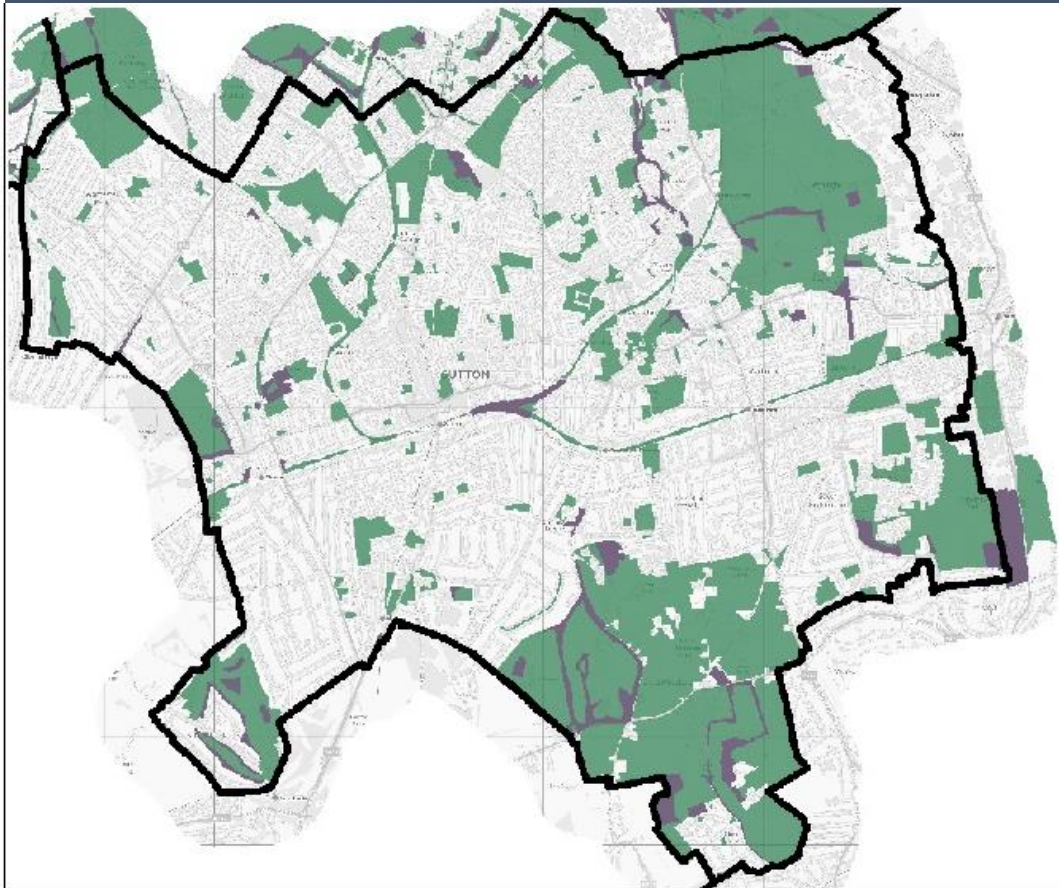
The model can now predict how changes to site boundaries or their access will impact AoD. This can also be modelled for specific sites and distances e.g. how many people live within 1 km of an accessible play area. The improved model and software will help the council to explore the various options for reducing AoD. This can be done by creating more sites or expanding their area; by improving the quality of open spaces so that they become suitable Public Open Space or SINCS; or by improving access to existing sites by adding entrance points, removing access restrictions or improving local walking routes

8.13 Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats

Map 8.10: Priority Habitat within LB Sutton – Chalk Grassland



Map 8.11: Priority Habitat within LB Sutton – Woodland and Scrub



Map 8.11

Priority Habitat
Woodland and Scrub

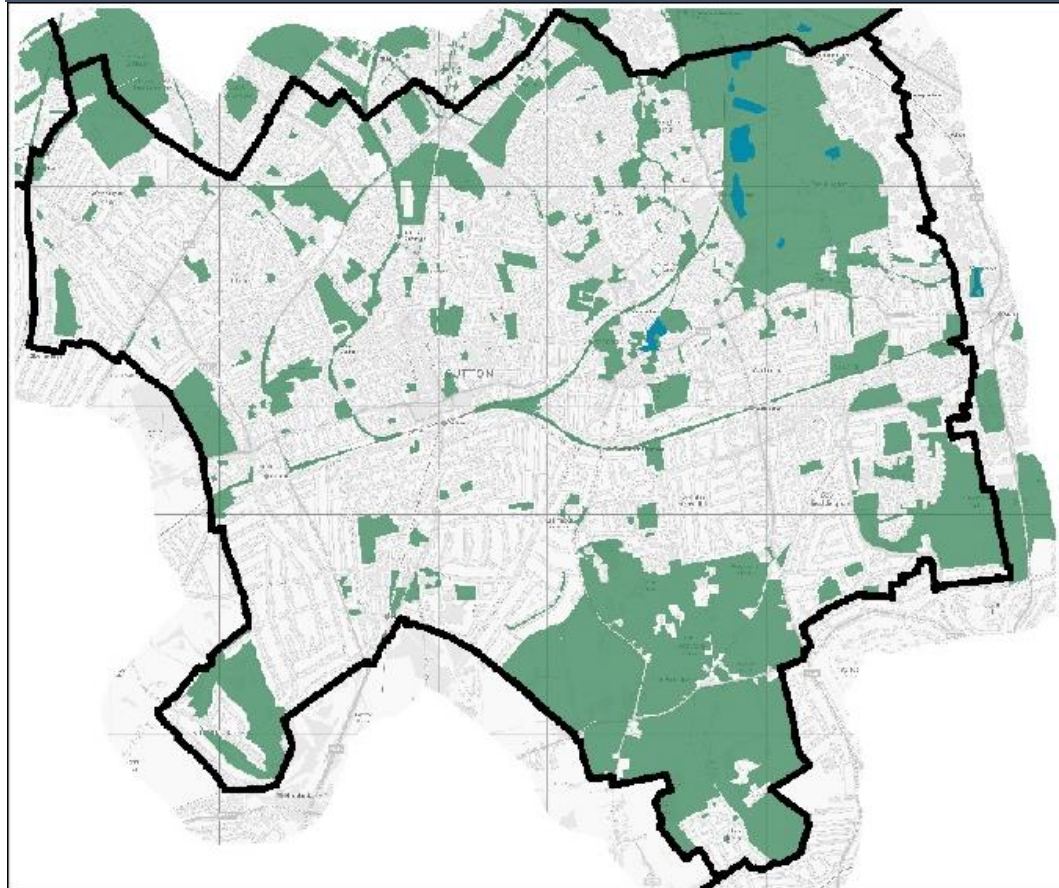
- Woodland and Scrub
- Other areas of surveyed habitat

Prepared by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) on behalf of LB Sutton, March 2020

	January 2020
	No. to State

This map is a condition of the survey and is not to be used for any other purpose without the permission of the Greater London Authority. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the permission of the Greater London Authority. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the permission of the Greater London Authority.

Map 8.12: Priority Habitat within LB Sutton – Rivers and Wetlands



Map 8.12

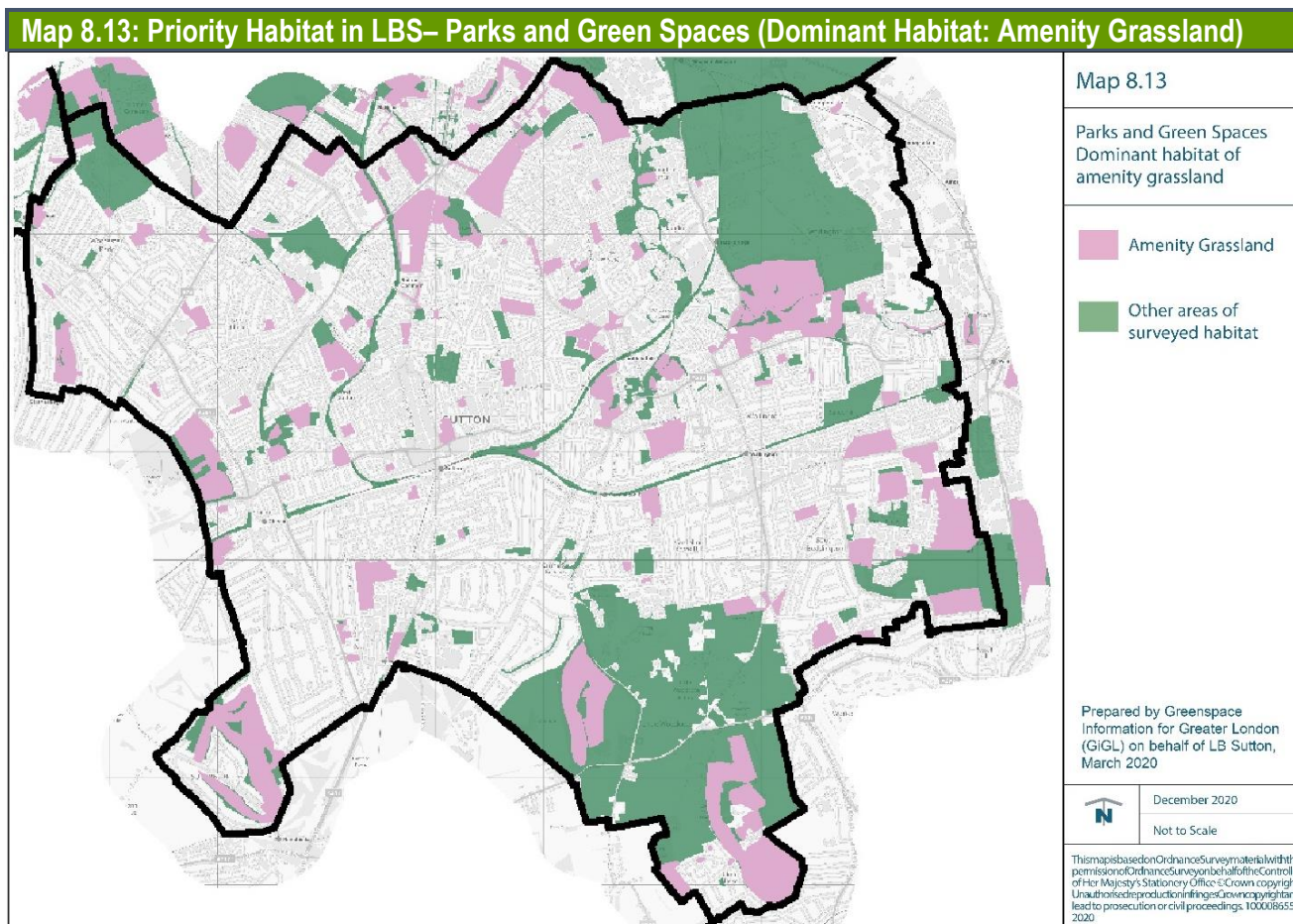
Priority Habitat
Rivers and Wetlands

- Rivers and wetlands
- Other areas of surveyed habitat

Prepared by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) on behalf of LB Sutton, March 2020

	December 2020
	No. to State

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8.14 Habitat suitability

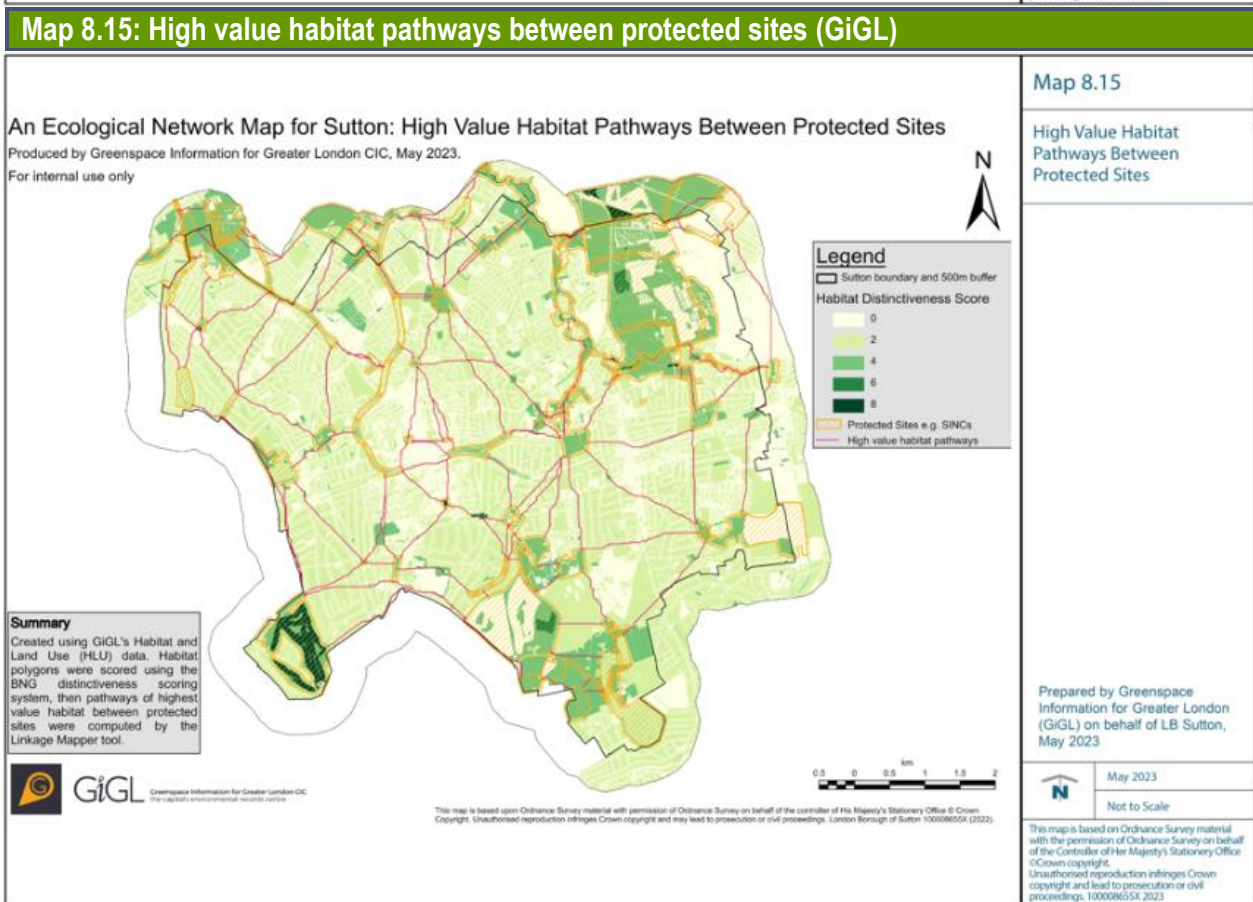
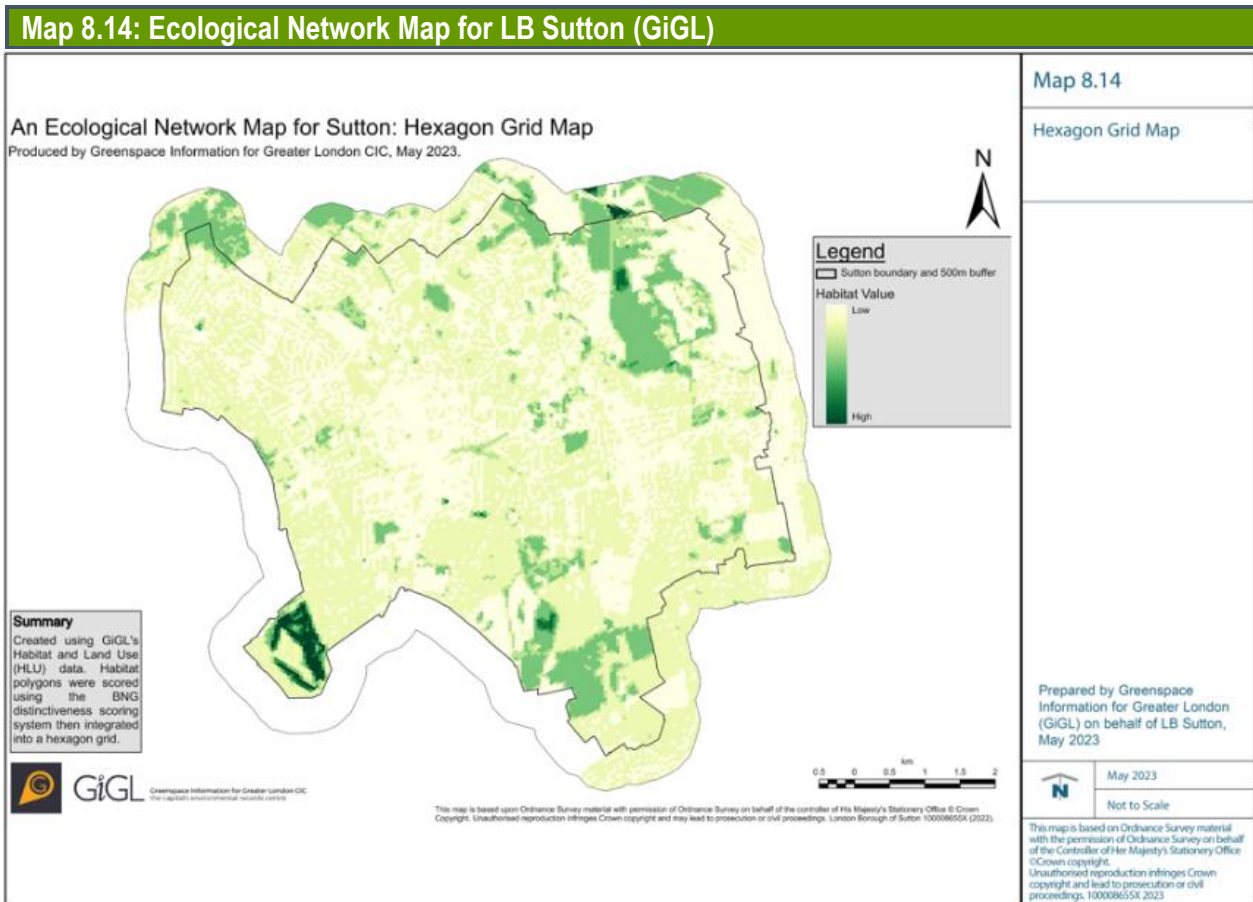
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats ⁹⁹	Area (ha)
ACID GRASSLAND	
Existing Acid Grassland BAP habitat without potential for expanding	0.07 ha
Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Acid Grassland habitat	3.14 ha
CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND	
Existing Calcareous grassland BAP habitat without potential for expanding	37.02 ha
Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Calcareous Grassland habitat	41.53 ha
FLOODPLAIN GRAZING MARSH	
Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Floodplain Grazing Marsh habitat	132.28 ha
HEATHLAND	
Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Heathland habitat	3.14 ha
LOWLAND MEADOW	
Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Lowland meadow habitat	4.82 ha

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats	Area (ha)
REEDBED	
Existing Reedbed BAP habitat without potential for expanding	0.19 ha
Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Reedbed habitat	21.28 ha
STANDING WATER	
Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Standing water habitat	271.09 ha
Suitable for expanding existing Standing water BAP habitat	2.69 ha
WOODLAND	
Existing Woodland BAP habitat without potential for expanding	7.23 ha
Suitable for creating new and/or restoring relict Woodland habitat	770.3 ha
Suitable for expanding existing Woodland BAP habitat	0.28 ha

Source: Green Space Information for Greater London 2021

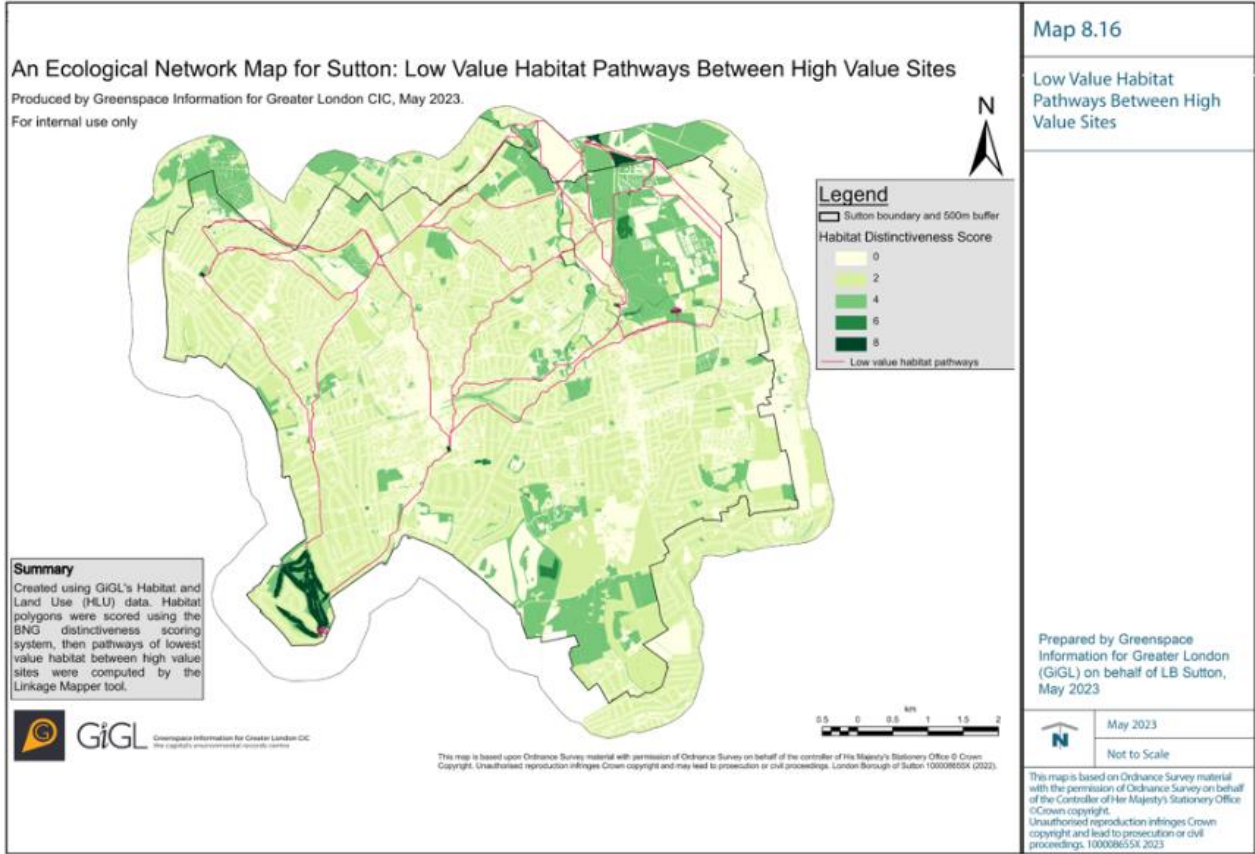
⁹⁹ biodiversity action plan (BAP) habitat suitability data is available on the GiGL website at <https://www.gigl.org.uk/habitat-data/bap-habitat-suitability-data/>

8.15 Ecological network mapping¹⁰⁰



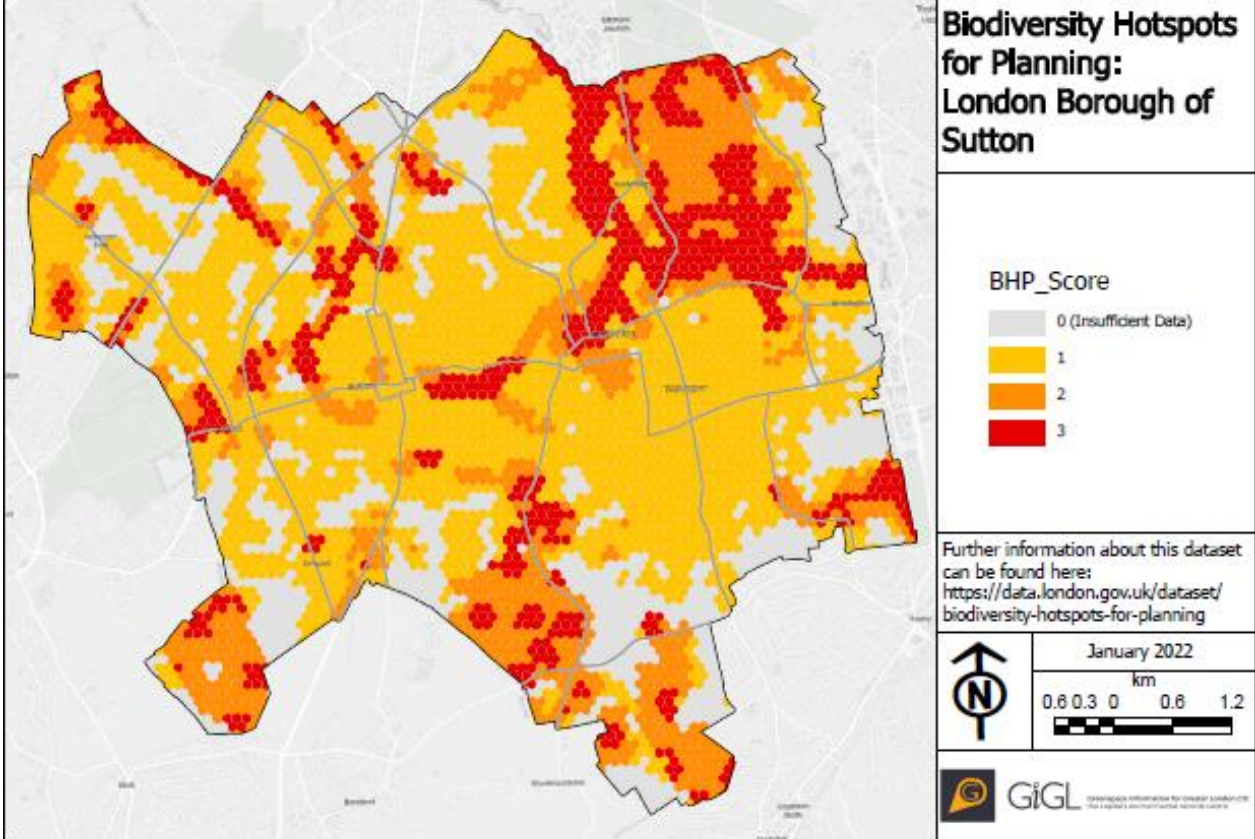
¹⁰⁰ the site areas for each of the Borough's SINCS have provided by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) (January 2020).

Map 8.16: Low value habitat pathways between high value sites (GiGL)



8.16 Biodiversity Hotspots for Planning¹⁰¹

Map 8.17: Biodiversity 'hotspots' for planning



¹⁰¹ the site areas for each of the Borough's SINCS have provided by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) (January 2020).

8.17 Local Plan and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets

Habitat Enhancement targeted in Local Plan Policy 26 and BAP	Progress as of December 2021	Comment
WOODLAND		
Creation of 1 ha of new woodland	No new woodland in the ownership of LBS created. One area identified as a possible 'offsetting' site' has been mapped. Scrub and woodland planting continues at Beddington Farmlands, in accord with planning conditions.	A detailed survey is scheduled for 2021 to determine suitability of the area identified for woodland creation. Delivery dependent on funding.
Enhancement of 2 ha woodland	Completion of infrastructure (benches, entrance signage and interpretation board) and continuation of woodland management, including additional planting and seeding. Areas for specific enhancement are in the process of being mapped at Queen Mary's Woodland and Roundshaw Woods.	Scheduled to be costed in 2021. Delivery dependent on funding.
CHALK GRASSLAND		
Creation 2 ha of new chalk grassland	One area of 4ha for possible creation / restoration has been identified and mapped.	Whether creation or restoration depends on undertaking a detailed survey in 2021 Delivery dependent on funding.
Enhancement of 12 ha of chalk grassland	Enhancement of the small chalk grasslands continues, with combinations of grazing (including cattle at Cuddington Meadows), cutting, seed harvesting and overseeding.. Additional paddocks have been mapped and roughly costed	The main bulk of enhancement will need to take place at Roundshaw Downs and will rely on the extension of cattle grazing to more of the site. Delivery dependent on funding.

Source: LBS Biodiversity Team December 2021

8.18 Environment Strategy and Climate Emergency Response Plan targets

	Action	Summary of Progress as of December 2021
INCREASING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE		
5	Support the delivery of the River Wandle and Beverly Brook Catchment Plans to achieve Water Framework Directive targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree works on the Wandle funded through s106 are planned for winter 2021-22 invasive species work funded through s106 on floating pennywort is planned for spring 2022. Larger schemes, such as river restoration at Goat Bridge, are planned for commencement in early 2022. River restoration at Richmond Green has recommenced
PART 1: TREES, PARKS AND BIODIVERSITY		
1	Implement the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. This is a major programme of business as usual activities, re-engineering processes and methods of parks maintenance, and projects. (5 year programme of works from 2020 - 2025	This work continues as business as usual and as a full range of projects covering installation of facilities and equipment to meet the council's objectives to increase physical activity such as new cricket facilities, tennis, net ball, ball courts, play facilities etc. We have also employed a full time Volunteer Coordinator to work with Friends groups to increase participation and volunteering. We are delivering on targets to maintain the council's tree stock and its biodiversity objectives.
2	Prepare and review parks management plans, starting with the major parks.	This work is ongoing. We currently have four completed management Plans, and have another thirteen being prepared.

	Action	Summary of Progress as of December 2021
3	Using Local Plan data, work with local people to create green spaces and plant trees where there is a deficit.	Comprehensive environmental dataset used to suggest 7 potential sites across the borough, which have been consulted on (see below).
4	Support the creation by the community of pocket parks, community gardens, food growing, and the 'meanwhile use' of spaces.	Following resident survey in Summer 2021, 2 locations have been chosen - Sutton High Street and Wallington, between the Jubilee Health Centres. Ward members updated and mentioned at Local Committees, volunteers updated. RFQ for design issued, closing 14 Jan 22.
5	Deliver the Biodiversity Strategy	Ongoing. 5 Butterfly banks were created (3 funded by LWT / Brilliant Butterflies project and 2 via s106 monies) and all seeded and planted
6	Monitor and advise on the creation of new wildlife habitat through the restoration of Beddington Farmlands.	Some work has continued on turning the sludge beds and creating a level area to the south bank of the southern channel, ready for the installation of predator fencing around Phase 3 wet grassland. Phase 1 wet grassland (top of banking) was cut and removed and minor repairs made to the Phase 1 fencing to prevent predator ingress (see Section 8.7 above)
7	Provide biodiversity education to 5,000 people each year (3,500 school aged children).	5,230 people have been engaged in biodiversity activities and events. at Sutton Ecology Centre so far in 2021-22
8	Publish a list of trees good for biodiversity and a range of locations, to guide developers and residents when planting trees.	
9	Maintain a list of trees good for biodiversity and a range of locations, to guide developers and residents when planting trees.	Work ongoing.
10	Plant 2,000 trees each year.	We have a range of applications in for tree planting some of which will fund planting in future years as well. The anticipated tree planting number for this planting season November 2021 to March 2022 is 2001
11	Support community groups who want to plant trees - help with bidding, give advice and organise planting events.	Data being collated
12	Gardening for wildlife and biodiversity as part of the annual 'Sutton in Bloom' competition.	This will be considered as we start planning the 2022 competition.
6	Prepare for mandatory implementation and monitoring of Biodiversity Net Gain in 2023.	A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Officer has been appointed to assist in the preparation for the move towards mandated BNG
1	Promote and enable environmental volunteering opportunities via the Sutton Nature Conservation Volunteers (SNCV).	Tree Warden volunteers now operate borough wide. Approx. 850 volunteer days are donated by SNCV each year. Cumulative total of 601.89 volunteer days so far in 2021-22.

Source: LBS Biodiversity Team December 2021

AMR Headlines for Open Environment and Nature Conservation

- The total area of Green Belt in Sutton is 605.9 ha, consisting of Cuddington (106.7 ha) and Woodcote 499.2 ha.
- No Green Belt land was lost to development in 2021-22;
- The total area of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within the borough is 529.1 ha.
- No MOL land was lost to development in 2021-22;
- Although there has been no net loss of public open space since 2005, the level of provision per 1000 population has declined from 2.73 in 2011 to 2.52 ha in 2021 due to the growth in the borough's population in recent years.
- There are 54 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs).
- Areas of deficiency (AoD) to SINCs of metropolitan importance (Grade I) or borough importance (Grade II) amount to 672.39 ha or 15.3% of the land area of the borough.

Section 9: Built and Historic Environment



Local Plan Objectives and Policies

9.1 Local Plan Objectives for the Built and Historic Environment

Local Plan Objectives	Reference
Strategic Objective 6: To ensure growth is respectful of the suburban character and historic assets and places within the borough, promoting or reinforcing local distinctiveness	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 14: To improve the public realm in the borough's centres	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 22: To conserve and enhance the borough's historic places and heritage assets, including their settings, and address heritage at risk as part of a positive strategy.	Local Plan, Page 14

9.2 Local Plan Policies for the Built and Historic Environment

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 28: Character and Design	Local Plan, Page 94
Policy 29: Protecting Amenity	Local Plan, Page 98
Policy 30: Heritage	Local Plan, Page 99

Heritage

9.3 Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans

No.	Conservation Area	Area (ha)	Designated (amended)	Progress on Character Appraisal and Management Plan	CAAMP Approved?
1.	Beddington Park Conservation Area	58.6	1970 (1977, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation in February-March 2021 Beddington Parks CAAMP (covering Beddington Park, Carew Manor and Church Lane CAs) approved June 2021¹⁰² 	YES
2.	Beddington Village Conservation Area	8.5 ¹⁰³	1994 (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation 2017 Beddington Village CAAMP approved June 2018 	YES
3.	Carew Manor Conservation Area	15.1	1970 (1977)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation in February-March 2021 Beddington Parks CAAMP (covering Beddington Park, Carew Manor & Church Lane CA) approved June 2021 	YES
4.	Carshalton Park Conservation Area	14.2	1993	n/a	n/a
5.	Carshalton Village Conservation Area	44.6	1968 (1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation in April-May 2019 Carshalton Village CAAMP approved October 2019 	YES
6.	Cheam Village Conservation Area	29.4 ⁹³	1970 (1994, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation in February-March 2021 Cheam Village CAAMP approved June 2021 	YES
7.	Church Lane Conservation Area	1.4	1994 (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation in February-March 2021 Beddington Parks CAAMP (covering Beddington Park, Carew Manor & Church Lane CA) approved June 2021 	YES
8.	Grove Avenue Conservation Area	1.4	1992	n/a	n/a

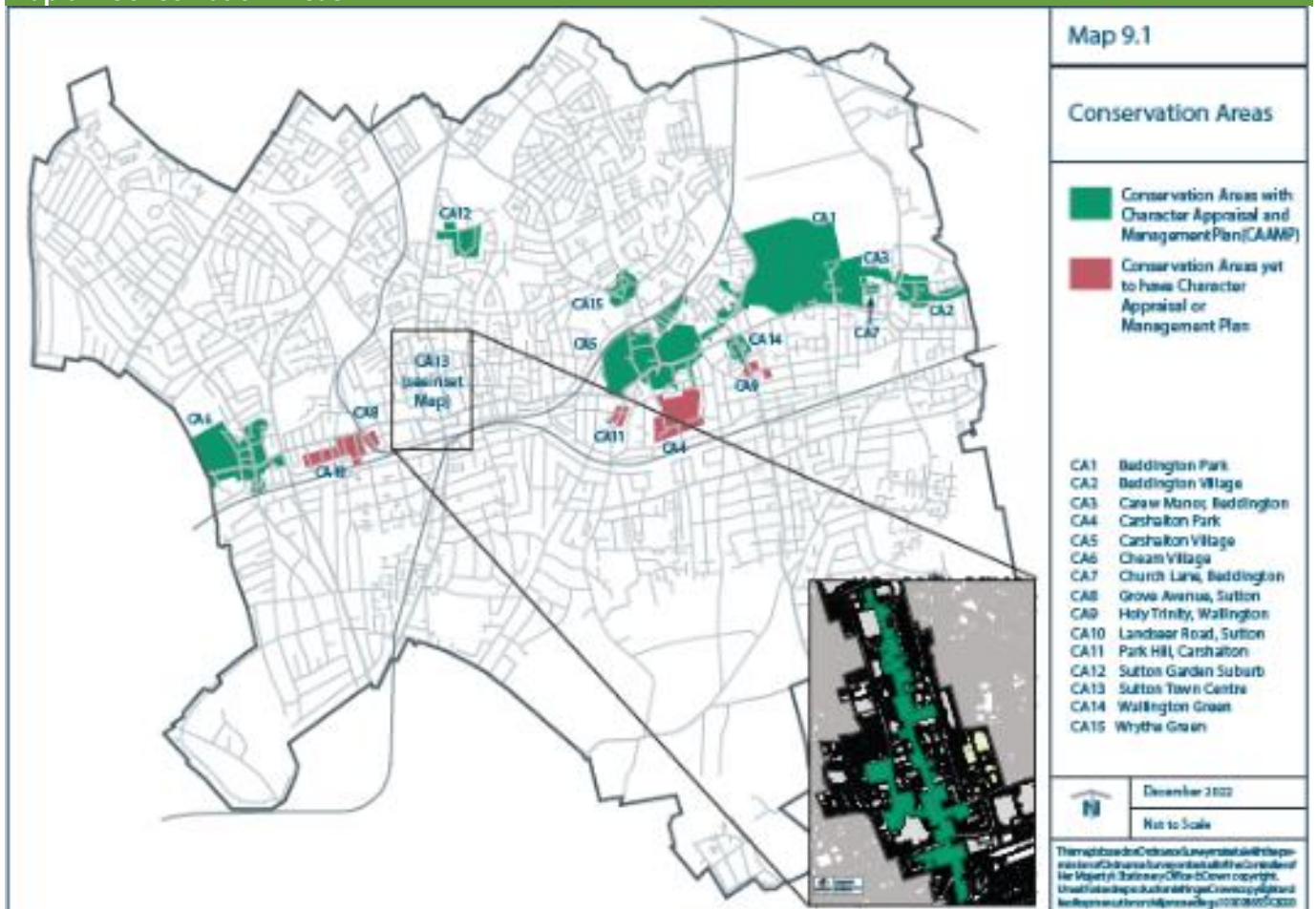
¹⁰² all CAAMPS were approved at the Council's Housing, Economy and Business Committee (HEB) Committee

¹⁰³ Area adjusted to reflect changes made in the Local Plan (2018)

No.	Conservation Area	Area (ha)	Designated (amended)	Progress on Character Appraisal and Management Plan	CAAMP Approved?
9.	Holy Trinity Conservation Area	1.4	1997	n/a	n/a
10.	Landseer Road Conservation Area	8.9	1992	n/a	n/a
11.	Park Hill Conservation Area	1.8	1993	n/a	n/a
12.	Sutton Garden Suburb Conservation Area	8.4	1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sutton Garden Suburb Character Appraisal 2006 Sutton Garden Suburb Management Plan adopted 2008 	YES
13.	Sutton Town Centre Conservation Area ¹⁰⁴	6.5	2011 (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation April-May 2019 Sutton Town Centre CAAMP approved October 2019 	YES
14.	Wallington Green Conservation Area	3.7	1970 (1977)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wallington Green Character Appraisal 2007 Wallington Green Management Plan adopted 2007 	YES
15.	Wrythe Green Conservation Area	5.1	1969 (1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation February-March 2021 Wrythe Green CAAMP approved June 2021 	YES

Sources: Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 8.E), the London Gazette

Map 9.1 Conservation Areas



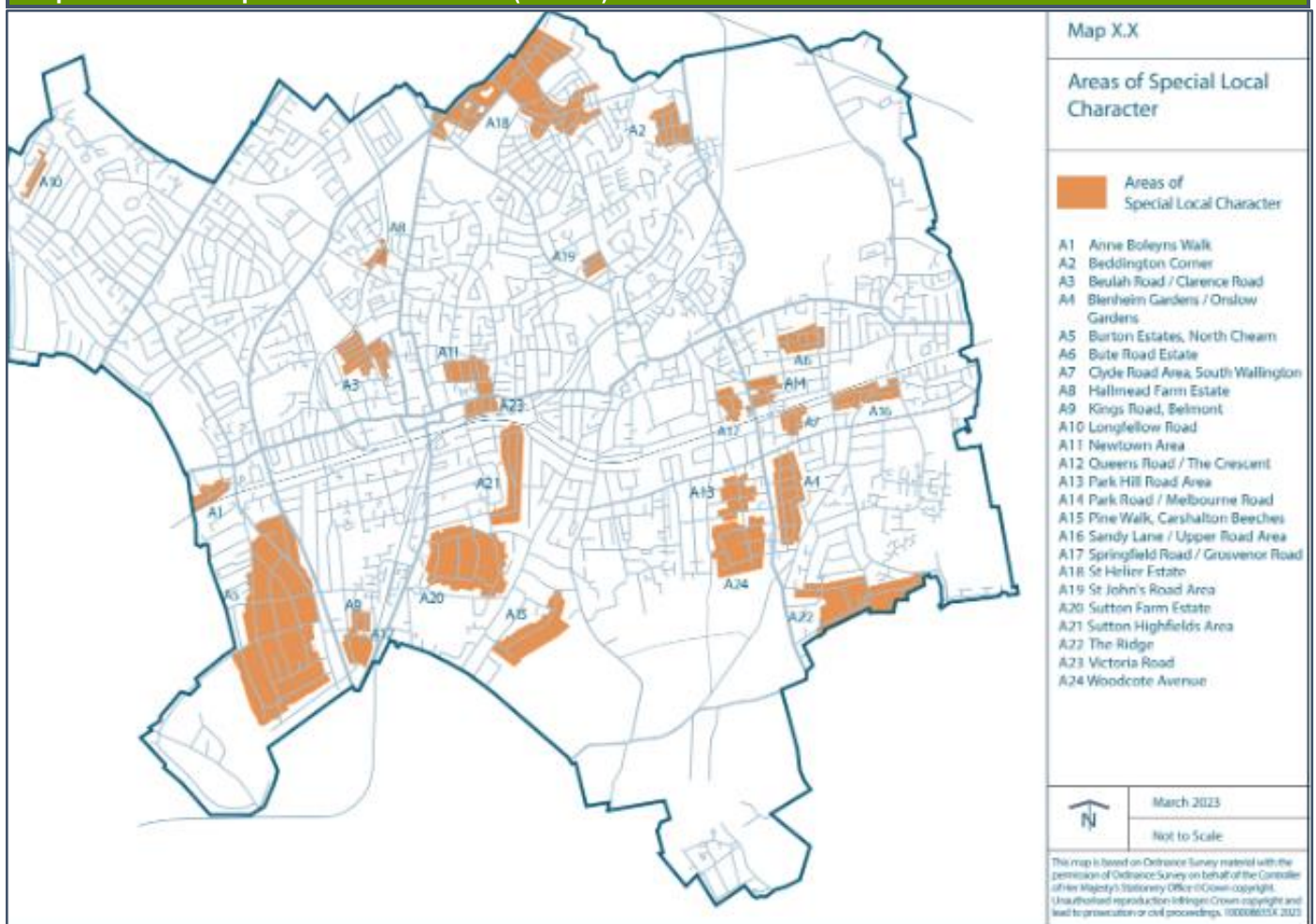
¹⁰⁴ formerly Sutton High Street Crossroads CA (the CA boundaries have now been significantly extended)

9.4 Areas of Special Local Character (ASLCs)

No.	Area of Special Local Character	Area (ha)	Date	Approval
1.	Anne Boleyn's Walk	5.1 ¹⁰⁵	2012	-
2.	Beddington Corner	8.4	1988	-
3.	Beulah Rd /Clarence Rd	9.7	1988	-
4.	Blenheim Gardens / Onslow Gardens	16.8	1998	-
5.	Burton Estates	96.2	2012	2017 ¹⁰⁶
6.	Bute Road Estate	7.8	1998	-
7.	Clyde Road	4.3	2012	-
8.	King's Road/ Belmont Rd	2.5	2004	-
9.	Longfellow Rd	2.5	1988	-
10.	Newtown Area	9.2	1995	-
11.	Queen's Rd/The Crescent	5.3	2004	-
12.	Park Hill Road Area	9.3	2003	2020 ⁹⁶

No.	Area of Special Local Character	Area (ha)	Date	Approval
13	Park Road / Melbourne Rd	5.5	2003	-
14.	Pine Walk	17.5	2012	-
15.	Sandy Lane/ Upper Rd	8.7	1988	-
16.	Springfield Rd/Grosvenor Rd	4.1	2003	-
17.	St. Helier Estate	53.9	2003	-
18.	St. Johns Road Area	2.6	1988	-
19.	Sutton Highfields	14.1	2005	-
20.	The Ridge	29.5	1995	-
21.	Victoria Road	4.4	1988	-
22.	Woodcote Avenue	20.0	1995	-
23.	Sutton Farm Estate	36.7	2019	2019 ⁹⁶
24.	Hallmead Farm Estate	2.8	2021	2021 ⁹⁶

Map 9.2 Areas of Special Local Character (ASLCs)



¹⁰⁵ Area adjusted to reflect changes made in Local Plan (2018)

¹⁰⁶ The character appraisals for the Burton Estates ASLC, the Sutton Farm Estate ASLC, Park Hill Road ASLC and Hallmead Farm Estate were community-led

9.5 Statutory Listed Buildings and Structures

Indicator	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	April 2022	Change
Number of statutory listed buildings & structures (Grade I, Grade II or Grade II*) ¹⁰⁷	182	188	209 ¹⁰⁸	209	210	28

Indicator	Listed buildings & structures
NEW DESIGNATIONS SINCE ADOPTION OF LOCAL PLAN	
Newly designated statutory listed buildings and structures (Grade I, Grade II or Grade II*)	<p>2018/19</p> <p>The Cock Sign, High Street Sutton (HE Ref:1450261) Church of St John, Northdown Road (HE Ref: 1458604) Structures in the Churchyard of St Nicholas, Gibson Road :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tomb of the Hall Family (HE Ref: 1449841) • The Tomb of Cecil Talbot (HE Ref: 1449867) • The Tomb of Elizabeth Beacham (HE Ref: 1449874) • Headstone with a Relief Carving of the Good Samaritan (HE Ref:1449875) <p>2020/21</p> <p>Sewer Ventilation Columns (Grade II) at the following locations (with Historic England (HE) Reference):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junction of Banstead Road and Park Hill (HE Ref: 1467952) • Railway Bridge on Boundary Road (HE Ref: 1468306) • Opposite (West of) Carshalton Beeches Station (HE Ref: 1468364) • Junction of Carshalton Road and Harrow Road (HE Ref: 1468365) • Cator Road (HE Ref: 1468366) • Junction of Denmark Road and North Street (HE Ref: 1468613) • Duke of Edinburgh Road (HE Ref: 1468630) • Junction of Grosvenor Road and Glebe Road (HE Ref: 1468308) • Hawthorn Road (HE Ref: 1468631) • Hillcroome Road (HE Ref: 1468775) • Laburnum Avenue (HE Ref: 1468776) • Lavender Road (HE Ref: 1468777) • Meadow Road (HE Ref: 1469014) • Mill Lane (HE Ref: 1468314) • Palmerston Road (HE Ref: 1469015) • Queen Mary's Avenue (HE Ref: 1469016) • Rotherfield Road (HE Ref: 1469868) • St Andrew's Road (HE Ref: 1469869) • St James Road (HE Ref: 1469870) • Junction of Stanley Road and Stanley Park Road (HE Ref: 1468338) • Wallace Crescent (HE Ref: 1468339) • Junction of Weihurst Gardens and King's Lane (HE Ref: 1468340) • Westcroft Road (HE Ref: 1469054) • Wrythe Green (HE Ref: 1469056) • Wales Avenue (HE Ref: 1469057) <p>2021/22</p> <p>Milestone on Rose Hill (Grade II) (HE Ref: 1474983)</p>
 <p>Sewer Ventilation Column, Wrythe Green</p>  <p>Milestone, Rosehill</p>	
Sources: Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 8.A) and National Heritage List for England maintained by Historic England	

¹⁰⁷ Statutory listed buildings and structures are available on the Historic England website at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

¹⁰⁸ Taking into account historical discrepancies (e.g. double counting) for 4 sites

9.6 Listed Buildings or Structures 'At Risk'


Indicator	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	April 2022	Net change
NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES 'AT RISK'						
Number of listed buildings or structures 'at risk' ¹⁰⁹	5	6	6	6	6	1

LISTED BUILDINGS CURRENTLY 'AT RISK'		
Address	Cond	Condition
<p>Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Church Road, Beddington (1065670) Grade II*</p>	Poor	<p>Priority Category: C Slow decay; solution agreed Notes: C14 in origin, the church was much rebuilt with additions in C19 by Joseph Clarke. The dormer windows were added in 1914 by HP Burke Downing. The interior has decorative Victorian wall paintings and there is a monument to Richard Carew (d.1520) which is suffering from cracking and friable stone. The congregation received a grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund for repairing the tower roof, cracks in the tower along with open joints and past cementitious repairs. These are now complete. Work still required to other church roofs and the masonry and monuments to the Carew Chapel.</p> 
<p>Churchyard walls, Church Road, Beddington (1065671) Grade II</p>	Fair	<p>Priority Category: C Slow decay; solution agreed Notes: Circa C19 walls of dressed flint with rounded tops, with pilasters and brick quoins at intervals. Vegetation and mechanical damage caused some sections to collapse, and mortar failure has led to the loss of flints from others. The church has undertaken full repair of extensive sections of the flint wall and these are now in good condition. However, there remain some areas where mortar has deteriorated leading to the loss of flints, and brick sections require vegetation clearance, mortar and brickwork repair.</p> 
<p>Orangery wall at Beddington Place, Church Road, Beddington (1065673) Grade II</p>	Poor	<p>Priority Category: A Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed Progress: Orangery wall of circa 1720. It has previously been subject to severe vandalism. The soft brickwork is susceptible to erosion and there is invasive plant and shrub growth. There are currently no plans in place to address these issues</p> 
<p>Garden walls at Beddington Place (Carew Manor Special School) to north of Orangery walls, Church Road, (1200792) Grade II</p>	Very bad	<p>Priority Category: A Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed Notes: C17 to C18 garden walls. The east, south and part of the north walls to the east of Beddington Park Cottages are of brick with battered coping; the west wall is of a later date with plain capping. Damage has been largely caused by vegetation, and upper brick courses have been completely dislodged in some sections, and a section of the wall has now collapsed. The brickwork is in need of substantial repairs, including extensive repointing and rebuilding.</p> 
<p>Boundary walls to Beddington Place along east side of churchyard and along Church Lane, Beddington (1357592) Grade II</p>	Good	<p>Priority Category: F Repair scheme in progress Notes: Substantial length of C16 or C17 wall of red brick with battered coping and roll moulding. Sections have been buttressed. Sections of the wall and buttresses had suffered structural damage from tree growth and also from extensive graffiti. Sections of the wall have now been repaired and rebuilt to secure its long-term structural performance, with works commissioned by the Local Authority.</p> 
<p>Grotto in Carshalton Park, Ruskin Road (1065628) Grade II</p>	Poor	<p>Priority Category: C Slow decay; no solution agreed Progress: Early C18 grotto in Carshalton Park. The exterior of the grotto has symmetrical curved walls of brick, ramped up gradually to a central peak. The grotto is vulnerable to vandalism and graffiti and is currently threatened by significant vegetative growth. Survey work has been carried out to assess the extent of repairs needed but no plans have been brought forward.</p> 
Source: Heritage at Risk Register 2022 maintained by Historic England		

¹⁰⁹ Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' Register is available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/>

9.7 Locally Listed Buildings

Indicator	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	April 2022	Net change 2021 to 2022
Number of locally listed buildings & structures (including locally listed buildings upgraded to statutory listed buildings)	104 ¹¹⁰	104	104	104	104	0
Sources: Sutton Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 8.B)						

Indicator	Listed buildings & structures (Grade I, Grade II or Grade II*)	
LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS DESIGNATED AS STATUTORY LISTED BUILDINGS 2018 - 2019		
Locally listed buildings included in Schedule 8.A of the Local Plan Appendix (adopted February 2018) which have been listed by Historic England	<p>LL35 – St John’s Church, Belmont</p> <p>LL83 – The Cock Sign, High Street, Sutton</p>	
LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS DESIGNATED AS STATUTORY LISTED BUILDINGS 2020 - 2021		
Locally listed buildings included in Schedule 8.A of the Local Plan Appendix (adopted February 2018) which have been listed by Historic England	<p>LL104 - Sewer Vent Pipes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banstead Road / Park Hill 3. Boundary Road railway bridge 4. Carshalton Beeches 5. Carshalton Road 6. Cator Road 8. Denmark Road 10. Glebe Road 11. Hawthorn Road 12. Hillcroome Road 13. Laburnum Avenue 14. Lavender Road 15. Mill Lane 16. Palmerston Road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Queen Mary’s Avenue 18. Rotherfield Road 20. St Andrew’s Road 21. St James Road 22. Stanley Road (i) 25. Wallace Crescent 26. Weihurst Gardens 27. Westmead Road / Meadow Road 28. Westcroft Road 29. Whitby Rd /Duke of Edinburgh Rd 30. Wrythe Green
 <p>Sewer Ventilation Column, Westcroft Road</p>		
LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS DESIGNATED AS STATUTORY LISTED BUILDINGS 2021 - 2022		
Locally listed buildings included in Schedule 8.A of the Local Plan Appendix (adopted February 2018) which have been listed by Historic England	LL92 – Milestone, Rosehill	
Sources: Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 8.B) and National Heritage List for England maintained by Historic England		

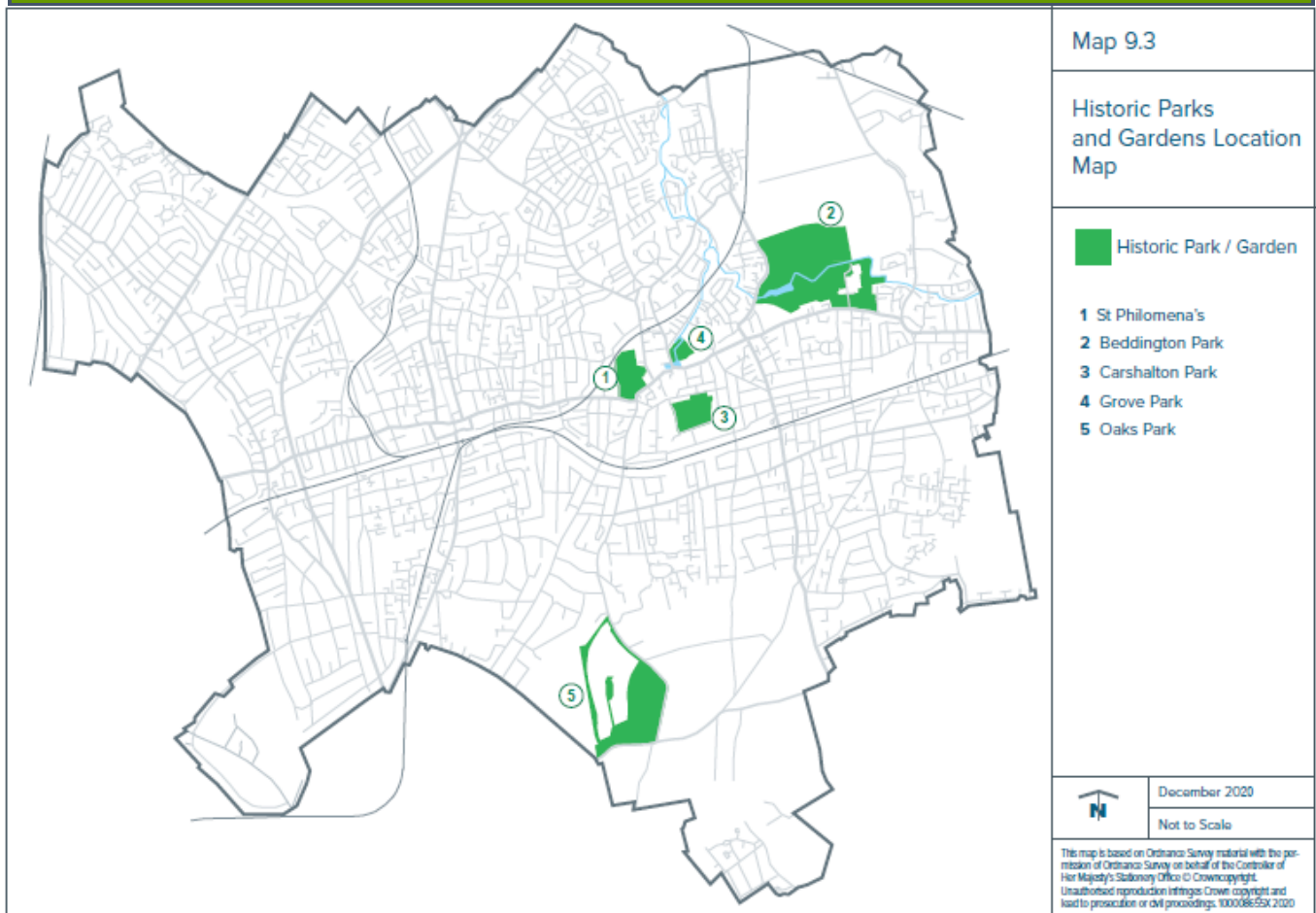
¹¹⁰ Number included in adopted Local Plan (February 2018) NB Previous AMR reported 106 this was the number proposed at the Local Plan Issues and Preferred Options Stage

9.8 Historic Parks and Gardens

No.	Historic Park or Garden	Status	Area
1.	St. Philomena's School (Carshalton House Gardens) Grade II	Nationally recognised	13 ha
2.	Beddington Park and The Grange Park	Locally recognised	60.8 ha
3.	Carshalton Park	Locally recognised	9.2 ha
4.	Grove Park	Locally recognised	2.8 ha
5.	Oaks Park	Locally recognised	33.3 ha

Source: Sutton Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 8.D) and National Heritage List for England maintained by Historic England

Map 9.3 Historic Parks and Gardens



9.9 Archaeological Priority Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Indicator	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	April 2022	Net change
Number of Archaeological Priority Areas	21	21	21	21	21	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	6	6	6	6	6	0

Source: Sutton Local Plan Appendix 2018 (Schedule 8.G and Schedule 9.A) and National Heritage List for England maintained by Historic England

Townscape Character and Quality

9.10 Updated Character Study of the Borough

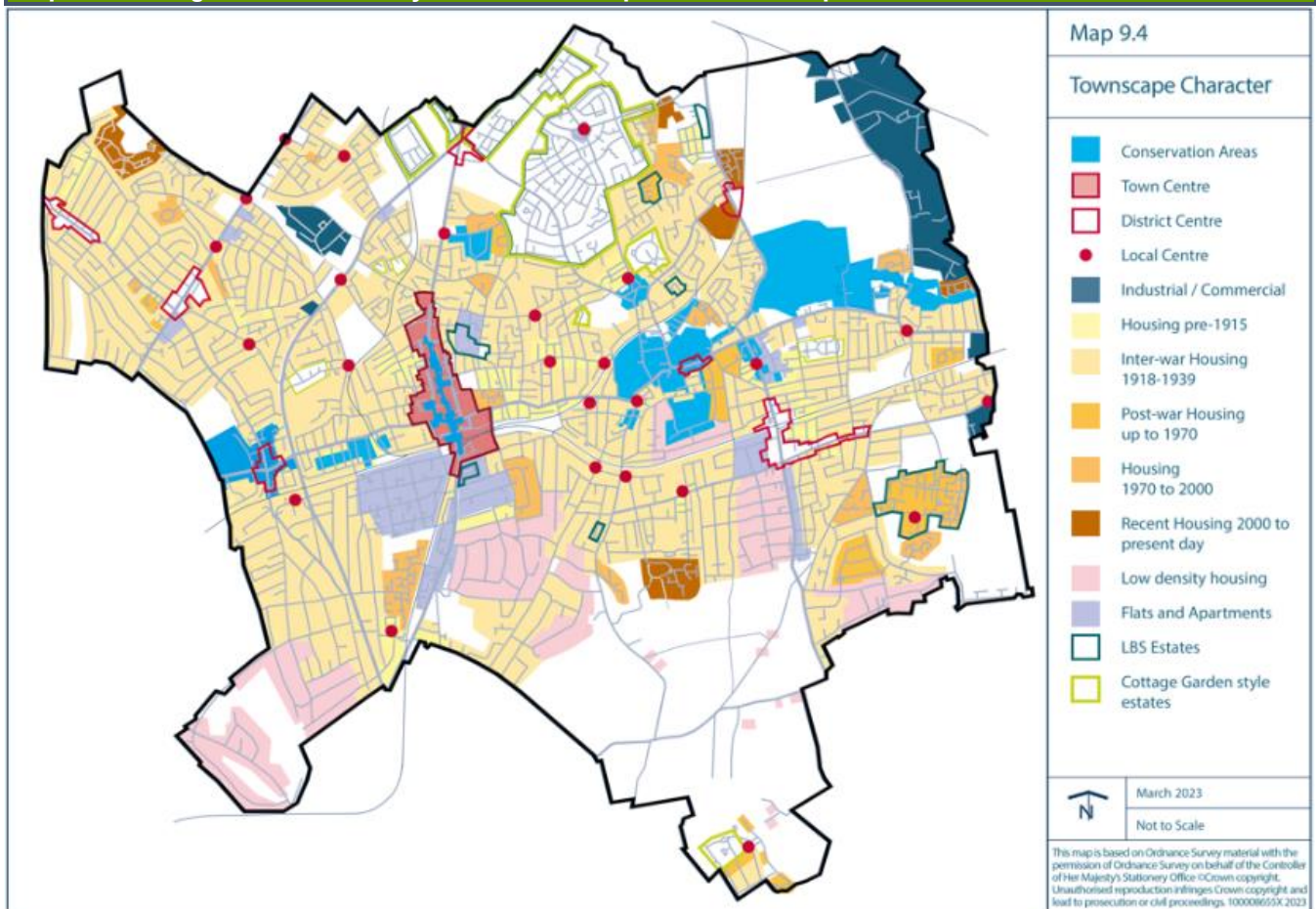
Background to Characterisation Study - Commentary

An updated Character Study of the Borough has been prepared during 2022-23 as part of the evidence gathering stage of the current Local Plan review in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of the diversity, quality and sensitivity to change of the borough's townscape and landscape, including its suburban residential heartlands. This updates the previous Characterisation Assessment ¹¹¹ of the borough prepared in 2008 in order to inform the policies of the former Sutton Core Planning Strategy and Site Development Policies (DPD) adopted in 2012.

As before, the Character Study identifies a range of very high quality residential areas. The 'heartlands' to the south of the borough are characterised by very low density, predominantly detached/semi-detached two storey houses set in well landscaped plots and in leafy, tree-lined roads. However, the report also identified some residential estates that are bland and lack identity and some commercial areas that need significant enhancement to help them achieve their potential.

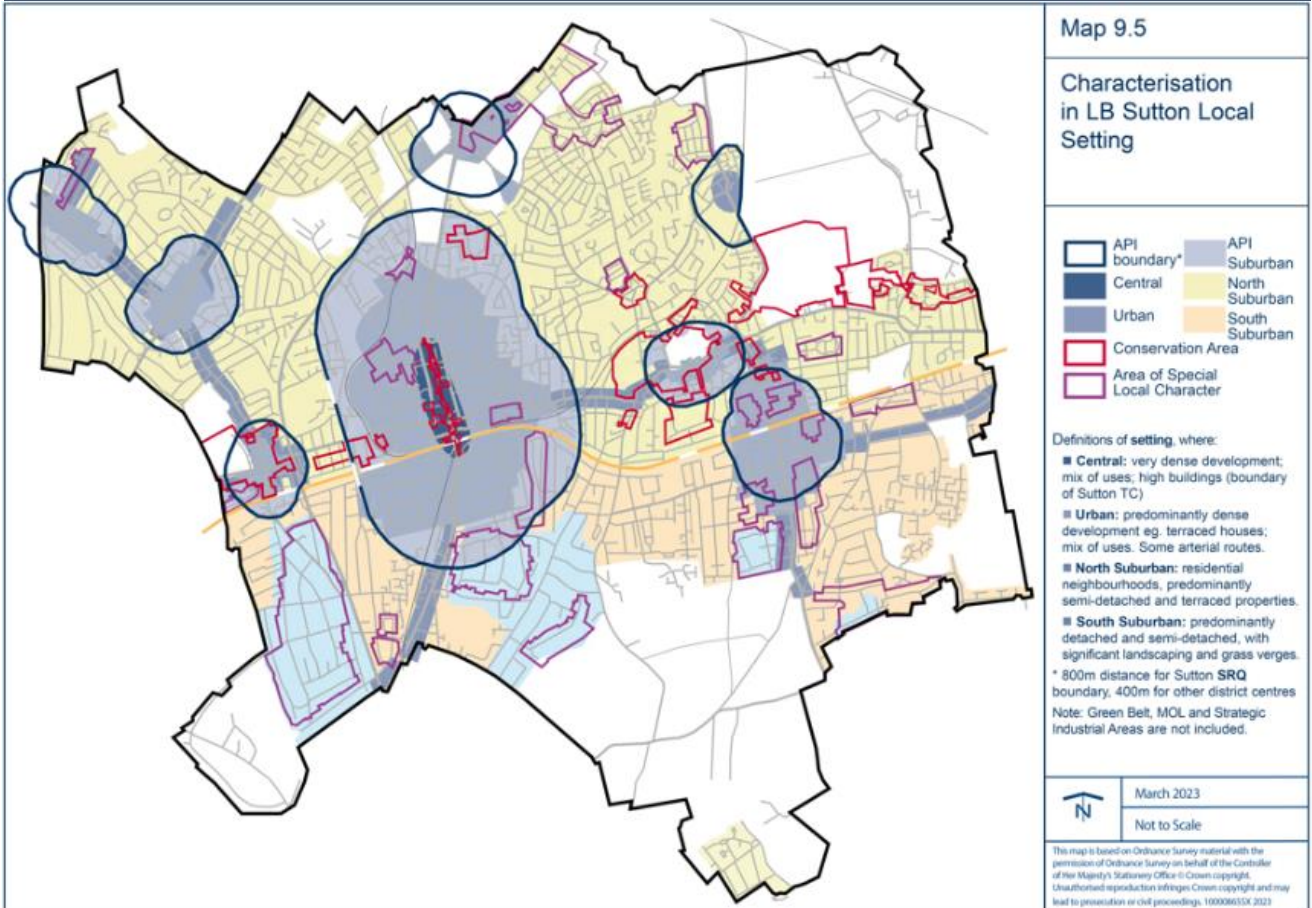
Maps 9.4 to 9.7 illustrate the main outputs of the updated Character Study at the Borough-wide level

Map 9.4 Borough Character Study 2023 - Townscape Character Map

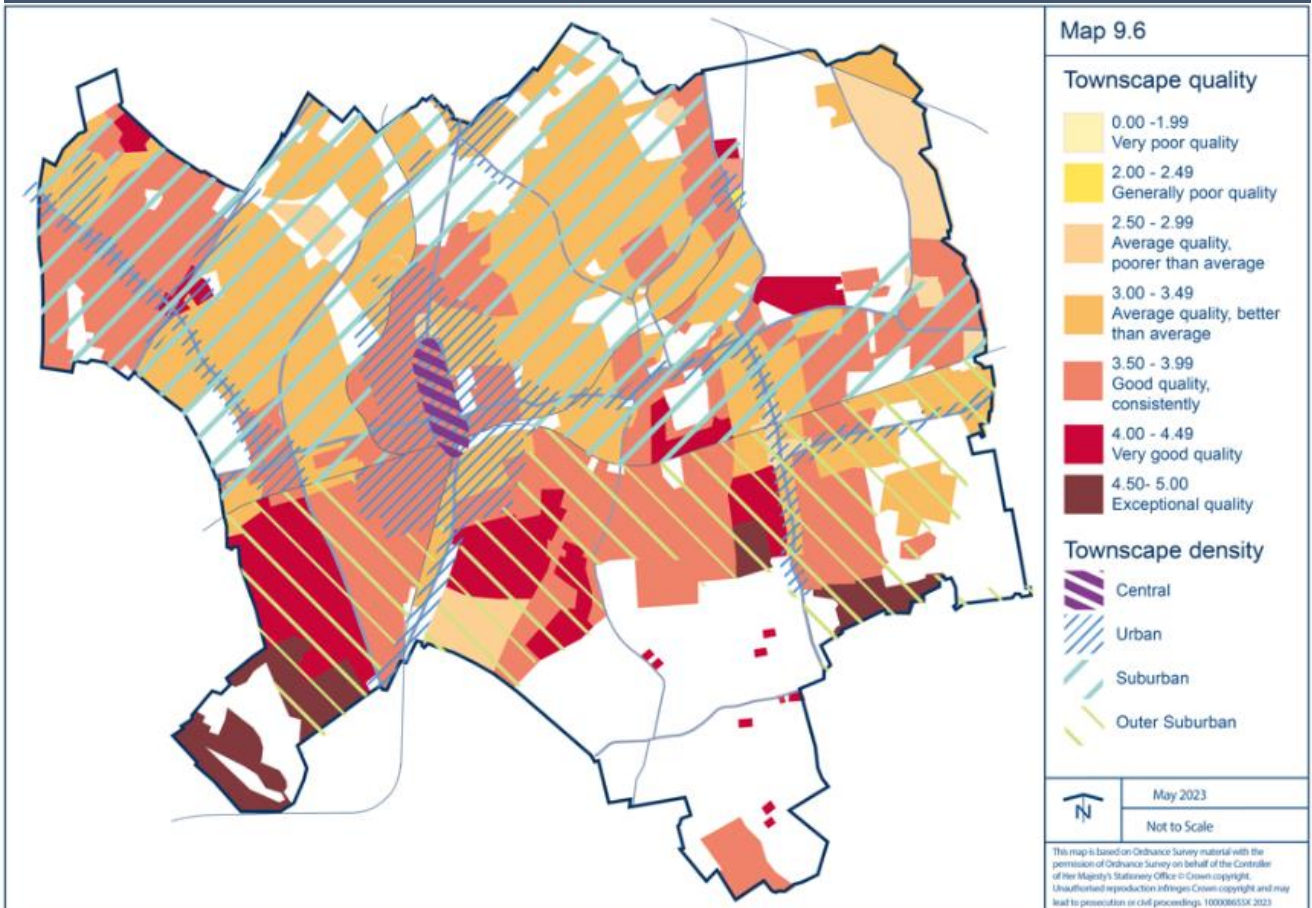


¹¹¹ Understanding Sutton's Local Distinctiveness: Characterisation Report of Studies' (LBS, November 2008)

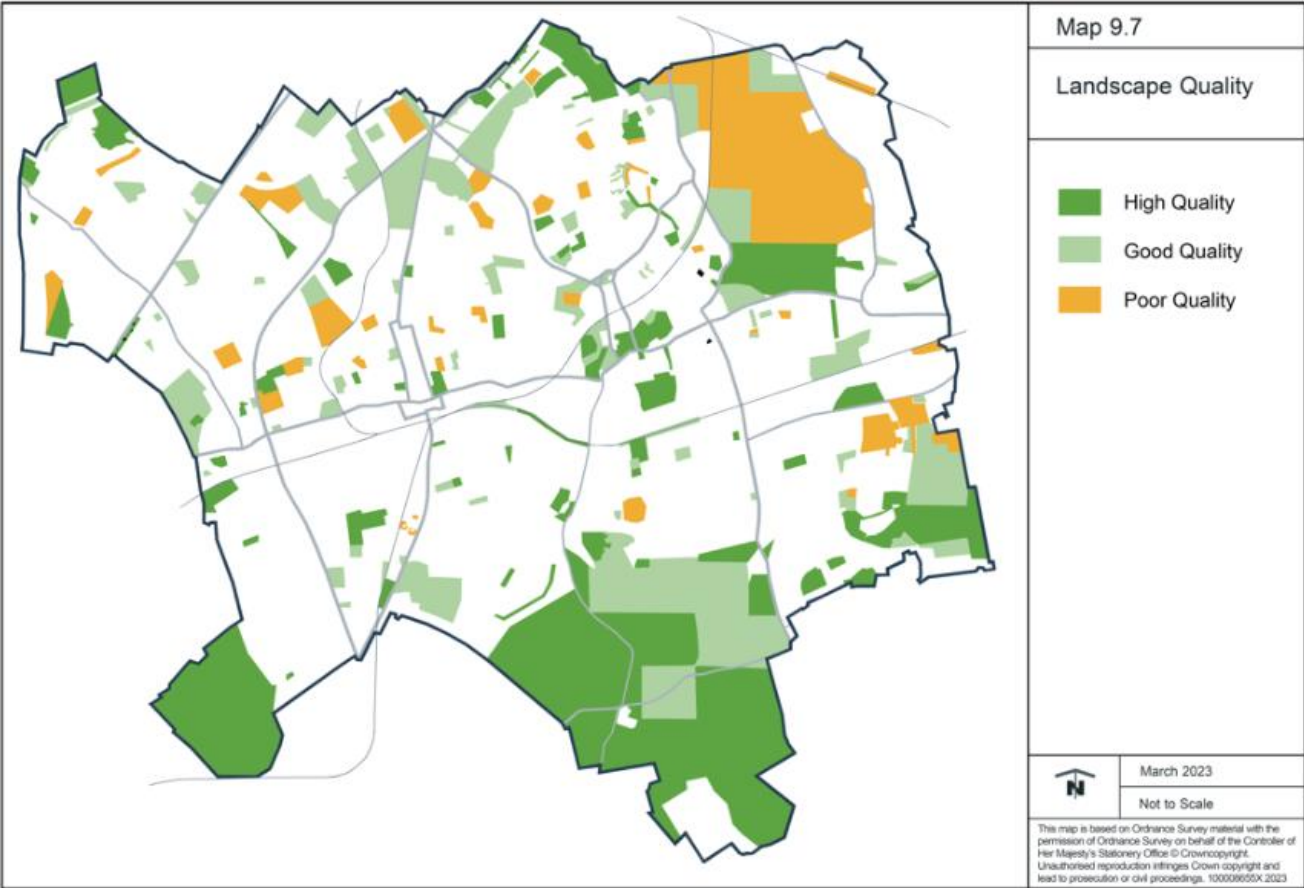
Map 9.5: Borough Character Study 2023 - Local Settings



Map 9.6: Borough Character Study 2023 – Townscape quality and density



Map 9.7 Borough Character Study 2023 – Landscape quality



AMR Headlines for Built and Historic Environment

CONSERVATION AREAS

- There are 15 Conservation Areas within the borough which have been designated between 1968 and 2011. Some Conservation Area boundaries have been subject to later revisions, the latest taking place in 2021 for Beddington Park and Church Lane.
- The council has adopted character appraisals and management plans for the Sutton Garden Suburb (2006/2008), Wallington Green (2007), Carshalton Village (2019), Sutton Town Centre (2019), Cheam Village (2021), Wrythe Green (2021), Beddington Park (2021), Carew Manor (2021) and Church Lane (2021) Conservation Areas. The council has also approved a character appraisal for Beddington Village (2018).

AREAS OF SPECIAL LOCAL CHARACTER

- 24 Areas of Special Local Character (ASLCs) have been designated by the council since 1988. This includes two new ASLCs since the adoption of the Local Plan - for the Sutton Farm Estate (October 2019) and Halmead Farm Estate (March 2021). The council has approved four character appraisals for use as material consideration when considering planning applications for Burton Estates (2017), Sutton Farm Estate (2019), the Park Hill Area (2020) and Halmead Farm Estate (2021) ASLCs, all of which have been resident-led.

LISTED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

- There are currently 210 statutory listed buildings or structures (Grade I, Grade II* or Grade II) within the borough.
- There are six listed buildings and structures on the Heritage at Risk Register: the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Churchyard walls on Church Road, the Orangery Wall at Beddington Place, The Garden Walls at Beddington Place, the Boundary wall to Beddington Place along Church Lane and the Grotto in Carshalton Park.
- 104 locally listed buildings were designated in the Sutton Local Plan (2018), four entries have now been designated as nationally listed buildings including the Milestone on Rosehill (local list entry LL92) in June 2021.

OTHER HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS

- There are five historic parks and gardens, 21 Archaeological Priority Areas and six Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Borough.

UPDATED BOROUGH CHARACTER STUDY

- An updated Character Study of the Borough has been prepared during 2022-23 as part of the evidence gathering stage of the current Local Plan review in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of the diversity, quality and sensitivity to change of the borough's townscape and landscape, including its suburban residential heartlands. This updates the previous Characterisation Assessment of the borough prepared in 2008

Section 10: Climate Change, Flooding and Pollution



Local Plan Objectives and Policies

10.1 Local Plan Objectives for Climate Change, Flooding and Pollution

Local Plan Objectives	Reference
Strategic Objective 4: To achieve the highest design and environmental standards possible and to future proof buildings in terms of a changing climate.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 18: To enhance the quality of the River Wandle and increase its benefits for people and wildlife.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 19: To protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 20: To reduce flood risk to and from new development.	Local Plan, Page 14
Strategic Objective 21: To cut pollution and address the causes and impacts of climate change by promoting low carbon and environmentally sustainable developments.	Local Plan, Page 14

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

10.2 Local Plan Policies for Climate Change, Flooding and Pollution¹¹²

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 31 Carbon and Energy	Local Plan, Page 103
Policy 32 Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage	Local Plan, Page 107
Policy 33 Climate Change Adaptation	Local Plan, Page 113
Policy 34 Environmental Protection	Local Plan, Page 118

Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018

Climate Change Mitigation

10.3 Climate Trends

UK Climate Trends for 2021
<p>The 8th annual State of the UK Climate 2021 Report¹¹³ (published on 28 July 2022) concluded that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> overall, UK temperature and sunshine for 2021 were near average and rainfall slightly below. the UK's climate is changing, with recent decades warmer, wetter and sunnier than the 20th century. the UK has warmed at a broadly consistent but slightly higher rate than the observed change in global mean temperature. <p>Land temperature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 was 0.1°C warmer than the 1991–2020 average, and 18th warmest in the UK series from 1884. It was warmer than all but one year in this series prior to 1990. Winter and spring were colder than the 1991–2020 average. However, 2021 included the UK's ninth warmest summer and equal-third warmest autumn on record in series from 1884. All of the top ten warmest years for the UK in the series from 1884 have occurred this century.

¹¹² the Local Plan Monitoring Framework is set out in Table 3 of Sutton's Local Plan (February 2018)

¹¹³ the Met Office's Annual State of the UK Climate Report provides an up-to-date assessment of UK climate trends, variations and extremes based on the latest available climate quality observational datasets – see <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/about/state-of-climate>

- The most recent decade (2012–2021) has been on average 0.2°C warmer than the 1991–2020 average and 1.0°C warmer than 1961–1990.
- The 21st century so far has been warmer than any period of equivalent length from the last three centuries as shown by the Central England temperature series.

Precipitation

- 2021 rainfall was 95% of the 1991–2020 average and 102% of the 1961–1990 average.
- 2021 included the UK's fifth driest April and second wettest May in monthly series from 1836.
- Five of the ten wettest years for the UK in a series from 1836 have occurred this century.
- Since 2009, the UK has had its wettest February, April, June, November and December on record in monthly series from 1836—five of 12 months—as well as its wettest winter.
- The most recent decade (2012–2021) has been on average 2% wetter than 1991–2020 and 10% wetter than 1961–1990 for the UK overall.
- For the most recent decade (2012–2021) UK summers have been on average 6% wetter than 1991–2020 and 15% wetter than 1961–1990. UK winters have been 10%/26% wetter.

Sea-level rise

- The rate of sea-level rise in the UK is increasing, with selected locations recording a range from 3.0 ± 0.9 to 5.2 ± 0.9 mm·year⁻¹ over the past 30 years when corrected for vertical land movement, compared to the 1.5 ± 0.1 mm·year⁻¹ since 1900s.
- For the 20th century the rate of sea-level rise around the UK is close to the estimate of the global sea-level rise.
- Storm surges of over 1.5 m were seen during Storm Arwen

Source: 8th Annual State of the UK Climate Report (Met Office, July 2022)

10.4 Future Climate Projections

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Reports

According to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2023), human activities, principally through emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperatures reaching 1.1°C above the 1850-1900 average from 2011-2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase. In 2019, atmospheric CO₂ concentrations (410 parts per million) were higher than at any time in at least 2 million years.

Human-caused climate change continues to drive an increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events across the globe, such as heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and storm events. Climate change is also affecting food and water security for millions of people and causing widespread and irreversible damage to ecosystems, wildlife habitats and species;

The Sixth Assessment Report concludes that:

- the current decade represents the last chance to implement effective climate policies that are sufficient to meet the global challenges of climate change.
- 1.5°C of warming could be exceeded by 2030, 10 years earlier than anticipated by the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report.
- limiting the rise in average global temperatures to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement's most ambitious goal will still lead to serious and sometimes irreversible consequences for centuries.
- limiting warming to 1.5 °C is possible, but would require emissions to be cut 50% by the year 2030 and 100% by 2050.
- limiting the rise in average global temperatures to 2.0°C would still require the commitment of effective, ambitious, and coordinated climate policies in terms of restricting the use of fossil fuels, especially during this decade
- humanity has emitted 2,560 billion equivalent tons of CO₂ since 1750, and we only have a budget of 500 more if we want to limit warming to 1.5°C.
- the two main outcomes from the COP26 conference in November 2021 were the signing of the Glasgow Climate Pact and agreeing the Paris Rulebook. While these set out a number of resolutions setting out what needs to be done to tackle climate change, it did not identify what each country must do and is not legally binding.

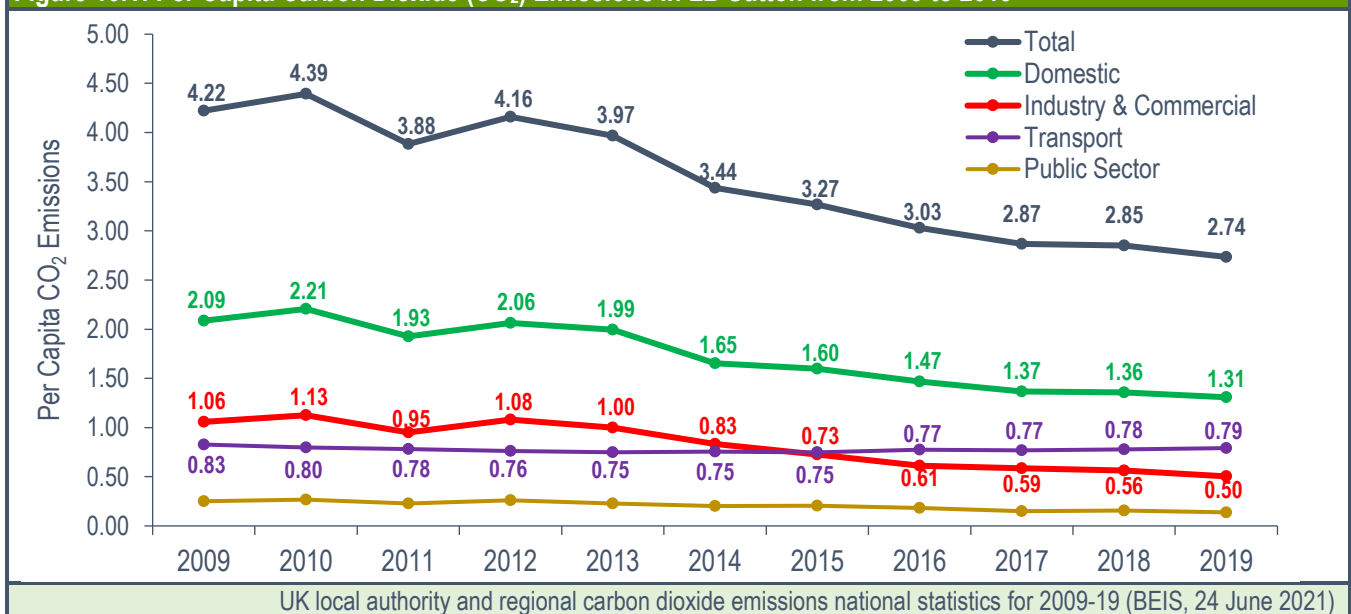
UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18)

The latest UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18)¹¹⁴, published by the Met Office in November 2018, indicate that:

- by 2070, in the high emission scenario¹¹⁵, average warming across the UK is projected to range from 0.9 °C to 5.4 °C in summer, and from 0.7 °C to 4.2 °C in winter.
- hot summers are expected to become more common. In the recent past (1981-2000) the chance of seeing a summer as hot as 2018 was low (<10%). The chance has already increased due to climate change and is now between 10-20%. With future warming, hot summers by mid-century could become even more common (~50%).
- human induced climate change has made the 2018 record-breaking UK summer temperatures about 30 times more likely than it would be naturally.
- by 2070, in the high emission scenario, average changes in rainfall patterns across the UK are projected to range from -47% to +2% in summer, and between -1% to +35% in winter.
- by the end of the century, sea levels are projected to rise by between 0.53 m and 1.15 m in the high emission scenario.

Change in Climate (relative to the 1981-2000 average)	UKCP18 Emissions Scenarios for London 2050-2069		
	Low Emissions	Medium Emissions	High Emissions
TEMPERATURE			
Increase in mean annual temperature (°C)	+ 1.4 °C	+ 1.7 °C	+ 1.6 °C
Increase in mean winter temperature (°C)	+ 1.2 °C	+ 1.5 °C	+ 1.4 °C
Increase mean summer temperature (°C)	+1.8 °C	+ 2.2 °C	+ 2.1°C
RAINFALL			
Increase in mean winter precipitation (%)	+ 8%	+ 8%	+ 8%
Increase mean summer precipitation (%)	- 15 %	- 15 %	- 17%

Source: UK Climate Impacts Programme Projections (UKCP18)

10.5 Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emissions in LB Sutton**Figure 10.1: Per Capita Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions in LB Sutton from 2009 to 2019**

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Per capita CO ₂ emissions (tonnes/person)	4.21	4.39	3.88	4.16	3.97	3.44	3.27	3.03	2.87	2.85	2.74

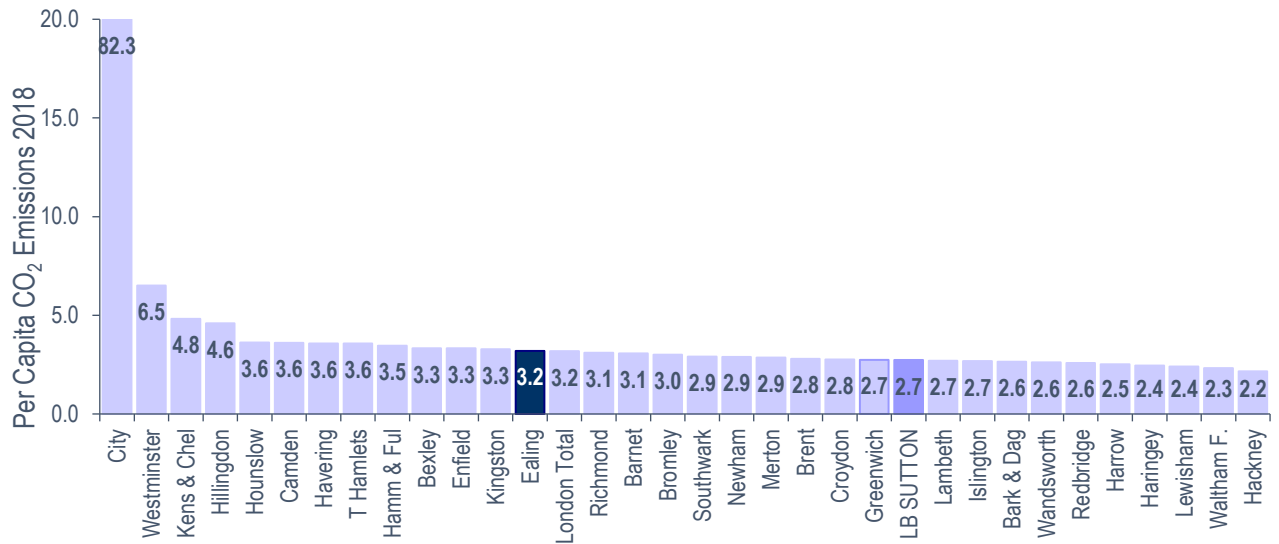
UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics for 2005-18 (BEIS, June 2019)¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ UKCP18 data is available from the Centre for Environmental Data Analysis (CEDA) website at <https://www.ceda.ac.uk/>

¹¹⁵ UKCP18 projections provide local low, central and high changes across the UK, corresponding to 10%, 50% and 90% probability levels. These local values can be averaged over the UK to give a range of average precipitation changes between the 10% and 90% probability levels

¹¹⁶ national statistics on CO₂ emissions at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>

Figure 10.2: Per Capita Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions for London Boroughs 2019



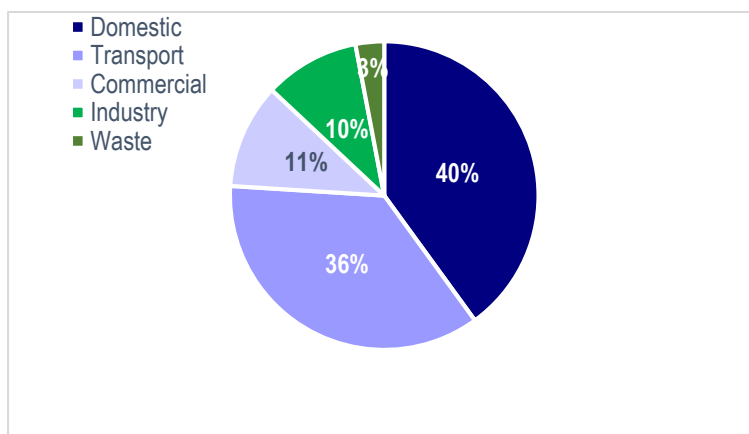
UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics for 2008-18 (BEIS, 24 June 2021)

Review of Borough Carbon Emissions 2023

The Net Zero Carbon Roadmap prepared by Your Carbon Strategy Ltd on behalf of LB Sutton in 2023 identified that:

- the London Borough of Sutton as a whole currently emits 619 kt CO₂e per annum, across all sectors;
- total Borough carbon emissions have fallen by 39% since 2000,
- total Borough carbon emissions are also projected to decrease by 65% by 2050 (on 2000 emissions levels).
- Of remaining emissions in 2050, 73% can be mitigated by widely-available, commercially-tested low-carbon interventions.
- total Borough carbon emissions per capita (3 t CO₂e) are currently slightly lower than the Greater London average (3.2 t).
- under a business-as-usual scenario, it is projected that between 2000 and 2050, Sutton’s emissions will have fallen by 65%.
- These figures currently don’t account for consumption-based emissions, i.e.. those associated with the goods and services

Figure 4.xx Borough greenhouse gas emissions in kt CO₂eq in 2022



10.6 Carbon reductions delivered in new-build residential developments completed in 2021-22

Number completed in 2021-22	Met CO ₂ reduction target in force when application determined (19% or 35% compared to Part L 2013)	Met 35% CO ₂ reduction target set out in Local Plan Policy 31	Met previous 19% CO ₂ reduction target	Average % CO ₂ reduction per scheme/ dwelling in 2021-22 (compared to Part L 2013)
NEW BUILD RESIDENTIAL SCHEMES COMPLETED IN 2021-22				
21 SCHEMES	18 out of 21 completed new-build residential schemes (85.7%)	10 out of 21 completed new-build residential schemes (47.6%)	20 out of 21 completed new-build residential schemes (95.2%)	Average 34.6% reduction per new-build scheme (33.3% in 2020-21)
NEW BUILD RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS COMPLETED IN 2021-22				
347 GROSS DWELLINGS	327 completed new-build dwellings (94.2%)	141 out of 347 completed new-build dwellings (40.6%)	326 out of 347 completed new-build dwellings (93.9%)	33.2% reduction per new-build dwelling (44.0% in 2020-21)
Estimated cumulative CO ₂ savings achieved by new-build schemes in 2021-22			TOTAL CO ₂ saving: 204.7 tonnes per annum (tpa) (Average CO ₂ saving per dwelling: 0.59 tpa)	

10.7 Carbon offsetting and achieving net 'zero carbon'

Progress on carbon offsetting as of July 2023

The requirement for all major residential developments to deliver net 'zero carbon' standards through carbon offsetting was introduced from 1 October 2016 through Policy 5.2 of the London Plan 2016. The zero carbon target and carbon-offsetting requirement was subsequently carried forward in Policy 31 of the Sutton Local Plan adopted in 2018 and in Policy SI 2 of the New London Plan 2021. Further local guidance on how the carbon offsetting is intended to operate within the borough is set out in the council's Technical Guidance Note¹¹⁸ on 'Building a Sustainable Sutton' introduced in June 2018.

Major proposals must firstly seek to minimise on-site CO₂ emissions by at least 35% compared to Part L of the Building Regulations¹¹⁹ through the use of the Mayor's updated energy hierarchy (1) be lean (2) be clean (3) be green; and (4) be seen: monitor and report on performance. Remaining emissions must then be offset (to 100%) through a financial contribution to a local carbon offset fund secured through a Section 106 agreement or unilateral undertaking. The introduction of the New London Plan in March 2021 extended the zero carbon and offsetting requirement to major commercial developments, set a new emissions baseline equal to the target emission rate (TER) for Part L 2021 compliance and raised the Mayor's carbon price from £60 per tonne over 30 years to £95. As of April 2023, **a total of £126,186.14 of carbon offset funding is available to spend** from four major residential developments which have commenced on site and a further £3,694.33 of carbon offset funding is due. A total of £744,311.40 could potentially be secured in future from major residential developments which have yet to commence (offsetting 316.5 tonnes of CO₂ per annum)

This will be used to deliver the zero carbon target in Local Plan Policy 31 by offsetting 131.2 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per annum).

¹¹⁷ for the purposes of this table, 'new-build' dwellings include residential extensions involving the creation of at least one self-contained dwelling

¹¹⁸ the Technical Guidance Note is available at <https://moderngov.sutton.gov.uk/documents/s59852/9%20Local%20Plan%20Technical%20Guidance%20Note%20-%20Appendix%20A.pdf>

¹¹⁹ the Mayor's Draft Energy Assessment Guidance (GLA, March 2020) recommends that this percentage reduction should be based on the updated carbon factors in SAP 10.0 to account for the decarbonisation of the national grid since 2013

Ref.	Site Address	Units	Granted	Commenced	On-site CO ₂ saving (tpa)	CO ₂ to be offset (tonnes per annum)	Contribution (£)	Offset included in s106?
MAJOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS GRANTED SINCE 2016 WHICH HAVE COMMENCED AS OF APRIL 2023 AND FOR WHICH A CARBON OFFSET CONTRIBUTION HAS BEEN SECURED AND IS AVAILABLE TO SPEND								
DM2019/02149	12 Grange Road Sutton SM2 6RS	10	23 Oct 2020	15 March 2023	50% (5.43 tonnes pa)	5.43 tonnes	£14,115.60	YES
DM2019/00904	3-9 Carshalton Road, Sutton SM1 4LE	10	10 Sept 2019	22 March 2022	35.38% (3.4 tonnes pa)	4.1 tonnes	£7,388.67	YES
DM2020/00570	10-12 Cheam Road, Sutton SM1 1SR	25	18 May 2021	14 April 2023	75% (resi. only) 33.0 tonnes pa)	11.0 tonnes	£23,708.43	YES
DM2021/02331	8-25 Beech Tree Place And 29-35 West Street Sutton	92	24 June 2022	26 Sept 2022	65% (52.7 tonnes pa)	28.4 tonnes	£80,973.44	YES

Current position as of April 2023:

£126,186.14 of carbon offset funding is available to spend as of July 2023 for four major residential developments which have commenced on site. This funding will be used to deliver the zero carbon target in Local Plan Policy 31 by offsetting 39.4 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per annum

Ref.	Site Address	Units	Granted	Commenced	On-site CO ₂ saving (tpa)	CO ₂ to be offset (tonnes per annum)	Contribution (£)	Offset included in s106?
MAJOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS GRANTED SINCE 2016 WHICH HAVE COMMENCED AS OF APRIL 2023 AND FOR WHICH A CARBON OFFSET CONTRIBUTION IS DUE								
DM2019/00904	3-9 Carshalton Road, Sutton SM1 4LE	10	10 Sept 2019	22 March 2022	35.38% (3.4 tonnes pa)	2.1 tonnes	£3,694.33	YES

Current position as of April 2023:

£3,694.33 of carbon offset funding is currently due from the development at 3-9 Carshalton Road, Sutton. This funding will be used to deliver the zero carbon target in Local Plan Policy 31 by offsetting 2.1 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per annum

Ref.	Site Address	Units	Granted	Commenced	On-site CO ₂ saving (tpa)	CO ₂ to be offset (tonnes per annum)	Potential Contribution (£)	Offset included in s106?
MAJOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS GRANTED SINCE 2016 WHICH HAVE YET TO COMMENCE AS OF APRIL 2023 BUT FOR WHICH A CARBON OFFSET CONTRIBUTION IS INCLUDED AS PART OF A LEGAL AGREEMENT (POTENTIAL)								
DM2018/02165	102-104 Rose Hill, Sutton SM1	14	22 May 2020	2 Feb 2022	35% (4.9 t pa)	9.1 tonnes	£16,366	YES
DM2019/02148	71-75, Westmead Road, Sutton, SM1 4JF	35	02 July 2020	n/a	52.2% (23.6 tonnes)	21.6 tonnes	£38,862	YES
DM2020/00777	2 to 4, Prince Of Wales Road, Sutton, SM1 3PA	10	19 October 2020	n/a	37% (5.4 tonnes)	9.2 tonnes	£15,578	YES
DM2020/00532	The Prince Regent, 324 - 346, High Street, Sutton ¹²⁰	30	4 Nov 2020	15 March 2022	75.50% (27.7 tonnes pa)	9.0 tonnes	£16,200	YES
DM2020/00217	1-3 High Street, Sutton SM1 1DF	10	30 Nov 2020	3 April 2023	35.6% (4.8 tonnes pa)	8.6 tonnes	£15,480	YES
DM2019/01977	2 to 4, Lodge Place, Sutton, SM1	48	9 Aug 2021 ¹²¹	n/a	45.0% (30.9 tpa)	37.8 tonnes	£68,040	YES
DM2020/00754	Sutton Park House, 15 Carshalton Road SM1 4LD	149	30 Sept 2021	24 Oct 2022	55.5% (57.6 tonnes pa)	46.2 tonnes	£83,213	YES
DM2019/01309	St Nicholas House St Nicholas Road Sutton SM1 1EH	276	26 Oct 2021	n/a	41.6% (119.0 tonnes)	167.0 tonnes	£304,164	YES
DM2020/01062	North Side And Adjoining 1 To 12 Bishops Place Sutton	9	5 Nov 2021	n/a	37.1% (6.0 tonnes)	10.1 tonnes	£18,692	YES
DM2020/00476	Helena House 348 - 352 High Street Sutton SM1 1PX	41	19 Nov 2021 ¹²²	n/a	42.7% (30.6 tonnes)	41.0 tonnes	£73,852	YES
DM2020/01573	R/o Times Square Shopping Centre High Stt Sutton SM1 1LF	113	30 Nov 2022	n/a	14.5 % (5.1 tonnes)	29.8 tonnes	£52,957	YES
DM2022/01214	The Pastures 80 Carshalton Road Banstead SM7 3DX	23 pitches	20 March 2023	31 March 2023	72.0%	4.9 tonnes	£14,081	YES
DM2020/00816	Copthall House (Bridge Rd Wing) Grove Road Sutton SM1 1DA	32	25 April 2023	May 2023 est	55.02%	14.33 tonnes	£25,826.15	YES
Summary: £744,311.40 could potentially be secured from major residential developments yet to commence (offsetting 408.63 tonnes of CO₂ per annum)								

¹²⁰ the Prince Regent development at 324 - 346, High Street, Sutton has commenced on site but the Council's Section 106 database does not indicate that the offset contribution of £16,200 has been paid to date

¹²¹ granted on Appeal re: APP/P5870/W/20/3261627

¹²² granted on Appeal ref: APP/P5870/W/20/3264318

Ref.	Site Address	Units	Granted	Status	On-site CO ₂ saving (tpa)	CO ₂ to be offset (tonnes per annum)	Potential/ Actual Contribution (£)	Offset included in s106?
MAJOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS GRANTED SINCE 2016 WHICH HAVE COMMENCED AS OF APRIL 2023 AND FOR WHICH NO CARBON OFFSET CONTRIBUTION HAS BEEN SECURED (granted after 1 October 2016)								
B2016/74369	South Side of Station Road, Cheam SM2 6BG	18	16 Dec 2016	Completed 2018-19	45.0% (12.5 tonnes)	15.2 tonnes	£27,360	NO
D2016/74658	21 Bond Gardens, SM6 7LW	23	5 Oct 2016	Completed 2018-19	22.5% (5.6 tonnes)	19.4 tonnes	£34,920	NO
B2017/77724	11 Devonshire Road, SM2 5HQ	10	2 Nov 2017	Completed 2018-19	14.1% (2.3 tonnes)	14.1 tonnes	£25,380	NO
C2016/75186	Part of 2 nd and new 3 rd floor, Mill Green Road CR4 4HT	41	12 Dec 2016	Completed 2019-20	39.0% (18.2 tonnes)	28.5 tonnes	£51,300	NO
DM2019/00191	37 Cedar Road SM2 5DG	13	6 June 2019*	Completed 2019-20	35.0% (7.0 tonnes)	13.0 tonnes	£23,400	NO
B2016/73749	Thatched House Hotel, 135-139 Cheam Road SM1 2BN	30	12 May 2017	Completed 2019-20	19.0% (7.0 tonnes)	30.0 tonnes	£54,000	NO
D2016/73711	Marston Court, part of 98 – 106 Manor Rd, Wallington SM6 0DW	20	3 Oct 2016	Completed 2020-21	40.1% (13.3 tonnes)	20.0 tonnes	£36,000	NO
D2017/77354	Rear of 37 Stafford Road, Wallington SM6 9AP	12	23 May 2018*	Completed	19.8% (2.5 tonnes)	10.0 tonnes	£18,000	NO
A2015/72349	Haredon House, 810 London Road SM3 9BJ	65	11 Jan 2017	Completed	35% (19.2 tonnes)	35.9 tonnes	£68,130	NO
B2017/77476	24-34 Sutton Court Road, Sutton SM1 4SY	165	7 Dec 2018*	Completed	36.5% (53.0 tonnes)	92.2 tonnes	£165,960	NO
D2018/78694	Wallington Public Hall RO Stafford Road, Wallington SM6 9AQ	31	15 Oct 2018*	Completed	36.4% (15.3 tonnes)	26.8 tonnes	£48,240	NO
DM2018/02115	31 Ewell Road SM3 8AP	15	31 March 2020	Completed	35.4% (15.3 tonnes)	11.7 tonnes	£21,096	NO
DM2019/01411	Garage Block, Assembly Walk SM5 1JH	10	11 Dec 2019	Completed	53.0% (16.1 tonnes)	14.3 tonnes	£16,920	NO
DM2019/01771	Norman House, 70, Cheam Road, Sutton, S1 2SU	35	21 April 2020	Completed	39.83% (6.5 tonnes)	9.8 tonnes	£17,640	NO
Summary:								
340.9 tonnes of CO₂ per annum have NOT been offset and £608,346 of carbon offset funding has NOT been secured from major residential developments which have commenced within the borough since 2016								

10.8 Carbon reductions delivered by major non-residential developments 2020-21

Major non-residential developments completed in 2020-21	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) reduction		BREEAM Rating
	Met Local Plan target Policy 31: 35% reduction in CO ₂ compared to Part L 2013	Average % CO ₂ reduction per development	Met Local Plan Policy 31 target: Achieve BREEAM 'Excellent'
2	1 out of 2 (50.0%)	27.0% per scheme	1 out of 2 (50.0%)

10.9 Carbon performance and BREEAM¹²³ rating of major residential non-residential developments completed in 2020-21

Ref.	Completed Development	Site Address	Floor-space (m ²)	Carbon Performance	35% CO ₂ Reduction Target	BREEAM 'Excellent' Target
DM2018/00913	Demolition of existing gas holder and ancillary buildings and erection of self-storage warehouse building (Class B8) with associated parking, access works and landscaping.	Gas Works, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton, SM5 2RN	1,393 m ² (B8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35.0% REDUCTION IN ON-SITE CO₂ EMISSIONS COMPARED TO PART L2A 2013 (8.3 tpa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Step 1: Be Lean: 0% (0 tpa); - Step 2: Be Clean: 0% (0 tpa) - Step 3: Be Green: 35% (8.3 tpa) • Renewable technology: solar PV (5 kWp) • BREEAM 'Excellent' • Note: since this development has virtually no space heating requirements the above savings are calculated against an adjusted Part L2A baseline. 	✓	✓
DM2019/01887	Change of use from A1 (Retail) to B1 (Offices) at ground floor level and mezzanine level	South Point, Sutton Court Road, SM1 4TY	1,010 m ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25.9% REDUCTION IN ON-SITE CO₂ EMISSIONS COMPARED TO PART L2A 2010 (191.7 tpa) (equivalent to a 19.0% reduction on Part L2A 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Step 1: Be Lean: 0% (16.4 tpa); - Step 2: Be Clean: 0% (156.5 tpa) - Step 3: Be Green: 35% (18.8 tpa) • energy supply for space heating and hot water: site-wide combined heat and power (CHP) 355 kWth; • Renewable technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs) - roof mounted solar PV (200 m²) • BREEAM rating 'Very Good' 	X Energy strategy approved in 2015 prior to introduction of 35% target)	✓

¹²³ Policy 31 of the Sutton Local Plan 2018 requires all major non-residential developments (over 1,000 m² gross floorspace) to achieve an 'Excellent' rating under the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM New Construction 2018)

10.10 Progress towards LBS Climate Emergency Plan Objectives under 'Achieving Net Zero Carbon' as of April 2023

Energy use in the council estate

- in 2021-22, the Council commissioned its contractor Mitie Energy Ltd to undertake a review of the 10 highest energy consuming corporate properties as the basis of an application to the Government's Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS). Nine Council properties were surveyed to identify retrofit technologies for carbon savings. A successful application was made to the PSDS (January 2023) for Sutton Youth Centre and a submitted contract is being analysed;
- the corporate and commercial estate continue to have sustainability surveys undertaken and further survey reports will support further applications for funding;
- the introduction of battery storage and electric vehicle charging points at Civic Offices was explored further in 2022. A business case for extra funding for EV charging stations at Civic Offices and The Inclusion Centre is currently being produced.
- the Council's contractor Mitie Ltd is committed to switching to electric vehicles by the end of 2023.

Pathway to net zero

- initial 'net zero' pathway work has been undertaken by consultants and shared with officers and the Council's Environment Strategy Board. Further work is underway and a final report due in 2023-24.
- all policies now need to undertake a climate impact assessment prior to Committee.

Sutton Decentralised Energy Network (SDEN)

- Sutton Decentralised Energy Network (SDEN) is a district heating scheme which uses waste heat from the Beddington Energy Recovery Facility to power homes in the borough. It currently serves the New Mill Quarter development in Hackbridge (formerly the Felnex industrial estate);
- connection surveys of existing buildings are underway to establish potential heat loads and options for expanding the network. A tender launch is imminent for a heat connection to the Clarion Lavenders development for 348 properties with a projected 'heat on' target date of March 2024.

Sutton Housing Partnership (SHP)

- work continues on improving the SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of the Council housing stock through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital programme. The £1.75m Social Housing Development Fund (SHDF) 1) programme is on track to complete in June 2023 & SHDF 2 funding has now secured through collaborative bid which will see further properties retrofitted with similar measures.
- plans are being developed for low-carbon alternatives to individual gas boilers in new and existing homes, the focus for the programme for the coming year will continue to be 'fabric first', and deploying the resources available to deliver the 100% EPC C target (aspiring to EPC B) by 2030.

Housing - council new builds and regeneration

- planning permission was obtained for the council's first new build *PassivHaus* housing developments including at Gower House, 75 Woodcote Road (DM2023/00344) granted on 23 March 2023 and at 30-32 Beddington Lane DM2023/00084). granted on 16 February 2023.
- all Phase 2c social housing projects are to be *Passivhaus* accredited.

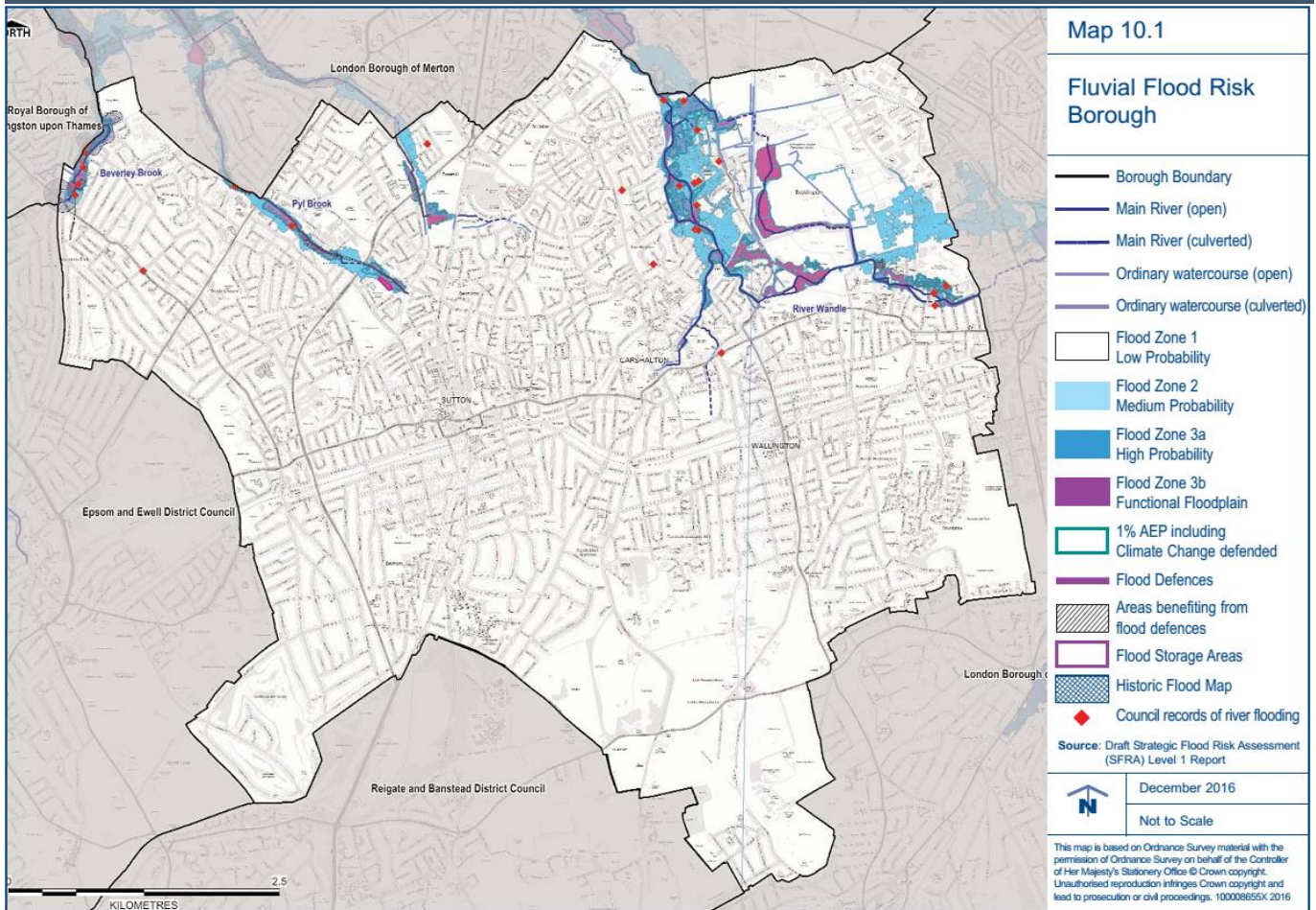
Fuel poverty and energy efficiency

- the Sutton Healthy Homes Project which prioritises vulnerable residents at risk of fuel poverty, ended at the end of March 2023. However the council has agreed to extend the contract by a further 24 months.
- HUG2 consortium bid led by the Greater Southeast Net Zero hub (GSENGH) for upgrade of low income, EPC D-G homes, heated electrically or by other non-gas means was successful. Funding from 2023-25.

Flood Risk

10.11 Fluvial (River) Flooding: Environment Agency Flood Zones

Map 10.1 Fluvial Flood Risk - Borough



10.12 Fluvial (River) Flooding: Dwellings at Risk

EA Flood Zone	Flood Risk	% of Borough	Number of Dwellings
Flood Zone 1 Low Risk	Less than 1 in a 1000 annual probability of flooding (<0.1%)	96.3%	76,352 dwellings (96.3%)
Flood Zone 2 Medium Risk	Between 1 in a 100 and 1 in a 1000 annual prob of flooding (1% - 0.1%)	2.4%	1,889 dwellings (2.4%)
Flood Zone 3a High Risk	More than 1 in a 100 annual probability of flooding (>1%)	1.0%	822 dwellings (1.0%)
Flood Zone 3b Functional Floodplain	More than 1 in 20 annual probability of flooding (>5% 'defended').	0.2%	198 dwellings (0.2%)

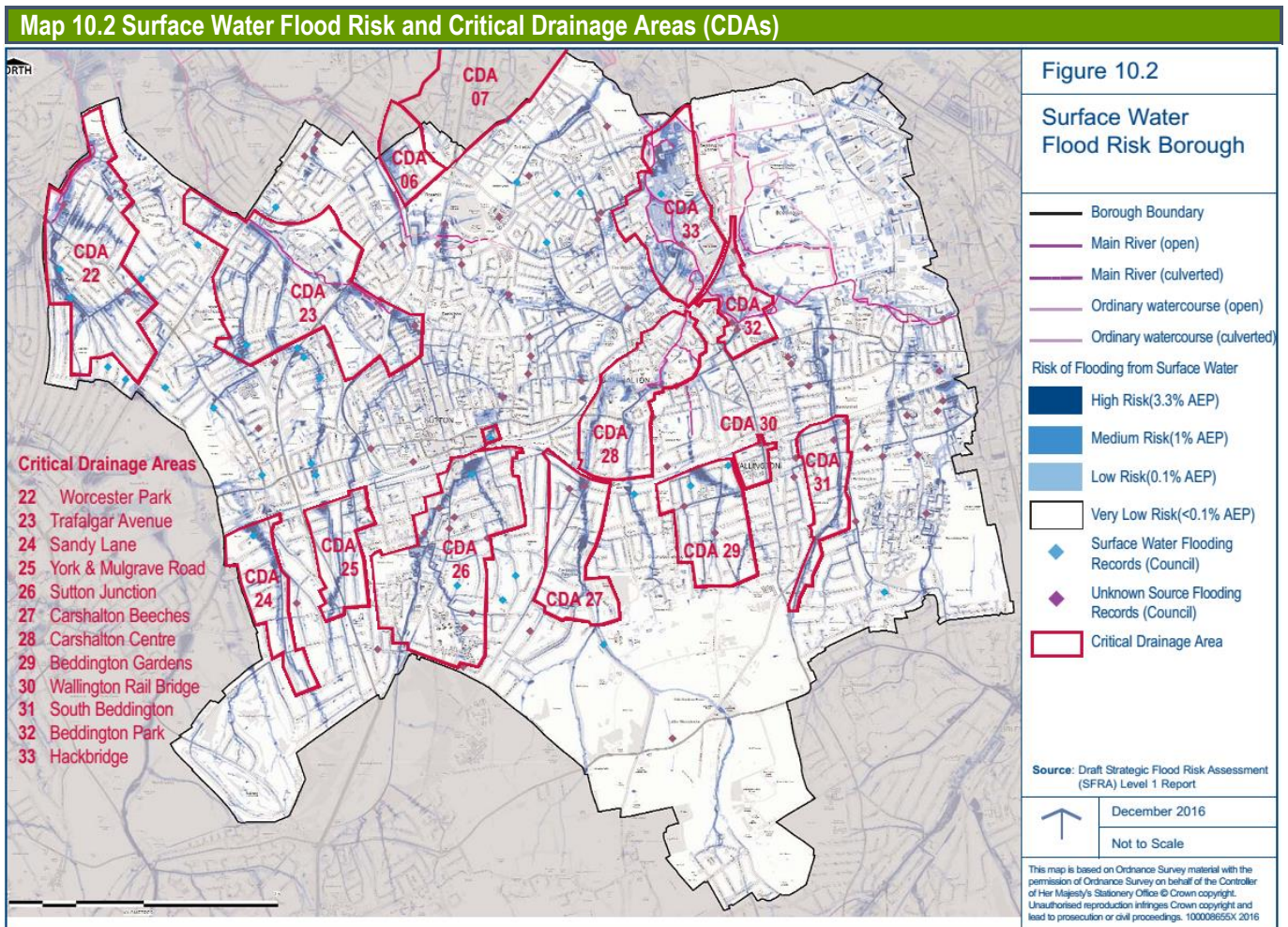
Sources: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1 Report for LB Sutton (AECOM, December 2015) and EA flood risk extents (undefended) taking account of revised modelling for the Wandle (Environment Agency, May 2015)

10.13 Fluvial (River) Flooding: Residential Completions in Flood Zones 2021-22

EA Flood Zone	Gross dwellings completed (excluding residential conversions)	Residential schemes completed (excluding residential conversions)	Against EA advice
Flood Zone 1 'Low Risk'	340 dwellings (53.6%)	35 developments (92.9%)	n/a
Flood Zone 2 'Medium Risk'	0	0	n/a
Flood Zone 3a 'High Risk'	212 dwellings ¹²⁴ (partly in FZ3a)	4 developments (xx%) (partly in FZ3a)	0
Flood Zone 3b Func. Floodplain	0	0	n/a
TOTAL	552 completed gross dwellings	39 completed developments	

Sources: GLA Planning London Database

10.14 Surface Water Flooding: Borough Flood Risk Map



¹²⁴ 139 of these 212 completed units were created as part of three office to residential 'Prior Approvals' and the remaining 73 units accounted for by care home units constructed as part of the New Mill Quarter development in n Hackbridge (C2016/73672)

10.15 Surface Water Flooding: Dwellings at Risk in the 1 in 100 year storm event

Risk Category	Surface Water Flood Risk	Number of Dwellings	Other Properties	Unclassified Properties
Very Low	Less than 1 in a 1000 annual probability (<1%)	65,800 (83.0%)	Not known	Not known
Low	Between 1 in 100 and 1 in a 1000 annual probability (1% - 0.1%)	8,923 (11.3%)	749	582
Medium	Between 1 in 30 and 1 in a 100 annual probability (3.3% - 1%)	2,920 (3.7%)	255	176
High	More than 1 in a 30 annual probability (>3.3%)	1,637 (2.1%)	121	108

Sources: Surface Water Management Plan Update – Table 2.1 (Metis consultants on behalf of LB Sutton, September 2019) and The Environment Agency's 'Updated Flood map for Surface Water (uFMfSW) (EA, December 2013)

10.16 Surface Water Flooding: Identification of new catchments and sub-catchments to replace former Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs)

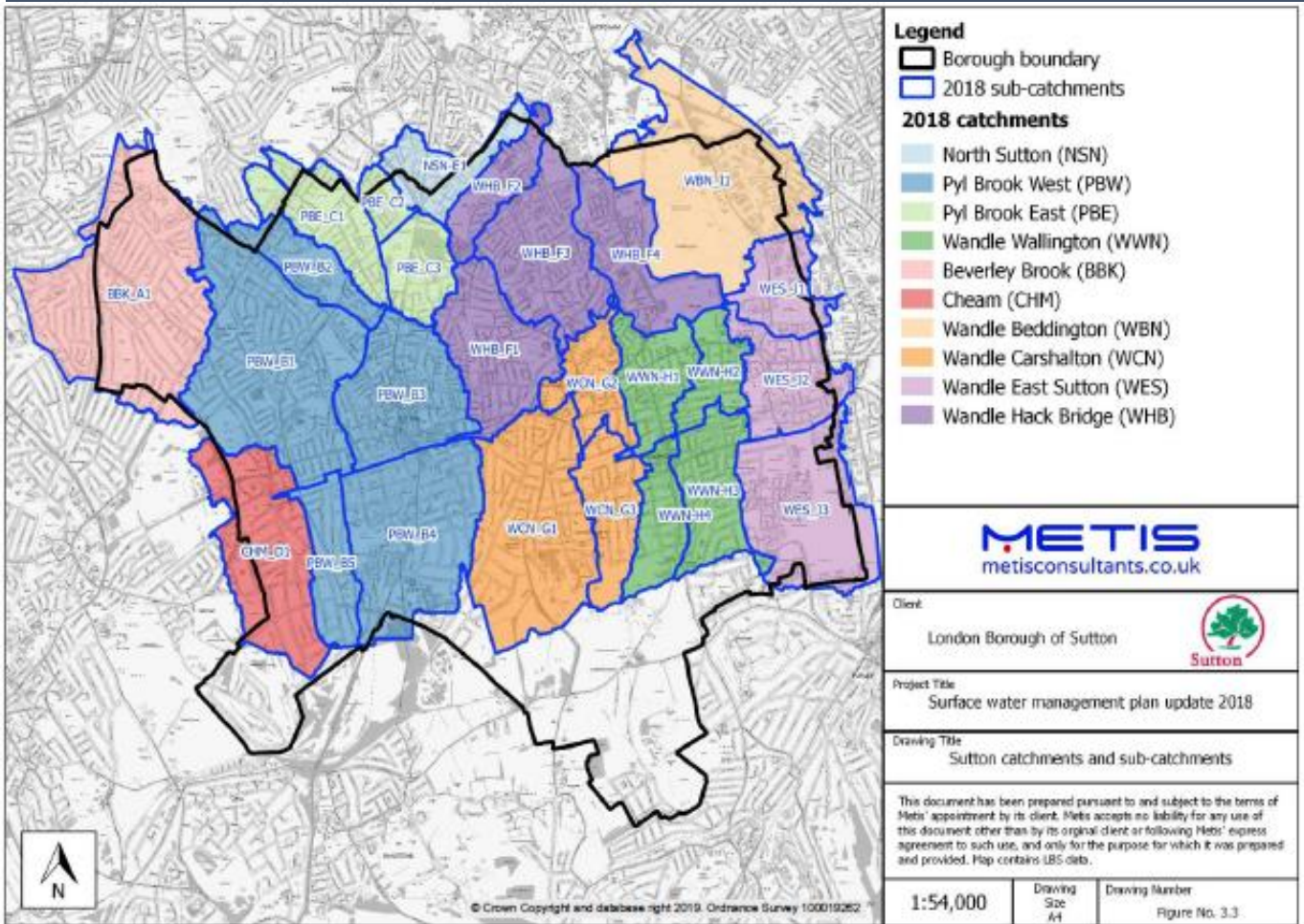
Sub-Catchments
National planning policy on flooding has become increasingly catchment focused over the past decade, particularly in relation to the management of surface water flooding. This catchment-based approach also better matches the Environment Agency's river basin approach used for the management of fluvial flood risk. For these reasons it has been decided to revise the borough's approach to management of flood risk through the delineation of hydrological / drainage catchments. These hydrological / drainage catchments are referred to as 'sub-catchments' and supersede the Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) identified in the Borough Surface Water Management Plan (SWMO) 2011. Each catchment area is made up of a series of sub-catchments, with boundaries representing distinct contributing areas within the wider hydrological catchment.

10.17 Surface Water Flooding: New catchments and sub-catchments

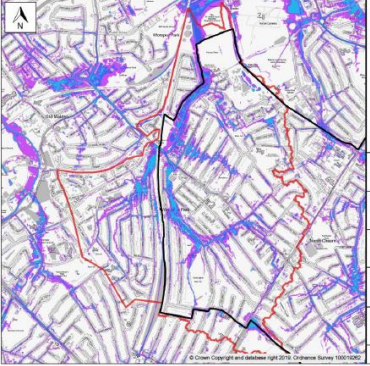
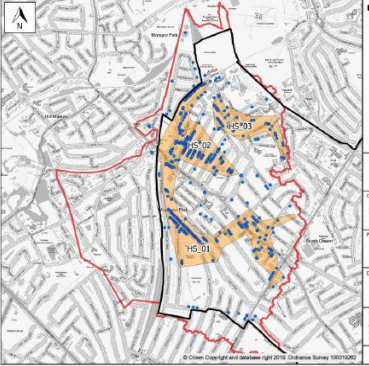
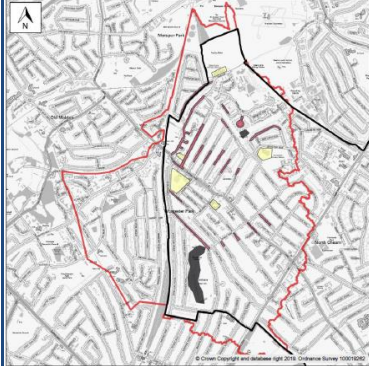
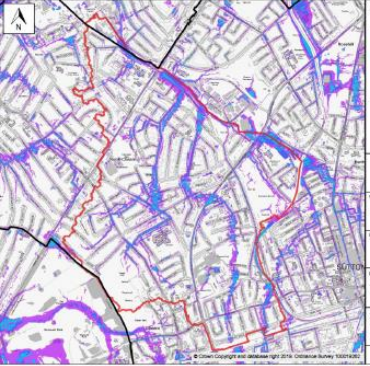
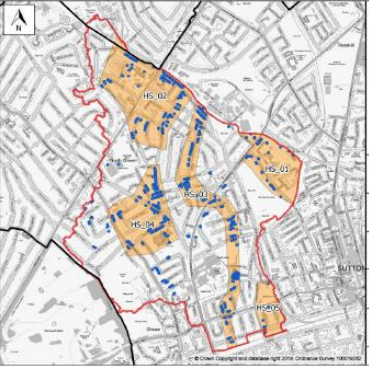

New Catchments (10)	New Sub-Catchments (25)
• Beverley Brook (BBK)	• A1 (one sub-catchment)
• Pyl Brook West (PBW)	• B1, B2, B3, B4 and B5 (five sub-catchments)
• Pyl Brook East (PBE)	• C1, C2 and C3 (three sub-catchments)
• Cheam (CHM)	• D1 (one sub-catchment)
• North Sutton (NSN)	• E1 (one sub-catchment)
• Wandle Hackbridge (WHB)	• F1, F2, F3 and F4 (four sub-catchments)
• Wandle Carshalton (WCN)	• G1, G2 and G3 (three sub-catchments)
• Wandle Wallington (WWN)	• H1, H2, H3 and H4 (four sub-catchments)
• Wandle Beddington (WBN)	• I1 (one sub-catchment)
• Wandle East Sutton (WES).	• J1, J2 and J3 (three sub-catchments)

Sources: Surface Water Management Plan Update – Table 2.1 (Metis consultants on behalf of LB Sutton, September 2019)

Map 10.3: New surface water ctachments and sub-catchments



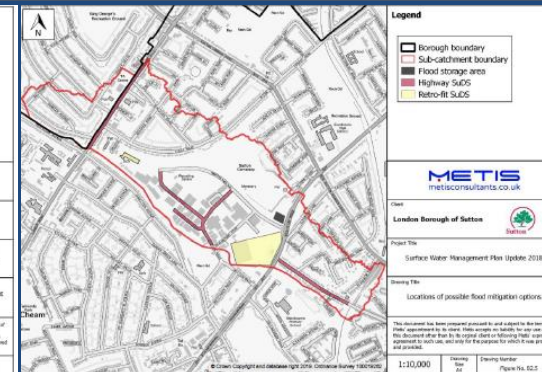
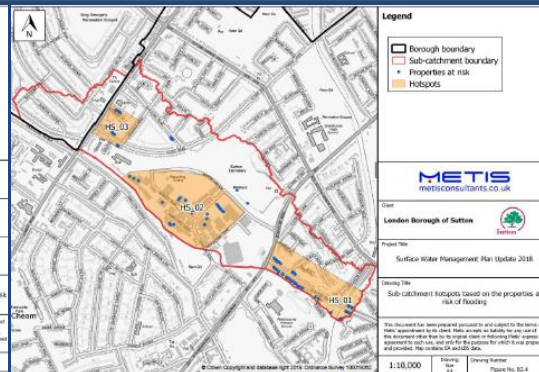
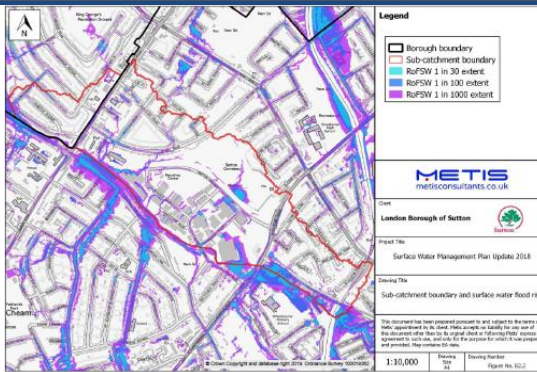
10.18 Surface water flood risk 'hotspots', properties at risk, progress review and mitigation options by sub-catchment

Surface Water Flood Map	Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk	Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank)	Flood History/Progress since 2011																
BEVERLEY BROOK A1 – SUB-CATCHMENT																			
 <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough boundary Sub-catchment boundary RoFSW 1 in 30 extent RoFSW 1 in 100 extent RoFSW 1 in 1000 extent <p>METIS metisconsultants.co.uk</p> <p>Client: London Borough of Sutton</p> <p>Project Title: Surface Water Management Plan Update 2018</p> <p>Drawing Title: Sub-catchment boundary and surface water flood risk</p> <p>This document has been prepared pursuant to and subject to the terms of the agreement between the client and the contractor. It is for the use of the client only and should not be used for any other purpose without the prior written consent of the contractor. The contractor accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from the use of this document other than to the extent stated in the agreement. The contractor is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this document other than to the extent stated in the agreement. The contractor is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this document other than to the extent stated in the agreement.</p> <p>Scale: 1:18,000</p> <p>Figure No. A1.2</p>	 <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough boundary Sub-catchment boundary Properties at risk Hotspots <p>METIS metisconsultants.co.uk</p> <p>Client: London Borough of Sutton</p> <p>Project Title: Surface Water Management Plan Update 2018</p> <p>Drawing Title: Sub-catchment hotspots based on the properties at risk of flooding</p> <p>This document has been prepared pursuant to and subject to the terms of the agreement between the client and the contractor. It is for the use of the client only and should not be used for any other purpose without the prior written consent of the contractor. The contractor accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from the use of this document other than to the extent stated in the agreement. The contractor is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this document other than to the extent stated in the agreement.</p> <p>Scale: 1:18,000</p> <p>Figure No. A1.4</p>	 <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough boundary Sub-catchment boundary Flood storage area Highway SuDS Retrofit SuDS <p>METIS metisconsultants.co.uk</p> <p>Client: London Borough of Sutton</p> <p>Project Title: Surface Water Management Plan Update 2018</p> <p>Drawing Title: Locations of possible flood mitigation options</p> <p>This document has been prepared pursuant to and subject to the terms of the agreement between the client and the contractor. It is for the use of the client only and should not be used for any other purpose without the prior written consent of the contractor. The contractor accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from the use of this document other than to the extent stated in the agreement. The contractor is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this document other than to the extent stated in the agreement.</p> <p>Scale: 1:18,000</p> <p>Figure No. A1.5</p>	<p>Historical Flood Events prior to 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd July 1973 • 20th July 1976 • 8th April 1979 • 6th August 1981 • 5th July 1985 <p>Progress since SWMP 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RoSWF undertaken 2013 • Beverley Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme completed in 2014 (Environment Agency with £150k from LB Sutton; • CDA 22 modelling and Options appraisal in 2016 (Local Levy funding¹²⁵) 																
<p>Drains south to north towards Beverley Brook. Includes residential area of Worcester Park, several educational properties, Worcester Park station and four rec grounds/ parks including Cuddington Rec, Dorchester Road Rec and a small section of Nonsuch Park.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Residential</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Unclassified</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>In 30-year extent</td> <td>149</td> <td>12</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In 100-yr extent</td> <td>541</td> <td>26</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In 1000-yr extent</td> <td>1,385</td> <td>74</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Residential	Other	Unclassified	In 30-year extent	149	12	0	In 100-yr extent	541	26	1	In 1000-yr extent	1,385	74	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flood storage area in Buckland Way Rec Ground as addition to ongoing CDA 22 Worcester Park scheme which includes storage area in Cuddington Rec • highway SuDS for areas not part of CDA22 scheme • retrofit SuDS to large sites e.g. schools, supermrkts 	
	Residential	Other	Unclassified																
In 30-year extent	149	12	0																
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In 1000-yr extent	1,385	74	2																
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<p>Sub-catchment PBW-B1 (385 ha) is bordered by Pyl Brook to the north and the railway to the S. The sewers flows into the Pyl Brook. It is mainly residential with five schools, a hospital and several open spaces.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Residential</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Unclassified</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>In 30-year extent</td> <td>252</td> <td>5</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In 100-yr extent</td> <td>662</td> <td>19</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In 1000-yr extent</td> <td>1,730</td> <td>73</td> <td>139</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Residential	Other	Unclassified	In 30-year extent	252	5	14	In 100-yr extent	662	19	43	In 1000-yr extent	1,730	73	139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flood storage areas in green open spaces such as Perrett's Field and Fairlands Park (5); • retrofit SuDS for large sites e.g. schools (13); • highway SuDS on grass verges (34). 	
	Residential	Other	Unclassified																
In 30-year extent	252	5	14																
In 100-yr extent	662	19	43																
In 1000-yr extent	1,730	73	139																

¹²⁵ this Local Levy Funding was awarded via the Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (TRFCC)

Surface Water Flood Map | **Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk** | **Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank)** | **Flood History/Progress since 2011**

PYL BROOK WEST B2- SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment PBW-B2 (82 ha) is bordered by the Pyl Brook to the SW and a railway line to the SE. The surface water sewer network flows into the Pyl Brook. Predominantly a retail park with one school and small green areas throughout.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	23	8	7
In 100-yr extent	61	31	11
In 1000-yr extent	157	50	22

- highway SuDS in grass verges or green areas (19);
- retro-fit SuDS to large sites e.g. schools, car parks and supermarkets (22);
- Flood storage areas one small green space may be able to accommodate a detention basin (38).

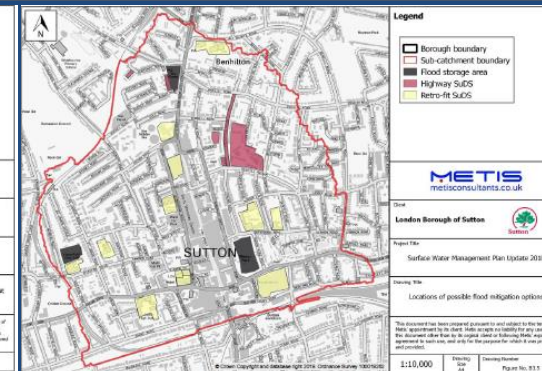
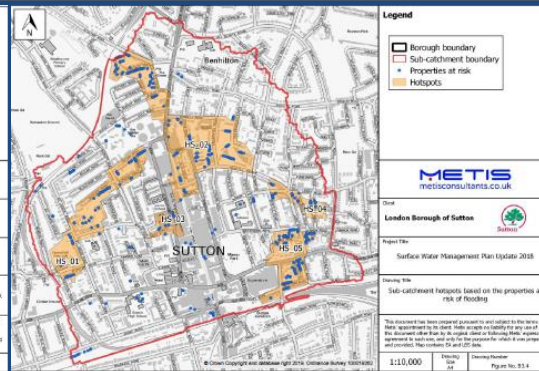
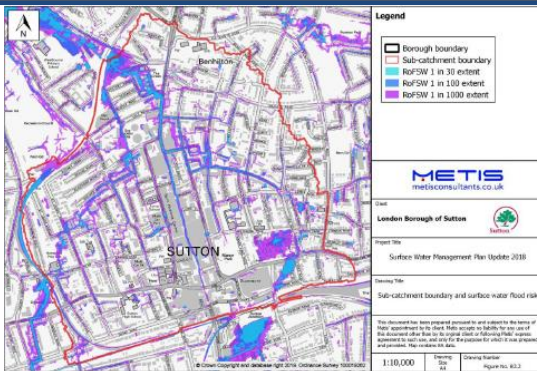
Historical Flood Events

- there are 29 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment dating from 1968, including 3 July 1973 and 6 August 1981

Progress since 2011

- previously CDA 23 (Trafalgar Avenue)
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013.

PYL BROOK WEST B3 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment PBW-B3 (189 ha) is predominantly bordered by a railway line to the south and west. Most of the sewer network flows into the Pyl Brook in the north of the area. Predominantly a built-up area with residential, commercial and academic properties. There are five flooding 'hotspots'.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	115	19	23
In 100-yr extent	347	51	56
In 1000-yr extent	1061	255	119

- flood storage areas (online & offline) in three open spaces including Manor Park and Sutton Green (4);
- retrofit SuDS to large sites e.g. schools, public buildings, car parks and supermarkets (8 academic institutions, two supermarkets, one commercial retailer, one library and the Sutton Civic Centre) (15);
- highway SuDS in grass verges and other green areas near highways (17).

Historical Flood Events

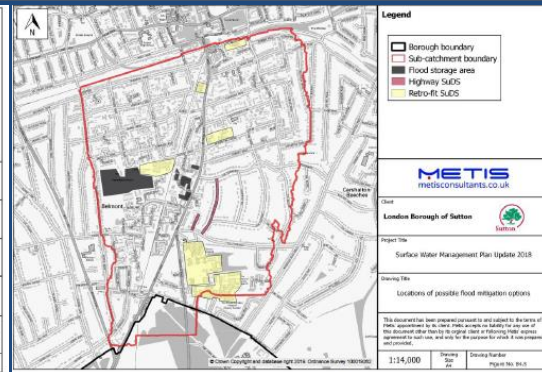
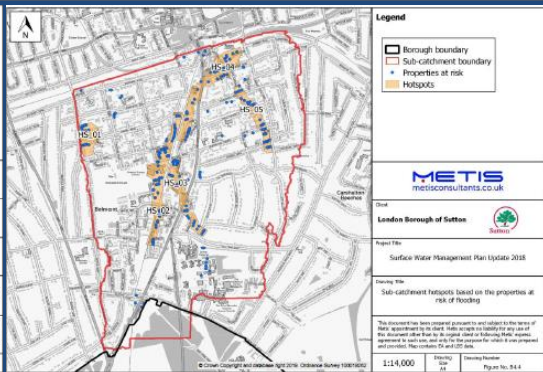
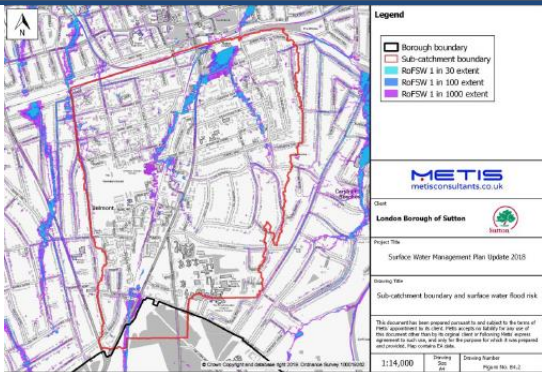
- there are 106 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment dating from 1968, including 9-10 October 1987.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- covers the most northerly section of CDA 26 (Overton Grange).
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013.

Surface Water Flood Map **Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk** **Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank)** **Flood History/Progress since 2011**

PYL BROOK WEST B4 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment PBW-B4 (275 ha) is located in the southern half of the borough and has no water-courses. A small segment extends into Reigate and Banstead. Most of the sewer network flows north and into main trunk sewers. The sub-catchment is mainly residential and features 2 schools, Sutton General Hospital and The Institute of Cancer Research. There are 5 hotspots.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	197	15	7
In 100-yr extent	398	16	30
In 1000-yr extent	975	49	74

- **flood storage areas** including detention basins or wetland in the one green open space in PBW-B4 and several green spaces around residential flats (8)
- **highway SuDS** including increasing the amount of permeable areas, online soakaways and offline sewer storage (based on previous CDA 26 study);
- **retrofit SuDS** to large sites e.g. schools and hospitals (two schools, one large commercial property one hospital, and one research institute in PBW-B4)

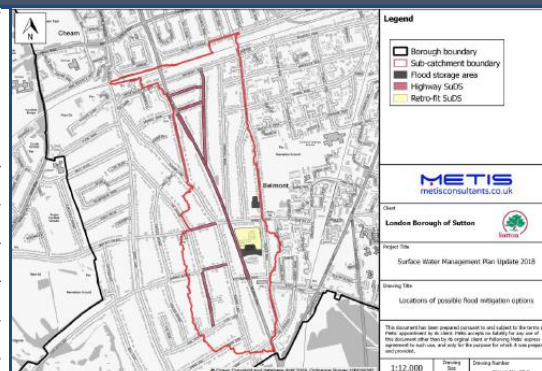
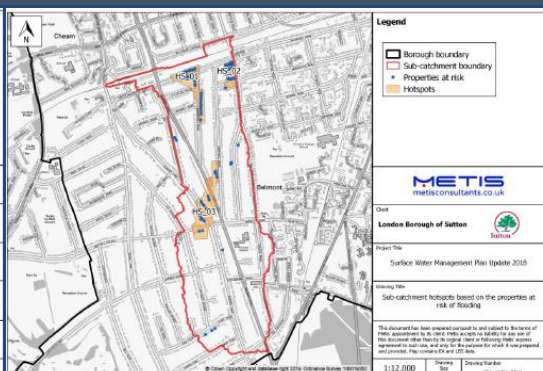
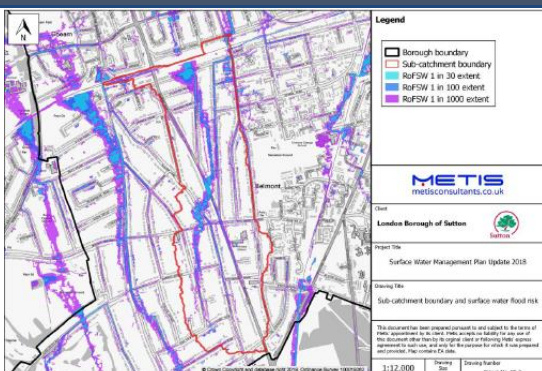
Historical Flood Events

- there are 96 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment since 1966, including 10 October 1987.
- one response from a resident who had experienced flooding via the 2017 resident survey

Progress since SWMP 2011

- sub-catchment PBW-B4 encompasses the majority of CDA 26 (Overton Grange).
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013;
- CDA 26 modelling and options appraisal carried out in 2012 and 2015 with FCERM GiA funding.

PYL BROOK WEST B5 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment PBW-B5 (91 ha) features no rivers or watercourses. There are few surface water sewers due to the chalk geology in the region and use of soak-aways. Mostly residential and has one primary school.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	44	0	4
In 100-yr extent	81	0	9
In 1000-yr extent	214	4	24

- **highway SuDS** throughout sub-catchment (18);
- **retrofit SuDS** to large sites e.g. school (39);
- **a flood storage areas** could be built in the one green open space in the sub-catchment (40).

Historical Flood Events

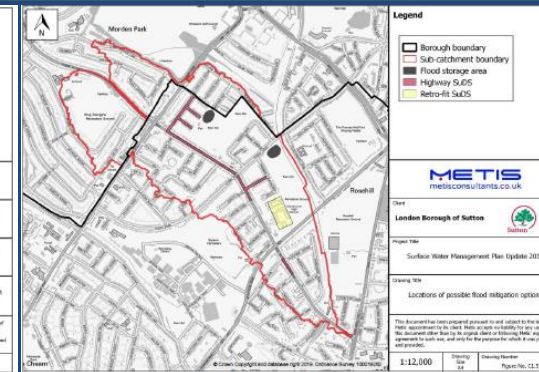
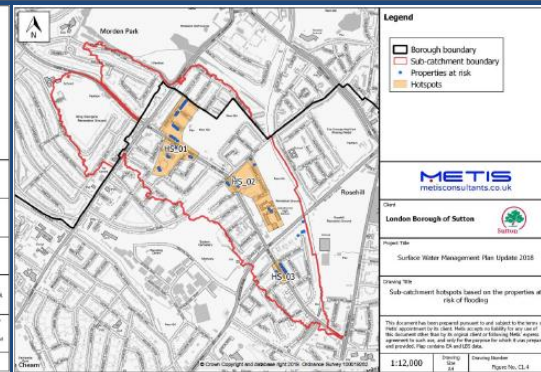
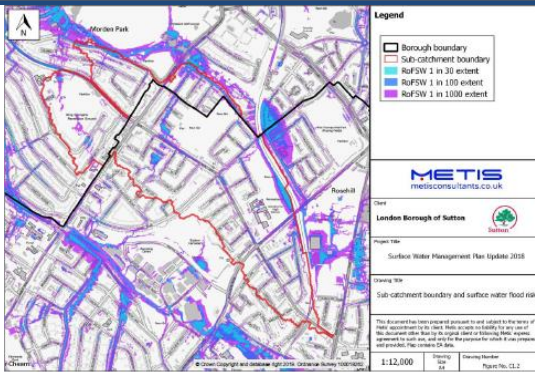
- there are 17 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment since 1968

Progress since SWMP 2011

- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013.
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP

Surface Water Flood Map | **Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk** | **Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank)** | **Flood History/Progress since 2011**

PYL BROOK EAST C1 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment PBE-C1 (127 ha) is bordered by Stonecot Hill to NW and the railway to the E & SE. The sewer network flows into Pyl Brook in the neighbouring subcatchment or to a culvert towards the east, which flows into Pyl Brook approx. 3km downstream. Mostly residential with one school and several open spaces.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	21	0	0
In 100-yr extent	81	0	3
In 1000-yr extent	220	2	12

- **flood storage areas** could be built in green open spaces throughout the sub-catchment including Reigate Avenue Recreation Ground (2);
- **highway SuDS** on grass verges throughout (9);
- **retrofit SuDS** to large sites e.g. school. There is one school within the sub-catchment (37).

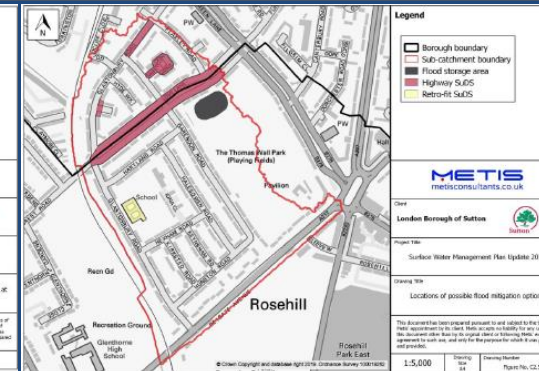
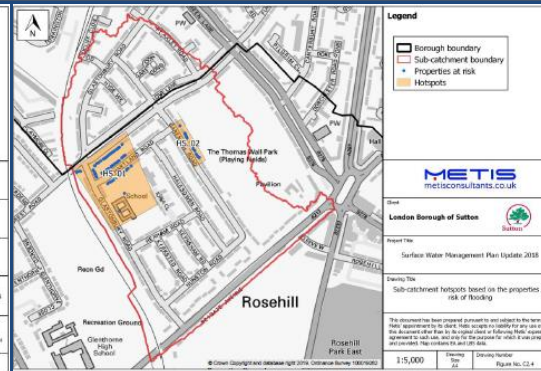
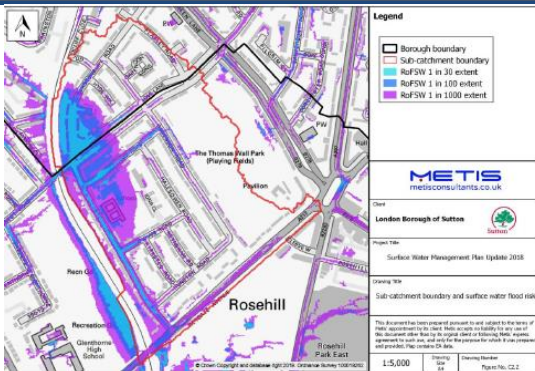
Historical Flood Events

- there are 24 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment since 1966 including 6 August 1981

Progress since SWMP 2011

- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013.
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP.

PYL BROOK EAST C2 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment PBE-C2 (31 ha) is located within the St Helier area and is bordered by a railway line to the W & NW and the A217 to the S & SE. The sewer network flows into a culvert towards the west which flows into the Pyl Brook approx. 3km downstream. It is a predominantly residential area with one school and one main green open space.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	6	0	0
In 100-yr extent	61	2	1
In 1000-yr extent	231	2	2

- **highway SuDS** throughout the catchments (23);
- **retrofit SuDS** to large sites e.g. school. There is one school within the sub-catchment (35).
- a **flood storage area** could be built in Thomas Wall Park to collect and store surface water (36).

Historical Flood Events

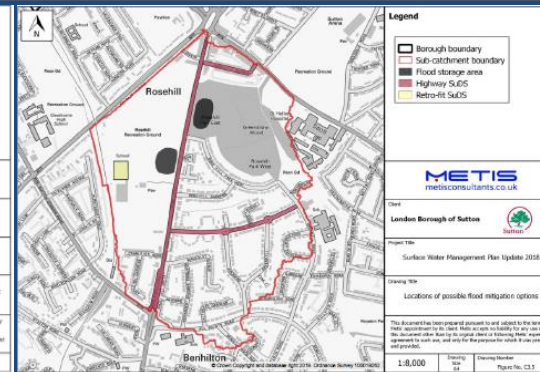
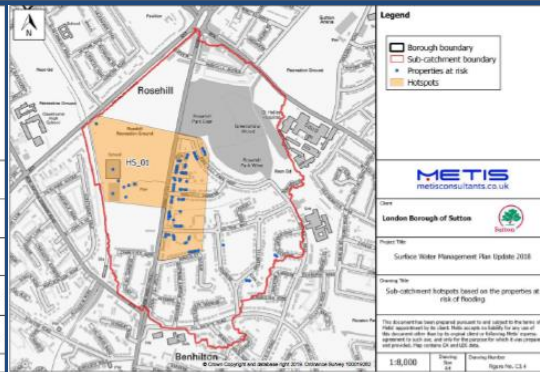
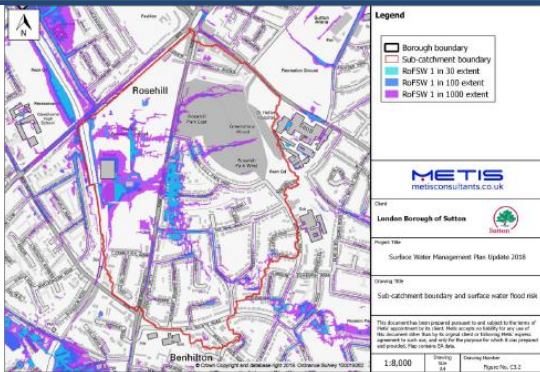
- there are 3 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment since 1968.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013.
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP.

Surface Water Flood Map | **Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk** | **Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank)** | **Flood History/Progress since 2011**

PYL BROOK EAST C3 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment PBE-C3 (81 ha) falls within Sutton Nrth and is bordered by the A217 & B278 to the north with the B2230 running through the centre. The area slopes from east to west forming a basin in the west. The sewers flows into a central culvert which flows into Pyl Brook approx. 3km downstream. Mostly residential with one school and several green open spaces.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	35	7	5
In 100-yr extent	76	9	7
In 1000-yr extent	180	13	12

- **flood storage areas** could be built in Rosehill Recreation Ground and Rosehill Park East (7)
- **highway SuDS** throughout the catchments (14);
- **retrofit SuDS** to large sites e.g. school. There is one school within the sub-catchment (32).

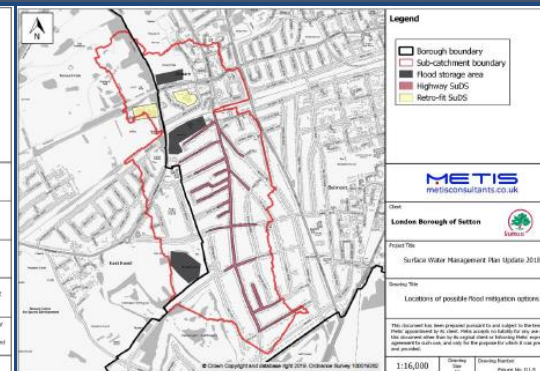
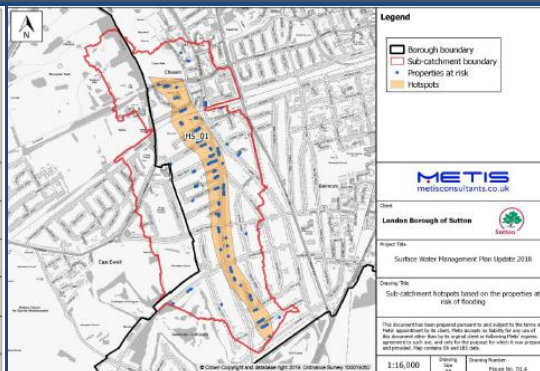
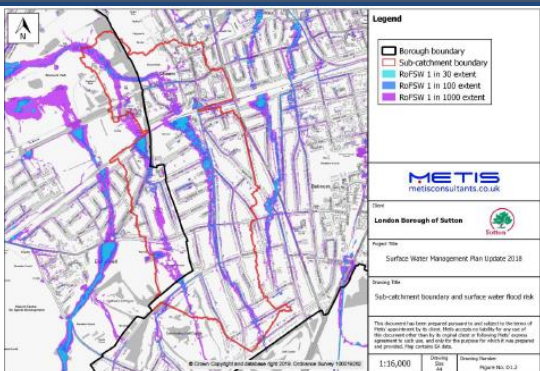
Historical Flood Events
There are 29 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment since 1968, including: 1st

- 1 December 1968;
- 6 August 1981;
- one response from a resident who had experienced flooding (2017 resident survey)

Progress since SWMP 2011

- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013;.
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP.

CHEAM D1 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment CHM-D1 (229 ha) includes the residential areas of Cheam and East Ewell, as well as some recreation grounds, schools, sports facilities and Cheam High Street. It drains from south to north and relies mostly on soakaways rather than sewers.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	43	4	5
In 100-yr extent	108	4	11
In 1000-yr extent	341	26	45

- **flood storage areas** could be built in Cheam Park and Cheam Sports Club (21);
- **retrofit SuDS** to large sites such as schools (24); and
- **highway SuDS** e.g. soakaways, permeable areas and pipes (not assessed to prevent double counting benefits in the previous CDA 24 study).

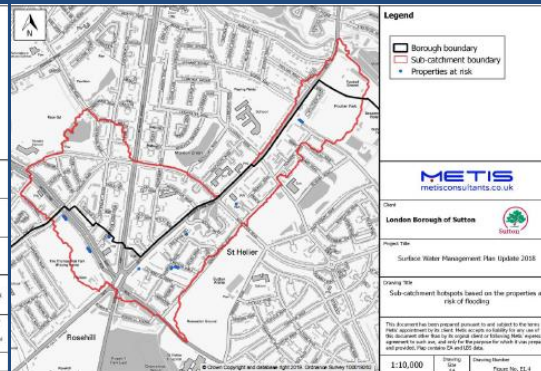
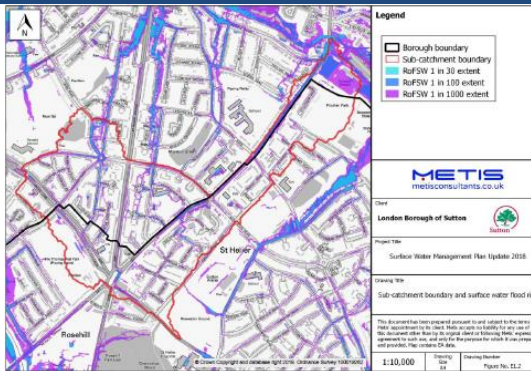
Historical Flood Events
There are 25 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment since 1966, including an event on 6 June 1982. There was also a 2017 survey response from a resident in this area who had experienced flooding).

Progress since SWMP 2011

- LB Sutton were awarded FCERM GIA funding in 2012 to carry out detailed modelling and options appraisal exercise for former CDA 24 Sandy Lane (now covered by sub-catchment CHM-D1);
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013.

Surface Water Flood Map Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank) Flood History/Progress since 2011

NORTH SUTTON E1 – SUB-CATCHMENT



N/A
There are no properties predicted to be at risk in the 30-year event and the number of properties predicted to be at risk in the 100-year event is low. These properties are spread across the sub-catchment. No hotspots have been identified. For these reasons the risk in this sub-catchment is considered to be low.

Historical Flood Events
There are 9 reports of flooding in the sub-catchment since 1978, including an event on 6 July 1983

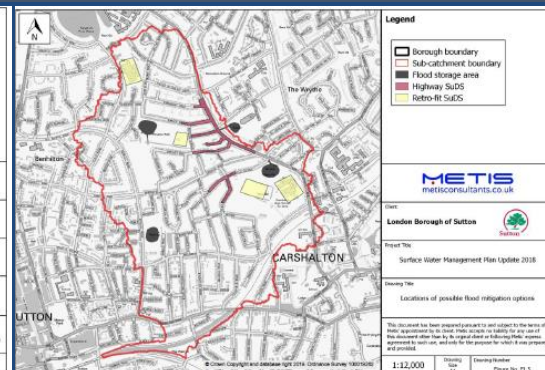
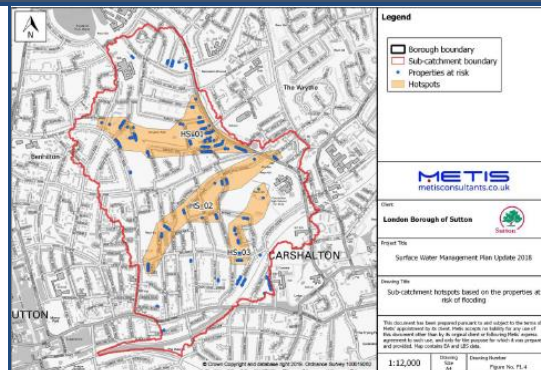
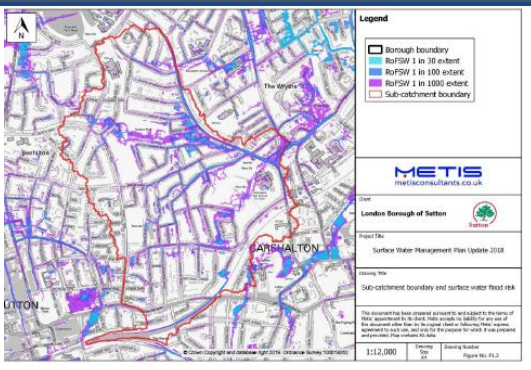
Progress since SWMP 2011

- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013;
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP.

Sub-catchment NSN-E1 (87 ha) is divided by Bishopsford Road (A217) running S to N and Middleton Road running E to W. The sewers drains to the north and west into LB Merton. The area is mostly residential with some public buildings, an open space and some playing fields to the SW.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	0	0	0
In 100-yr extent	29	1	0
In 1000-yr extent	120	4	2

WANDLE HACKBRIDGE F1– SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events
There are 103 reports of flooding since 1968, including flood events on May 1979; 26 July 1980; 6 August 1981; 6 June 1982; 6 July 1983; 5 October 1984; and 3 July 1986. There was also a 2017 survey response from a resident in this area who had experienced flooding.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- LB Sutton were awarded FCERM GIA funding in 2014 to carry out a detailed modelling and options appraisal exercise for former CDA 28 Carshalton Centre (now covered by sub-catchment WHBF1);
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013.

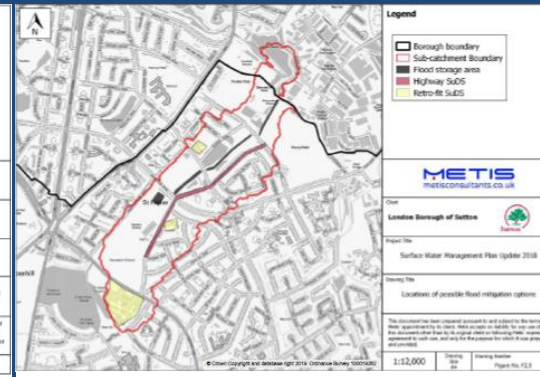
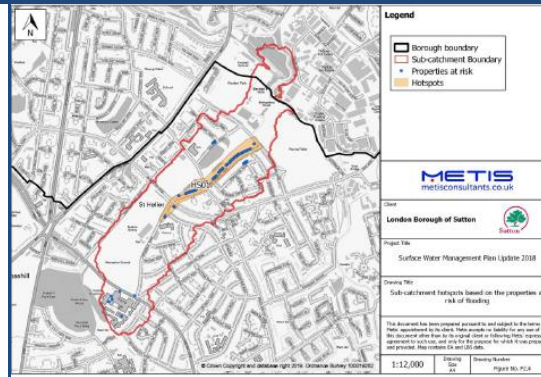
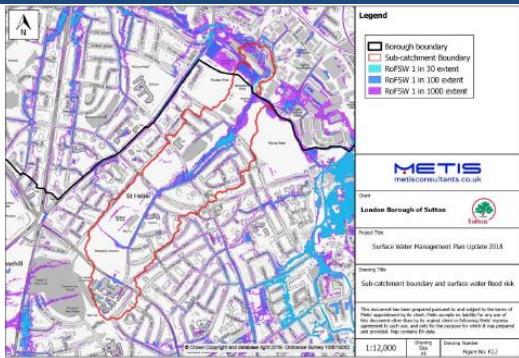
Sub-catchment WHB-F1 (175 ha) includes the residential areas between St Heliers and Carshalton, which includes Carshalton High School for Girls, Greenshaw High School and St Mary's Catholic School. It drains from west to east towards the River Wandle. There are three flooding 'hotspots': one large one with 129 properties 'at risk' from the 1 in 100 year event and two smaller ones with 50 and 31 properties at risk.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	91	0	0
In 100-yr extent	240	6	8
In 1000-yr extent	715	63	41

- flood storage areas** could be built in Royston Park, Benhill Recreation Ground and The Wrythe Recreation Ground (3);
- highway SuDS** could be installed in grass verges and other green areas along highways (12);
- retrofit SuDS** to large sites such as schools and car parks (28).

Surface Water Flood Map Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank) Flood History/Progress since 2011

WANDLE HACKBRIDGE F2 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events
There are 5 reports of flooding in this sub-catchment since 1983.

Progress since SWMP 2011

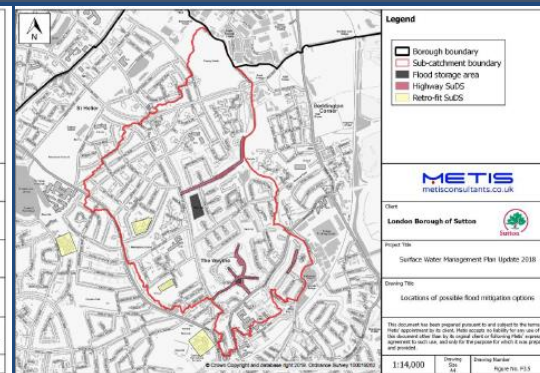
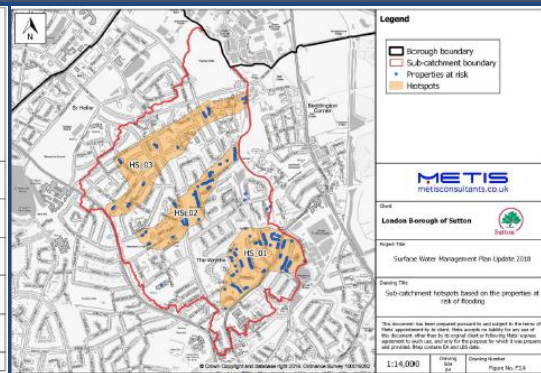
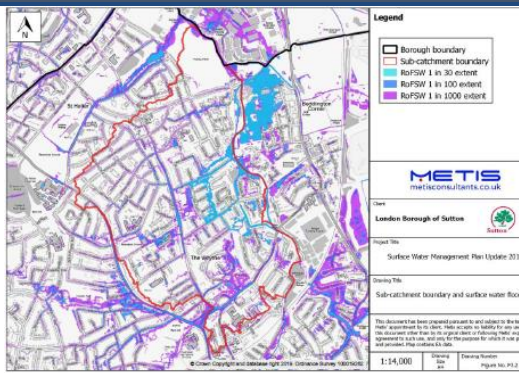
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013;
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP.

Sub-catchment WHB-F2 (76 ha) includes St Heliers hospital, the neighbouring residential areas, Green Wrythe Primary School and Tweeddale Primary School. There is a vast amount of open space, including St Helier Open Space, Poulter Park and the Imperial Sports Ground. It drains from south-west to north-east towards the River Wandle.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	18	0	2
In 100-yr extent	80	2	4
In 1000-yr extent	180	4	14

- **flood storage areas** could be built in green spaces in the sub-catchment to store surface water (10);
- **highway SuDS** could be installed in grass verges along Shaftsbury Road (20); and
- **retrofit SuDS** to large sites such as schools (31).

WANDLE HACKBRIDGE F3 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events
There are 137 reports of flooding since 1968, including flood events on 31 July 1978, 26 July 1980, 6 August 1981, 6 June 1982 and 6 July 1983. There were also 53 responses from residents collected via the 2017 residents' survey

Progress since SWMP 2011

- LB Sutton were awarded FCERM GiA funding in 2014 to carry out a detailed modelling and options appraisal exercise for former CDA 33 Hackbridge (now partly covered by WHB-F3);
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013;
- the SuDS in Sutton's Schools (SiSS) scheme is currently underway.

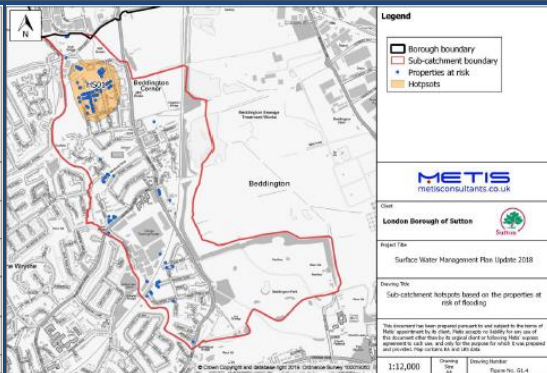
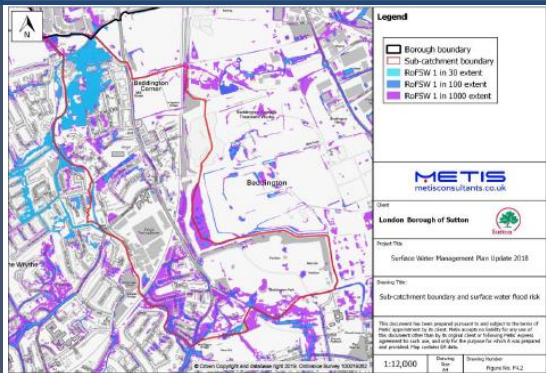
Sub-catchment WHB-F3 (193 ha) includes the residential areas of Carshalton and The Wrythe, five educational properties and many recreation grounds. It drains from west to east towards the River Wandle. The areas most at risk are to the S & E east of the area. The properties at risk are residential, with some commercial and educational properties and one recreational facility.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	56	4	7
In 100-yr extent	241	9	15
In 1000-yr extent	1,214	22	59

- **flood storage areas** could be built in Limes Green and Culvers Way green spaces;
- **highway SuDS** could be installed throughout the subcatchment; and
- **retrofit SuDS**: Expand current SuDS in Sutton Schools (SiSS) project to include four additional schools within the sub-catchment.

Surface Water Flood Map Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank) Flood History/Progress since 2011

WANDLE HACKBRIDGE F4 – SUB-CATCHMENT



The SuDS in Sutton Schools (SiSS) involves installing SuDS measures at eight sites including council offices and schools. These measures include raingardens, permeable paving and planters. As part of the scheme an Education and Community Outreach officer is engaging with the schools and wider community to help promote SuDS. Construction of the scheme has already started and is due for completion by summer 2020. For this reason, no additional options have been proposed for this sub-catchment.

Historical Flood Events
There are 111 reports of flooding since 1968, including flood events on 31 July 1978, 6 August 1981 and 22 Oct 1982. There were also 47 responses from residents collected via the 2017 survey.

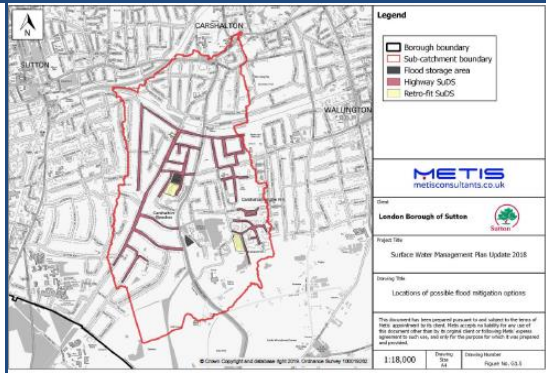
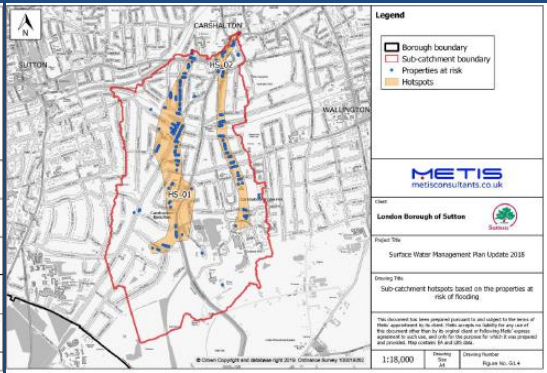
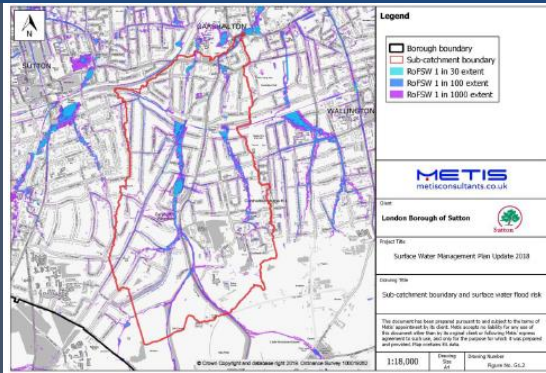
Progress since SWMP 2011

- sub-catchment WHB-F4 encompasses the northern section of former CDA 32 Beddington Park and the eastern part of CDA 33 (Hackbridge). LB Sutton was awarded FCERM GiA funding in 2012 and 2014 respectively to carry out modelling and options appraisals
- EA (RoFSW maps produced Dec 2013;
- the SuDS in Sutton's Schools (SiSS) scheme is currently underway.

Sub-catchment WHB-F4 (150 ha) includes residential areas of Beddington, Felnex and parts of Beddington Park. The Wandle runs along the western boundary. Several ordinary watercourses due to the adjacent Sewerage Treatment Works. Most properties at risk are residential, with some commercial and educational

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	10	0	1
In 100-yr extent	103	61	20
In 1000-yr extent	649	102	50

WANDLE CARSHALTON G1 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events
There are 98 reports of flooding since 1966, including a flood event on 10 October 1987.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- sub-catchment WCN-G1 encompasses former CDA 27 Carshalton Beeches and covers the southern section of CDA 28 Carshalton Centre. LB Sutton secured Drain London funding in 2013 and TRFCC Local Levy funding in 2014 to carry out detailed modelling and options appraisals on these CDAs
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013.

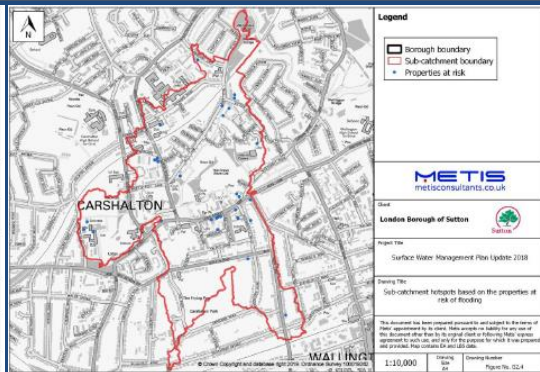
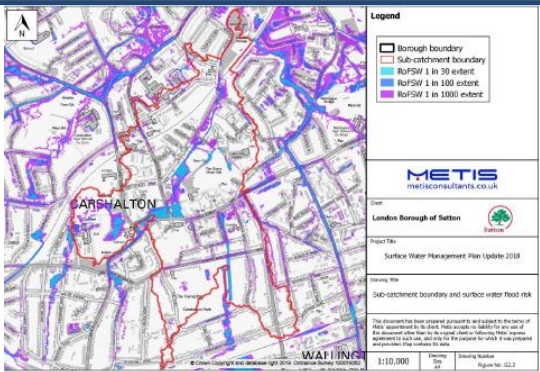
Sub-catchment WCN-G1 (305 ha) includes the residential area of Carshalton Beeches, as well as the train station, several schools and part of The Oaks Golf Course. It drains from south to north towards the River Wandle. The area is in the south of the borough which means there are less surface water sewers due to the use of soakaways on the chalk geology..

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	98	20	7
In 100-yr extent	229	49	20
In 1000-yr extent	671	74	63

- retrofit SuDS large sites e.g schools & car parks (26)
- highway SuDS could be installed throughout the sub-catchment (the previous CDA 27 appraisal exercise included soakaways and rain gardens).
- flood storage areas could be built in green spaces e.g. school grounds and next to Wellfield Gardens (similar options looked at under CDA 27 appraisal).

Surface Water Flood Map Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank) Flood History/Progress since 2011

WANDLE CARSHALTON G2 – SUB-CATCHMENT



No specific potential flood mitigation options have been identified. There are no hotspots in sub-catchment WCN-G2 and the number of properties predicted to be at risk in the 30-year and 100-year events is low.

Historical Flood Events
There are 33 reports of flooding since 1971, including flood events on 6 August 1981 and 22 October 1982. There was also a 2017 survey response from a resident who had experienced flooding.

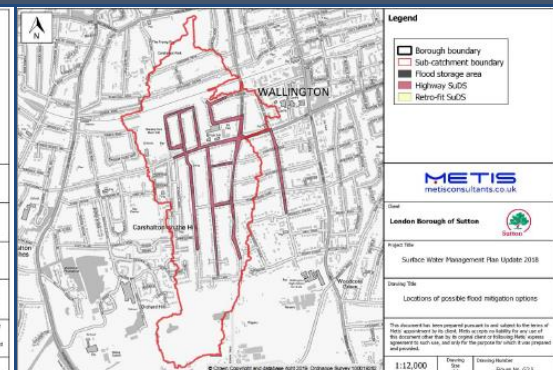
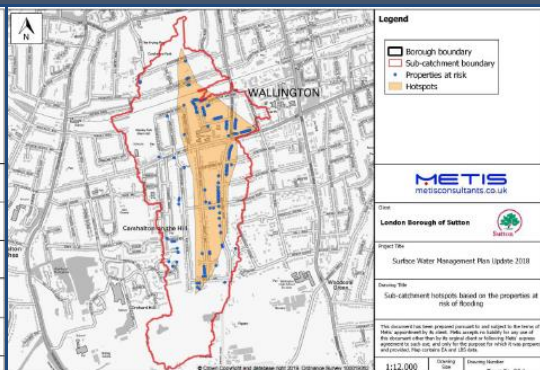
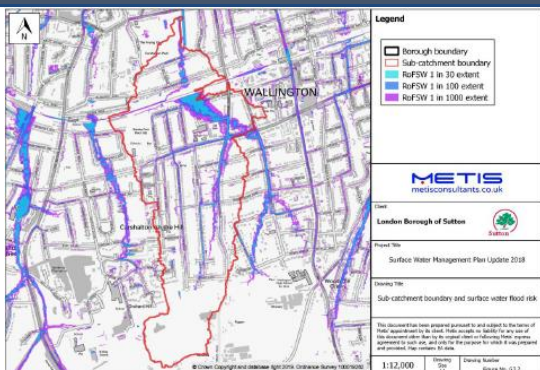
Progress since SWMP 2011

- sub-catchment WCN-G2 encompasses the northern part of CDA 28 Carshalton Centre and the very southern tip of CDA 33 Hackbridge. LB Sutton was awarded TRFCC Local Levy funding in 2014 to carry out detailed modelling and options appraisal exercises for both CDAs
- EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced Dec 2013.
- the SuDS in Sutton's Schools (SiSS) scheme is currently underway.

Sub-catchment WCN-G2 (89 ha) includes Carshalton High Street, some residential areas, several schools and recreation grounds, local government offices and Carshalton train station. It drains from S to N towards the Wandle (Carshalton Arm). Flood risk low compared to other sub-catchments. Properties at risk mostly residential, with some commercial and industrial properties.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	8	1	0
In 100-yr extent	18	7	7
In 1000-yr extent	143	30	26

WANDLE CARSHALTON G3 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events
There are 70 reports of flooding since 1973, including a flood event on 6 August 1981. There were also 47 responses from residents collected via the 2017 survey

Progress since SWMP 2011

- sub-catchment WCN-G3 encompasses most of the former CDA 29 Beddington Gardens and a very small part of CDA 3 Wallington Station. In 2016, LB Sutton undertook a detailed modelling and options appraisal in CDA 29. TRFCC Local Levy funding was awarded in the same year to do the same on for CDA30
- EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced Dec 2013.

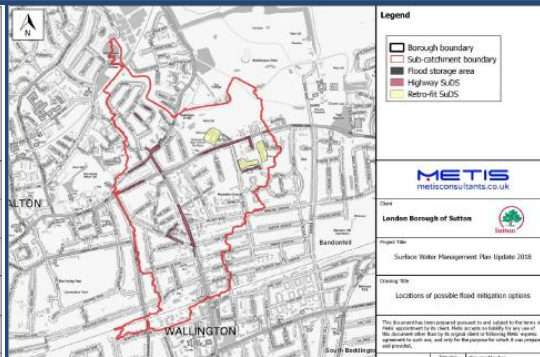
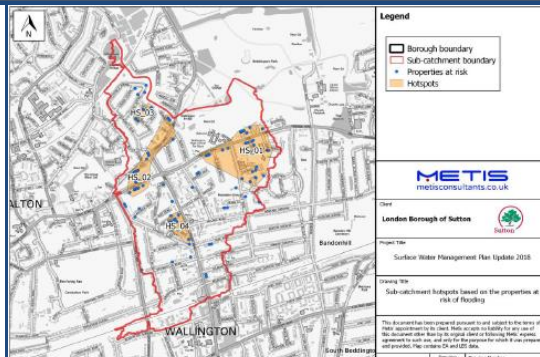
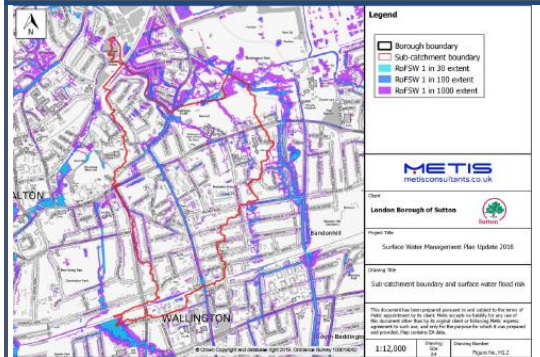
Sub-catchment WCN-G3 (105 ha) includes residential areas of Wallington, Bandon Hill Wood Field and Oak Field Primary School and some open space. It drains from S to N following two paths flowing towards the Wandle. These converge on the southern side of the railway line where a pipe is located under the tracks.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	52	1	0
In 100-yr extent	138	1	0
In 1000-yr extent	360	3	0

• **highway SuDS** could be installed throughout the sub-catchment. This option has not been assessed to avoid double counting of benefits with the ongoing CDA29/30 options appraisal. These include pipe enlargement, flood storage areas and the installation of SuDS in schools and public buildings.

Surface Water Flood Map Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank) Flood History/Progress since 2011

WANDLE WALLINGTON H1 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events
 There are 56 reports of flood events since 1968, including in December 1968, 10 October 1979, 6 Aug 1981 and 22 Aug 1987. There were also four responses from residents to the 2017 survey.

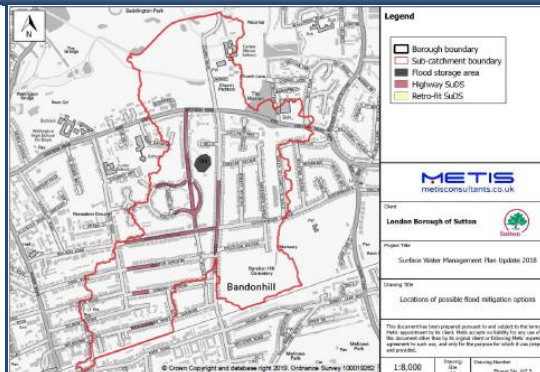
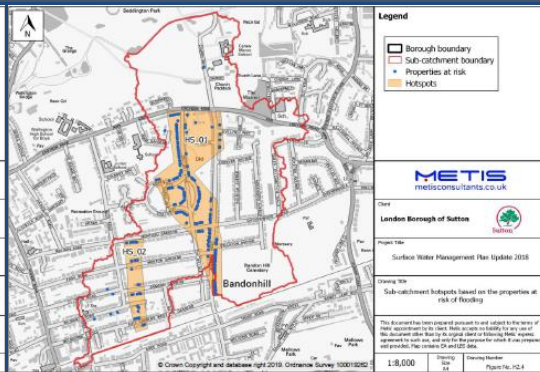
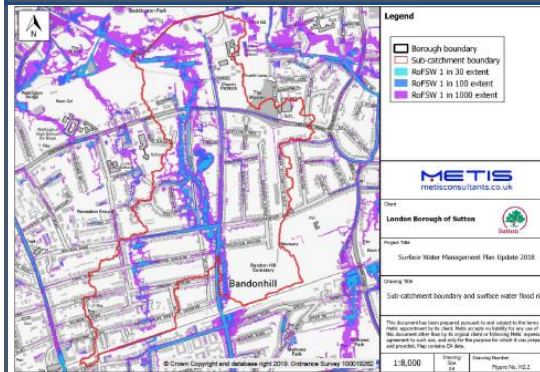
- Progress since SWMP 2011**
- modelling & feasibility studies for former CDA 32 (Beddington Park) in 2012;
 - EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced Dec 2013;
 - modelling and feasibility studies for former CDAs 28 (Carshalton Centre) and CDA 33 Hackbridge in 2014;
 - modelling and feasibility studies for former CDA 29 (Beddington Gdns), 30 (Wallington Station), CDA 31 (Sth Beddington) & CDA 32 (Beddington Pk)

Sub-catchment WWN-H1 (103 ha) is divided by Manor Rd/London Rd (N/S) and Acre Lane/ Croydon Road (E/W). Wallington Boys, Holy Trinity CoE Junior School, Beddington Infants School and The Grange Gardens are located in the northern end of the sub-catchment with Wallington Station situated in the south. The River Wandle runs along the northern boundary. The sewer network drains from S to N towards the River Wandle.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	23	3	0
In 100-yr extent	122	10	0
In 1000-yr extent	402	37	1

- **highway SuDS** throughout the sub-catchment such as rain gardens and increasing highway permeability. There is some green space along London Road and Manor Road where rain-gardens could be installed. This option has not been assessed to avoid double counting of benefits with the CDA31 options appraisal
- **retro-fit SuDS** to large sites such as schools.

WANDLE WALLINGTON H2 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events
 There are 22 reports of flood events since 1978, including on 6 June 1982 and 22 Aug 1987.

- Progress since SWMP 2011**
- EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced Dec 2013;
 - in 2016 LB Sutton secured TRFCC Local Levy funding to carry out detailed modelling and feasibility studies for former CDA 30 (Wallington Station) and CDA 31 (Sth Beddington). The study is ongoing and potential options for these CDAs are being developed further.

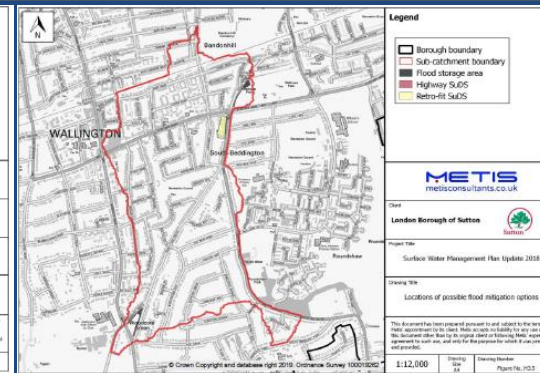
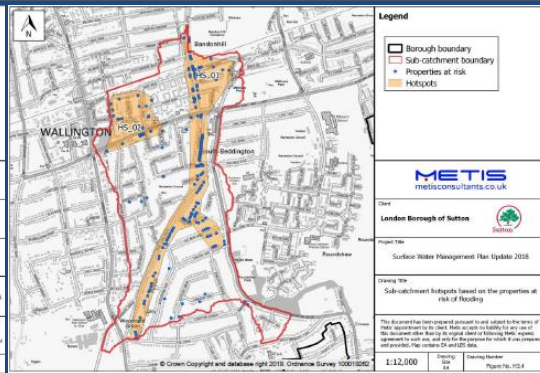
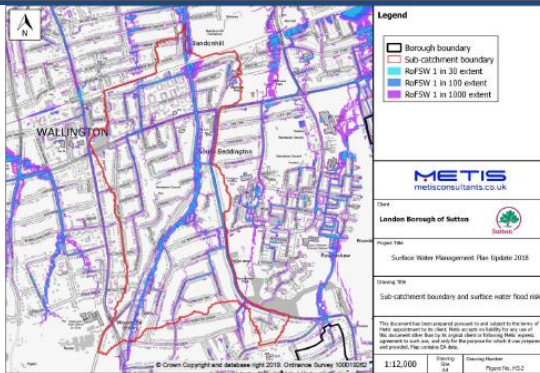
Sub-catchment WWN-H2 (71 ha) contains a section of The Grange Gardens, Beddington Park and Sherwood Park School in the northern part. The River Wandle runs along the northern boundary. The sewer network drains from S to N towards the River Wandle

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	95	2	0
In 100-yr extent	185	2	0
In 1000-yr extent	366	3	0

- **flood storage area**. The historic chalk pit excavation site off Rectory Lane could be used as a flood storage area. Other appraised as part of CDA 31 study include rain gardens, increasing sewer capacity and increasing highway permeability.
- **highway SuDS** throughout the sub-catchment

Surface Water Flood Map Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank) Flood History/Progress since 2011

WANDLE WALLINGTON H3 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment WWN-H3 (122 ha) is mostly residential in the southern part. Wallington Sports Club, Bandon Hill Meadow Field Primary School, a police station, several places of worship and Demesne Road railway bridge are all located in the northern part of the sub-catchment. The surface water sewers generally drain from south to north through the sub-catchment.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	85	5	0
In 100-yr extent	206	23	0
In 1000-yr extent	516	64	0

- **highway SuDS** could be installed in grass verges on Sandy Lane South and Sandy Lane North. These have parks adjacent which could be used for swales to attenuate water from the highway. Other options include highway permeability and rain gardens
- **retrofit SuDS** for large sites such as schools;
- **flood storage areas** in Woodcote Grn & Mellows Pk

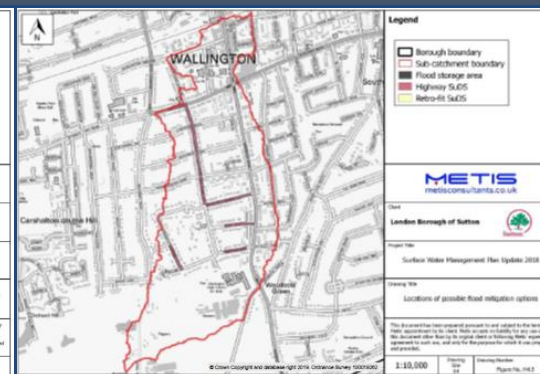
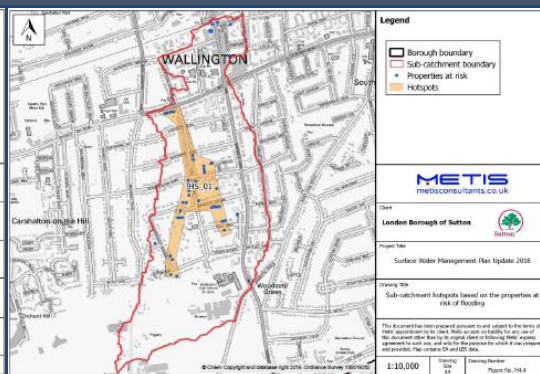
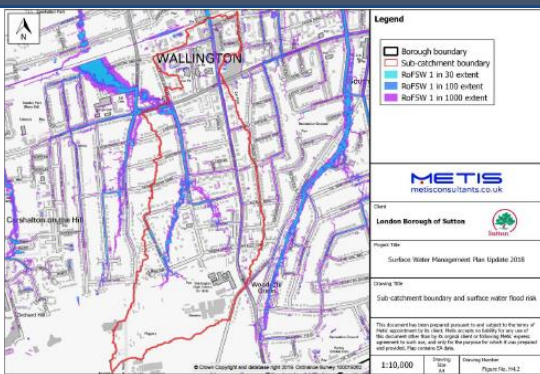
Historical Flood Events

- there are 36 reports of flood events since 1968, including in June 2016 and June 2017. There were also two responses from residents to the 2017 survey.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced Dec 2013;
- in 2016 LB Sutton secured TRFCC Local Levy funding to carry out detailed modelling and feasibility studies for former CDA 30 (Wallington Station) and CDA 31 (Sth Beddington). The study is ongoing and potential options for these CDAs are being developed further.

WANDLE WALLINGTON H4 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment WWN-H4 (81 ha) is mostly residential. Wallington High School for Girls and St. Patrick's Church lie to the south while Sutton College, Wallington Library, Wallington railway bridge and Methodist Church are located to the north. The sewers drain from south to north under Wallington railway bridge.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	14	6	0
In 100-yr extent	41	10	0
In 1000-yr extent	170	35	0

- **highway SuDS** could be installed including at junction of Stanley Park Rd, Stafford Rd and Woodcote Rd using space in the central reservations. There is also space on footways along Woodcote Rd.
- **flood storage areas** and increased sewer capacity
- **SuDS retrofit** for schools, car parks & public buildings

Historical Flood Events

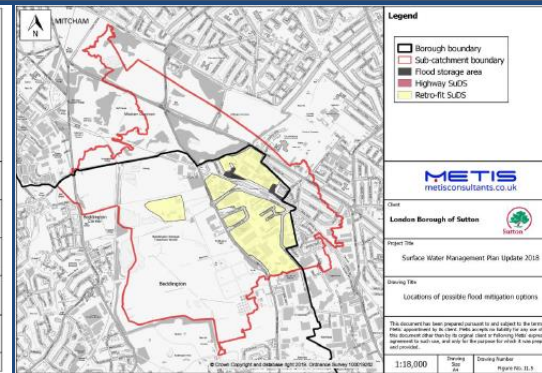
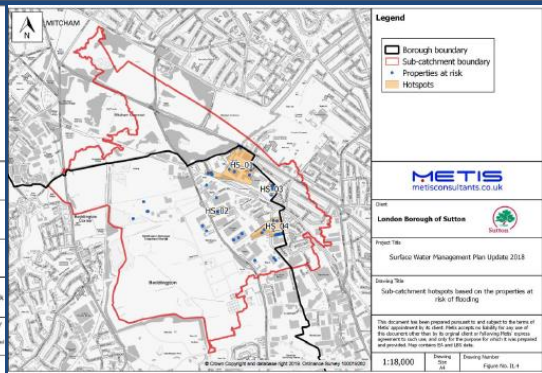
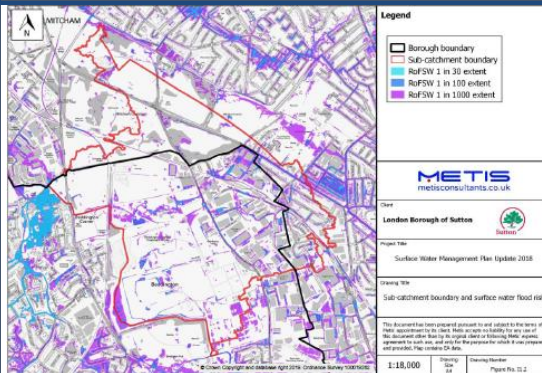
- there are 16 reports of flood events since 1968, including in. There were also four responses from residents to the 2017 survey.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced Dec 2013;
- in 2016 LB Sutton secured TRFCC Local Levy funding to carry out detailed modelling and feasibility studies for the former CDA 29 (Beddington Gdns) and CDA 30 (Wallington Station). The study is ongoing and potential options for these CDAs are being developed further.

Surface Water Flood Map Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank) Flood History/Progress since 2011

WANDLE BEDDINGTON I1 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events

- there are five reports of flooding within this sub-catchment since 1968.

Progress since SWMP 2011

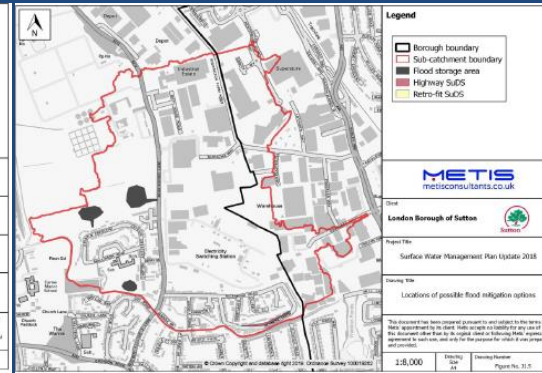
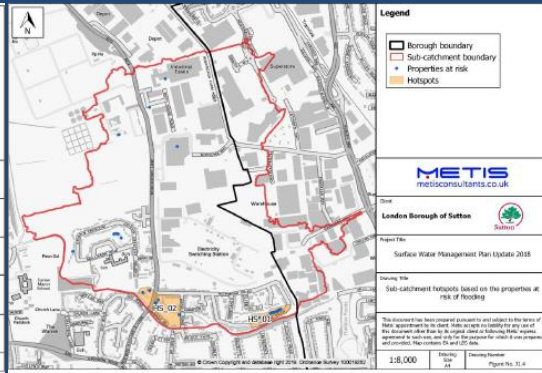
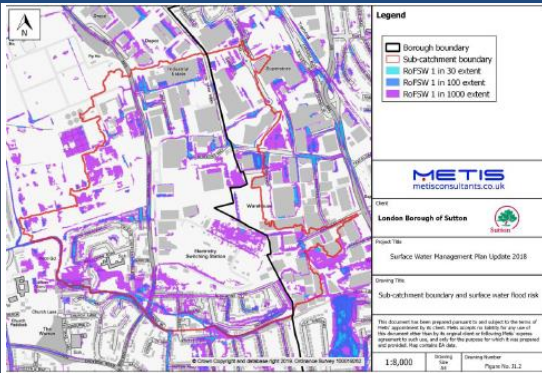
- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013;
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP.

Sub-catchment WBN-I1 (360 ha) is located within Beddington North and Wandle Valley and is centred around Beddington STW. It is largely dominated by green space and a retail park, with a small number of residential properties in the SE. The area is bordered by a tributary of the Wandle to the southwest. Sewers flow into the Wandle to the north of Beddington STW.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	10	5	1
In 100-yr extent	27	23	10
In 1000-yr extent	49	76	42

- **flood storage areas** could be built in green open spaces in the sub-catchment; and
- **SuDS retrofit** to large sites such as car parks and other areas of hardstanding.

WANDLE EAST SUTTON J1 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Historical Flood Events

- there are 27 reports of flooding within this sub-catchment since 1966, including on 14 June 1977 and 6 August 1981.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013;
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP.

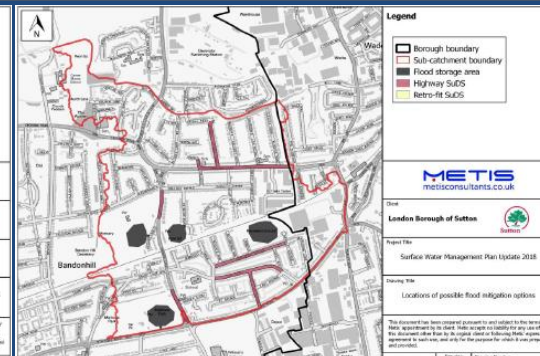
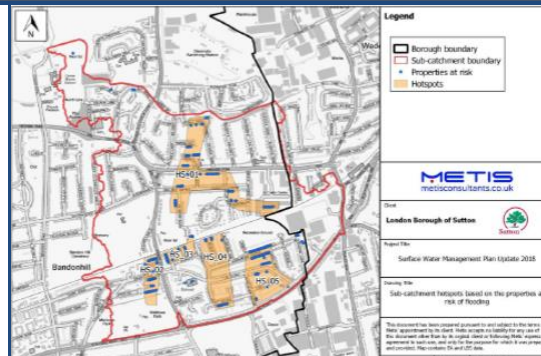
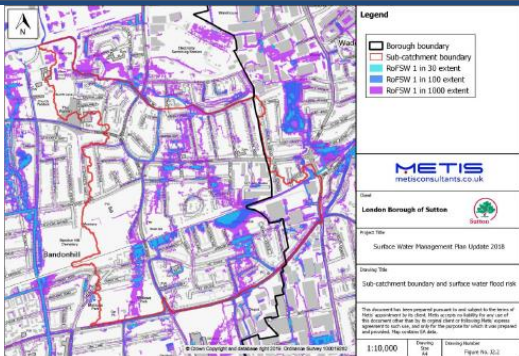
Sub-catchment WES-J1 (91 ha) is located within the Beddington area. It features residential properties near the River Wandle and industrial estates in the north. An open space area lies in the north-west of the sub-catchment. The sewer network drains into the Wandle catchment at several different points.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	2	0	0
In 100-yr extent	28	2	2
In 1000-yr extent	169	17	21

- **highway SuDS** could be installed along Richmond Green along the front of the residential properties, preventing runoff into the properties during storm events (27); and
- **flood storage areas** could be built in some of the green spaces in the sub-catchment (33).

Surface Water Flood Map Flooding 'Hotspots' and Properties at Risk Possible Flood Mitigation Options (rank) Flood History/Progress since 2011

WANDLE EAST SUTTON J2 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment WES-J2 (124 ha) is located to the east of the borough within Bandonhill. It is bordered by Stafford Rd to the south and the Wandle to the north. It is a predominantly residential area with several open spaces throughout. The sewers drain to the Wandle at several points. The most significant contributory is an outfall point by Bridges Lane,

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	84	1	5
In 100-yr extent	179	8	9
In 1000-yr extent	579	24	30

- **flood storage areas** could be built in green areas such as Mellows Park within the sub-catchment; and
- **highway SuDS** options could be installed within this sub-catchment

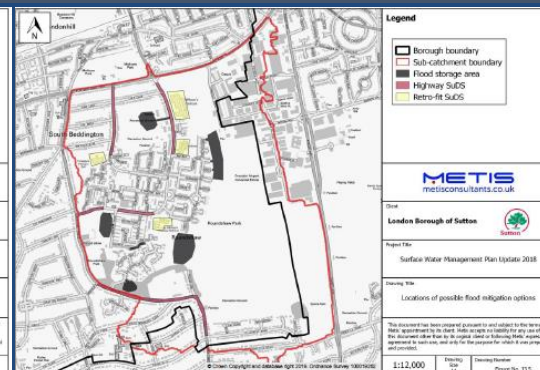
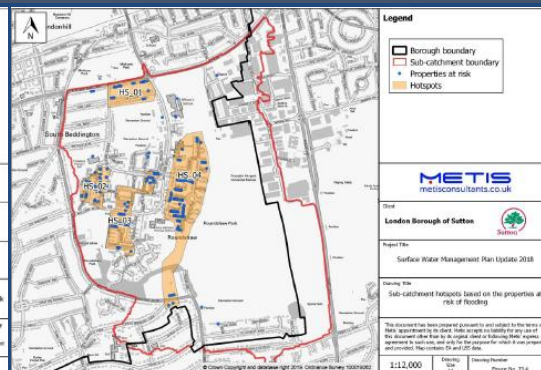
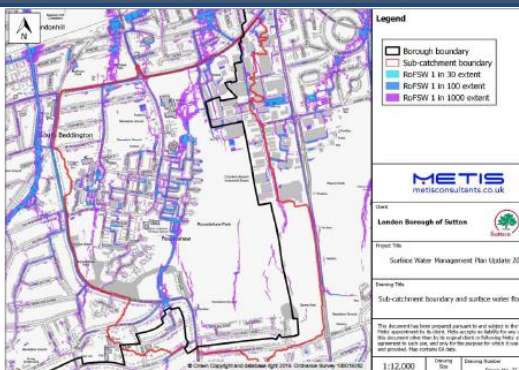
Historical Flood Events

- there are 41 reports of flood events since 1976, including on 6 August 1981, 4 June 1985 and 26 August 1986.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- Environmental Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced December 2013; and
- as this sub-catchment falls outside of a CDA, the Sutton LLFA has not carried out any work in this area since the 2011 SWMP.

WANDLE EAST SUTTON J3 – SUB-CATCHMENT



Sub-catchment WES-J3 (234 ha) is located within South Beddington and bordered by Stafford Road to the north. It is mostly residential with several schools and open spaces.. The sewers runs towards Mollison Drive (B272) and north into sub-catchment WES-J2.

	Residential	Other	Unclassified
In 30-year extent	96	3	7
In 100-yr extent	245	3	13
In 1000-yr extent	583	20	41

- **flood storage areas** could be built in open spaces including Roundshaw Park and Roundshaw Playing Field (1);
- **highway SuDS** could be installed in grass verges and other green areas along highways (16); and
- **SuDS retrofit** to large sites e.g, schools (29).

Historical Flood Events

- there are 12 reports of flood events since 1968, including on 6 August 1981. There was also one response from a resident to the 2017 survey.

Progress since SWMP 2011

- EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps produced Dec 2013;
- in 2016 LB Sutton secured TRFCC Local Levy funding to carry out detailed modelling and feasibility studies for the former CDA 31 (South Beddington). The study is ongoing and potential options for these CDAs are being developed further.

10.19 The Council's role as a lead local flood authority (LLFA)

The Council's Statutory duties as a LLFA

The Council is designated as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (the Act). As an LLFA, the Council is responsible for the management of local flood risk (i.e. risk of flooding from surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses) within the Borough and ensuring co-operation between all 'risk management authorities' (RMAs) including the Highways Authority (a Council function), the Environment Agency and Thames Water Utilities Ltd.

Under Section 19 of the Act, the Council has a statutory duty to investigate and report on 'significant' flood events under as necessary. After dealing with the emergency response to recent flooding, a decision was made that a Section 19 investigation was necessary, based upon the following criteria outlined in the Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy:

- If internal flooding of one property has been experienced on more than one occasion;
- Where internal flooding of five or more properties has been experienced during a single flood incident; and/or
- Where critical infrastructure has been affected by flooding.

The Council, under its role as an LLFA, has received a total of 132 complaints/emails from residents about flooding since 12 July 2021 across Sutton and is currently dealing with a large backlog to investigate these issues individually. Communication to residents has been focussed on increasing community resilience to increasing heavy rainfall events and signposting where to report asset repairs and maintenance, so that the council can ensure a quick response from various departments.

The Council has declared a Climate Emergency and one of the key elements of the Sutton Environment Strategy and Climate Response Action Plan¹²⁶ is to progress flood alleviation schemes in priority areas. Sutton is not alone in needing to address flooding, which is an increasingly important issue affecting many local authorities across the UK, some very severely. Indeed on the macro scale, COP 26 is an example of world leaders getting together to address the effects of climate change and the increasing frequency of flooding events. The Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Action Plan adopted in 2015 is was updated in 2021-22 to meet the requirements of new national guidance.

As the local planning authority the Council reviews the surface water and drainage details when assessing planning applications. The Council is also the highway authority responsible for the drainage of surface water and highway flooding on all Council adopted roads, and also has responsibilities through its Emergency Planning function.

10.20 Surface water flooding incidents investigated in 2021-22

Date of Event	Estimated Return Period ¹²⁷	Properties affected ¹²⁸	Thames Water Reports	Notes
12 July 2021	1 in 179 year	2	0	Critical infrastructure (A2043 Malden Road) affected at the underpass by Worcester Park station together with a number of properties affected by internal flooding.
25 July 2021	≤1 in 100 year	8	6	
7 August 2021	≤1 in 20 year	3	2	
20 October 2021	TBC	TBC	TBC	The relevant criteria were met for conducting a Section 19 investigation into Critical Drainage Area (CDA) 22 Worcester Park

¹²⁶ Sutton's Environment Strategy and Climate Emergency Response Plan 2-019-25 is available on the Sutton website at https://www.sutton.gov.uk/documents/20124/454993/Environment_Strategy_2020.pdf/44a51ff0-5903-6896-0fb5-057d43054b77#:~:text=We%20will%20be%20able%20to,their%20impact%20on%20the%20environment.&text=By%20March%202022%2C%2048%25%20of,rising%20to%2063%25%20by%202041

¹²⁷ return periods have been provided by Thames Water Utilities Ltd (TWU) and are to be confirmed by the MET Office

¹²⁸ based on lead local flood authority (LLFA) reports of internal flooding

10.21 Flood alleviation schemes

Current Progress on Flood Alleviation Schemes as of March 2022

Worcester Park Flood Alleviation Scheme (CDA 22)

The Council's Worcester Park Flood Alleviation Scheme is currently being developed and two funding bids are under review with the EA and TWU to provide partial funding for this. The total budget for this scheme is estimated to be £970,000 at the concept design phase. The match funding from TWU and EA is expected to be £471,000 and the Council has a capital allocation for this scheme of £680,000. This is allocated for 2021/2022 but will also rollover to following years where necessary. The anticipated start date on site for this scheme is in Spring 2022, subject to detailed design and consultation. This scheme aims to alleviate flooding in the local area for residents in the future, up to a return period of 1 in 30 year storms. The concept design consists of proposed wetlands and dry basins that will attenuate storm water before releasing it back into the TWU sewer network at a controlled rate.

- **Work completed:** Outline Business Case (OBC) submitted from the EA to the National Project Assurance Service (NPAS) (the EA's external reviewer) to review Grant in Aid application for £371,000 to start detailed design and stakeholder engagement phase. The NPAS have recommended approval of the OBC.
- **Next steps:** Awaiting proposal from consultant for detailed design and stakeholder engagement phase of the project. Intended delivery start date of this project is currently planned for Spring 2022.

Beddington Gardens/ Wallington Station (CDAs 29 and 30) and South Beddington - including Demesne Road (CDA 31)

This project is a flood alleviation scheme that covers a large catchment area and is currently at the feasibility stage. A bid for TWU funding has already been submitted and is anticipated that this would amount to 10% of the total budget. This is because the scheme would reduce the flows into the TWU sewer network

- **Work completed:** Feasibility report written and presentation prepared to present initial design solution
- **Next steps:** Other funding streams to be identified, presentation proposal from consultant to be reviewed to engage potential stakeholders for scheme

Rosehill Park Flood Alleviation Scheme

This flood alleviation scheme proposes to provide protection to the sports centre (Sutton Sports Village), surrounding properties and playground reducing the risk of flooding to these locations, including accounting for any development, such as the approved new Special School. This location floods frequently due to lack of capacity in the culvert that runs through the site via the Pyl Brook. Modelling has demonstrated that this scheme could mitigate flooding to these properties for an event of 1 in 30 years in the future. The concept design includes construction of a detention basin in the form of an earth bund with a flow control device to release the stored water gradually into the Pyl Brook.

- **Work Completed:** TWU funding bid has been submitted but was not deemed a benefit to their existing sewer network. An initial submission to the GLA's Green and Resilient Spaces fund, has been successful. However a stage 2 submission is required to secure up to 70% of the total budget.
- **Next steps:** Requires funding before detailed design can proceed. Potential sources being considered include Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and National Heritage Lottery funding.

10.22 Surface Water Flooding: Top Five Mitigation Options

Top Five Mitigation Options¹²⁹ to be Prioritised for Further Investigation

- (1) Flood storage areas in Wandle East Sutton-J3 in South Beddington (27 properties in the 1 in 100 yr storm to benefit)
- (2) Flood storage areas in Pyl Brook East-C1 in Stonecot and Sutton Nth (14 properties in the 1 in 100 year storm to benefit)
- (3) Flood storage areas in Wandle Hackbridge-F1 north of Carshalton (63 properties in 1 in 100 year storm event to benefit)
- (4) Flood storage areas in Pyl Brook West-B3 around Sutton Town Centre and the area to the north (36 properties in the 1 in 100 year storm event to benefit)
- (5) Flood storage areas in Pyl Brook West-B1 located in North Cheam (11 properties in 1 in 100 year storm event to benefit)

¹²⁹ these options are focused on areas of the borough where no central government flood risk grant funding has previously been spent

10.23 SuDS in Sutton Schools

Current Progress

In March 2018, the South East Rivers Trust, working in partnership with Council and Metis Consultants, launched the SuDS in Sutton Schools (SiSS) project in order to 'slow the flow' of surface water runoff and reduce flood risks in the Hackbridge and Carshalton area. By installing SuDS in seven local schools together with the council's Denmark Road offices, the project aims to reduce the number of buildings predicted to flood by 82% and disconnect 4.3 hectares of school roofs, playgrounds etc. from the sewer network. Construction is now complete at a number of sites within Hackbridge and Carshalton, including Denmark Road offices Muschamp Primary and Harris Junior Academy Carshalton. As of 2020, just under 1 ha had been disconnected from the surface water drainage system to date, with a further 2.3 ha currently proposed.

Planting at Muschamp School



Completed Swale at Muschamp School



Raingarden planting at Council Offices Denmark Road

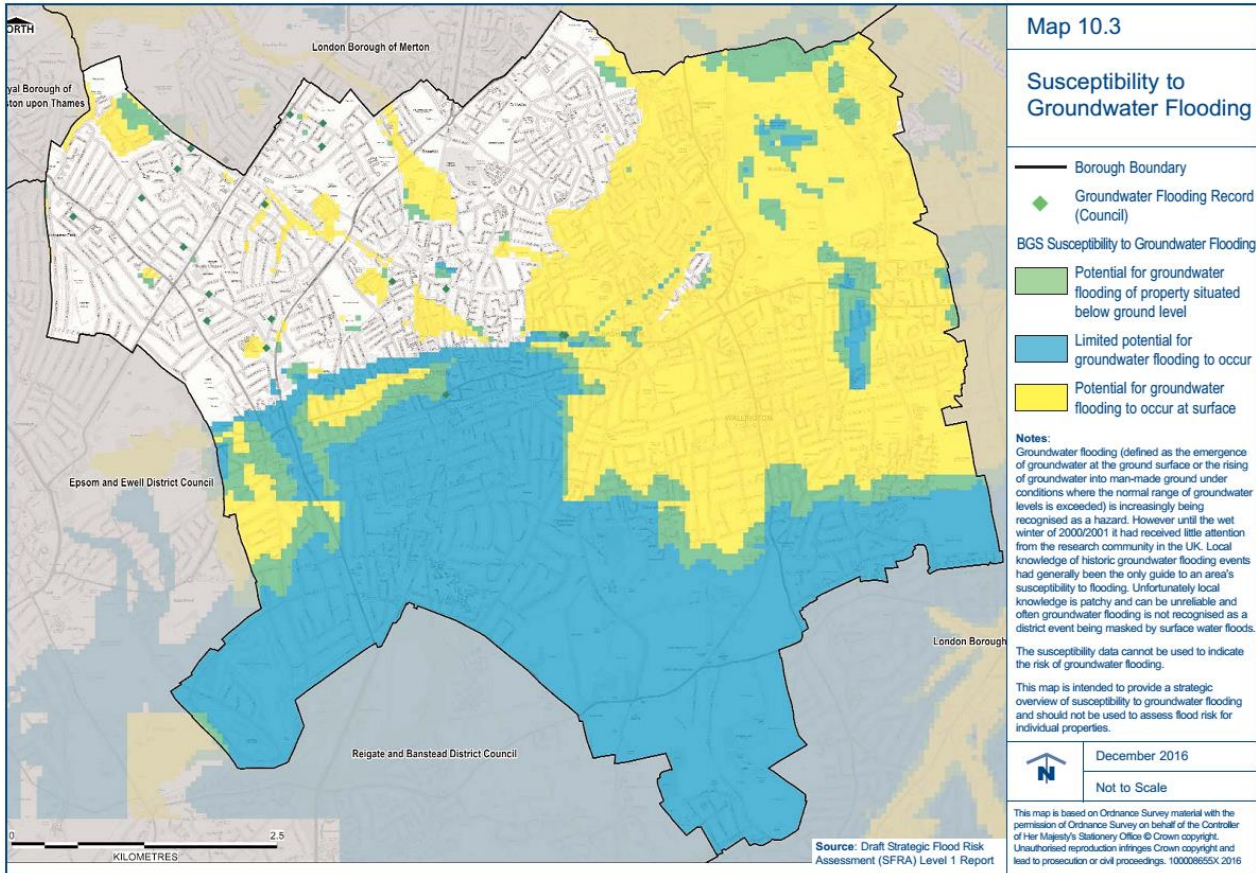


Completed SuDS measure at Muschamp School



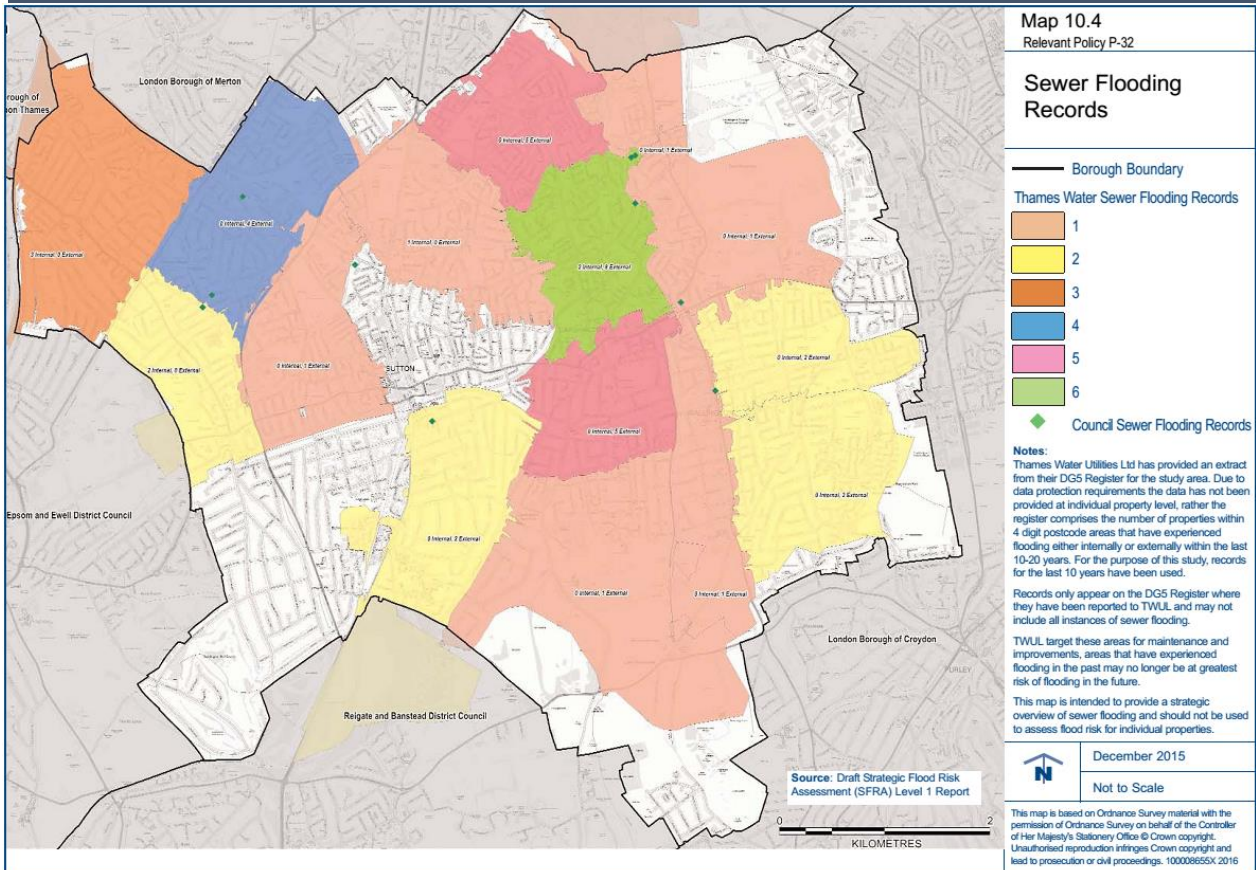
10.24 Groundwater Flooding

Map 10.4 Groundwater Flooding



10.25 Sewer Flooding

Map 10.5 Sewer Flooding Records



Sewer Flooding: Background

The majority of Sutton is served by separate foul and surface water sewers, with the exception of combined sewers in Hackbridge / Beddington and towards the north-west. The surface water sewers are typically designed to accommodate a rainfall event with a 1 in 30 chance of occurring in any given year or less. During larger, more intense rainfall events when the capacity of the surface water sewer system is insufficient, many of the sewer systems in the south west of the borough discharge directly, or via some degree of attenuation, into the natural watercourses of the area. Locations that have historically experienced problems with sewer flooding include Wallington Rail Bridge (new soakaway chambers have recently been installed in this location to alleviate pressure on the sewer system); Cedar Road, Nightingale Close (caused by surcharging of the surface water drainage outfall to the River Wandle); Worcester Park (where four large outfalls enter the channel of the Beverley Brook; and in Trafalgar Avenue.

River Wandle and Water Quality

10.26 River Wandle

River Wandle: Background

The River Wandle is one of the finest chalk streams in London of which there are only around 200 in the world. Within the borough, the River Wandle extends from its sources at Wandle Park (Beddington branch) and Carshalton Ponds (Carshalton branch) to the confluence of the two branches at Wilderness Island before running northwards through Hackbridge, then alongside Beddington Farmlands and the Wandle Trading Estate before reaching the borough boundary. At Mitcham, a short tributary called the Beddington Corner branch also joins the main channel. This branch carries discharge from Beddington Sewage Treatment Works. Although the Wandle retains natural banks for much of its length, other areas remain heavily managed, with culverts, artificial channels, run-off ditches and subterranean stretches. Many chalk streams like the Wandle are affected by urbanisation, over-abstraction, pollution from roads and the impacts of treated sewage effluent.

In recognition of these pressures, the EA, the Wandle boroughs, the Wandle Trust, London Wildlife Trust, local anglers, local residents and other stakeholders worked together to prepare the River Wandle Catchment Plan¹³⁰ (September 2014). The plan follows the EA's catchment-based approach for river management, and is intended to help the Wandle to achieve 'Good Ecological Potential' in order to meet the UK's obligations under the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).

Sources: LB Sutton Surface Water Management Plan 20112 and Wandle Trust

10.27 River Quality: Water Framework Directive Objectives

Criterion	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019	Target	On track?
1. RIVER WANDLE (CARSHALTON ARM AT CARSHALTON) Length: 2.21 km Catchment area: 11.13 km²							
OVERALL	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD	BAD*	GOOD BY 2021	X
Ecological	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Bad*	Good by 2021	X
Chemical	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fail*	Good by 2015	X
2. RIVER WANDLE (CROYDON TO WANDSWORTH) Length: 24.08 km Catchment area: 179.16 km²							
OVERALL	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	GOOD BY 2021	X
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2021	X
Chemical	Fail	Fail	Good	Good	Fail*	Good by 2015	X

* the reasons underlying the apparent deterioration in ecological and chemical water quality for both branches of the Wandle are discussed below

¹³⁰ the River Wandle Catchment Plan 2014 is available at <https://www.wandletrust.org/about-us/community-catchment-plan/>

Outcome of River Quality Monitoring

The EA uses a number of indicators to monitor the Carshalton Arm of the Wandle and the Croydon - Wandsworth branch against EU Water Framework Directive targets ranging from High, Good, Moderate, Poor to Bad. The EA's Thames River Basin Management Plan 2015-21 sets out objectives which all waterbodies should meet by 2021 irrespective of whether or not the relevant Water Framework Directive targets are retained in UK legislation following BREXIT.

Carshalton Arm

Based on the latest available monitoring data¹³¹ for 2019, the Carshalton Arm of the Wandle (2.1 km) is currently assessed as 'bad' overall for water quality ('bad' for ecological quality and 'fail' for chemical quality) and is therefore not on track to meet the 2021 target of 'good'. Water quality in the Carshalton Arm has therefore deteriorated since 2016 (the previous monitoring year) when water quality was assessed as 'good'.

The ecological quality of the Carshalton Arm is failing due to the hydrological regime. The Carshalton Arm is augmented with a pumped recirculation system to mitigate for abstraction of the aquifer by SES Water. Since the last classification in 2016, these pumps have failed on 3 occasions. This therefore impacted the ecology of the river.

The chemical quality of the Carshalton Arm is apparently failing largely due to a new suite of chemical tests being adopted since the last classification round. Effectively all rivers in the UK now fail for chemistry. This may not demonstrate a deterioration in water quality due to the nationwide findings but this cannot be ruled out. The EA has not provided a detailed breakdown for this failure to date.

River Wandle (Croydon to Wandsworth)

As of 2019, the River Wandle (Croydon to Wandsworth) waterbody (24.08 km) is assessed as 'moderate' overall for water quality ('moderate' for ecological and 'fail' for chemical quality) and is also not on track to meet the 2021 target of 'good'. While the overall rating has remained stable, there has been a deterioration in chemical quality which was rated as 'good' in 2016. In previous years, this branch has been affected by high levels of phosphate and ammonia arising from the Beddington Sewage Works (STW) and was designated as a Sensitive Area (Eutrophic) under the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.

As with the Carshalton Arm (see above), the chemical quality of the Croydon to Wandsworth waterbody is apparently failing largely due to a new suite of chemical tests being adopted since the last classification round. Effectively all rivers in the UK now fail for chemistry. This may not demonstrate a deterioration in water quality due to the nationwide findings but this cannot be ruled out. The EA has not provided a detailed breakdown for this failure to date.

Source: Environment Agency

10.28 Water Pollution Incidents

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of 'major' or 'significant' water pollution incidents within the borough ¹³²	None	1	1

Source: Environment Agency Dec 2021

Water Resources

10.29 Household Water Consumption

Indicator	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Domestic water consumption (litres per person per day)	161 l/p/d	147 l/p/d	147 l/p/d	147 l/p/d

Source: Sutton and East Surrey Water: Water Resources Management Plan September 2019

10.30 Water Efficiency of new Dwellings

Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	LP Target	Target Met?
Proportion of completed dwellings limiting water consumption to below 110 l/p/day EXCLUDING 'office to residential's'. ¹³³	85.6% (500 of 584)	100.0% (353 of 353)	100.0% (347 of 347)	100%	✓
Proportion of all new dwellings (gross) limiting domestic water consumption to below 110 litres per person per day	82.2% (500 of 608)	97.4% (344 of 353)	100.0% (347 of 347)	100%	n/a

Source: LB Sutton 2023

¹³¹ EA river quality monitoring data is available at <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/summarypages/summary/WaterBody/GB106039023460>

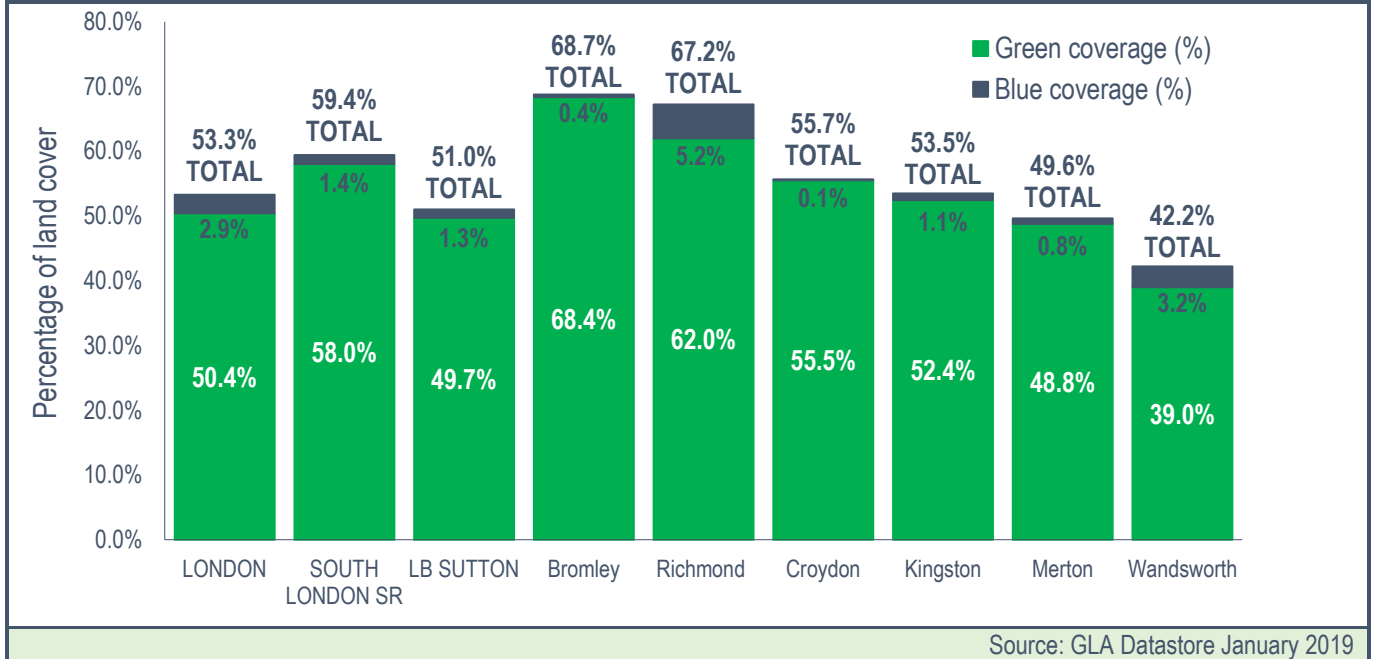
¹³² details of all category 1 (major) or category 2 (significant) pollution incidents to water, land or air are held on the EA's National Incident Reporting System available at <https://environment.data.gov.uk/portalstg/home/item.html?id=025c69dc15784a2186c3f089c776be5c>

¹³³ the council is unable to enforce minimum environmental performance standards (including the requirement in Local Plan Policy 33) for dwellings to limit domestic water consumption to below 110 litres per person per day, for Prior Approvals covered by the General Permitted development Order (GPDO)

Climate Change Adaptation

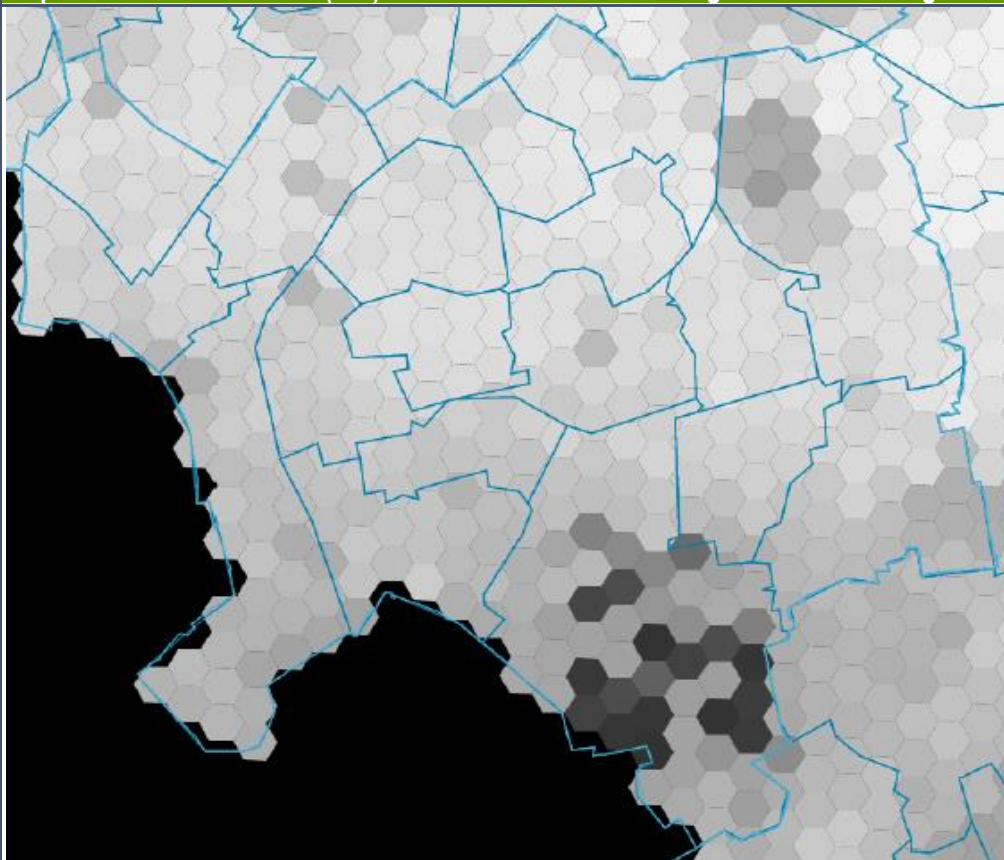
10.31 Green and blue space coverage¹³⁴

Figure 10.3: Green and blue space coverage



10.32 Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect - medium and high risk areas¹³⁵

Map 10.4 Urban heat island (UHI) – location of medium and high risk areas during a summer heatwave

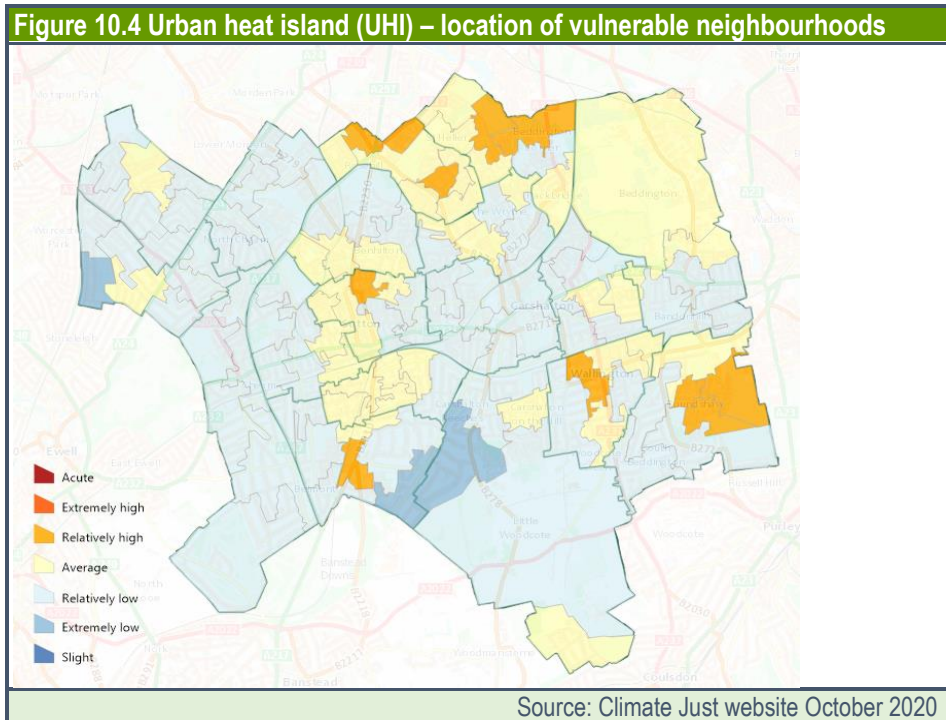


Source: GLA Green Infrastructure Focus Map October 2020

¹³⁴ the GLA's 2018 dataset on green and blue space cover is available on the London Datastore at <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/green-and-blue-cover>

¹³⁵ based on modelled mean nighttime temperature differential between the rural low of 13.06 degree Celcius and urban areas for an average summer (2011) as modelled by VITO using the UrbClim model

10.33 Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect – vulnerable neighbourhoods¹³⁶



Air Quality

10.34 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) – Automatic Monitoring Sites

Pollutant	National Air Quality Objective/ Local Plan Target	2021		2022	
		Indicator	Target Met?	Indicator	Target Met?
WALLINGTON (ST4)					
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	43 µg/m ³	X	44 µg/m ³	X
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³ as a 1 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1 time	✓	0 time	✓
BEDDINGTON LANE NORTH (ST5)					
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	22 µg/m ³	✓	24 µg/m ³	✓
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³ as a 1 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	0 times	✓	0 times	✓
BEDDINGTON VILLAGE (ST5) *					
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	24 µg/m ³	✓	25 µg/m ³	✓
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³ as a 1 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	0 times	✓	0 times	✓
WORCESTER PARK (ST6)					
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	43 µg/m ³	X	40 µg/m ³	✓
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³ as a 1 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	0 times	✓	0 times	✓

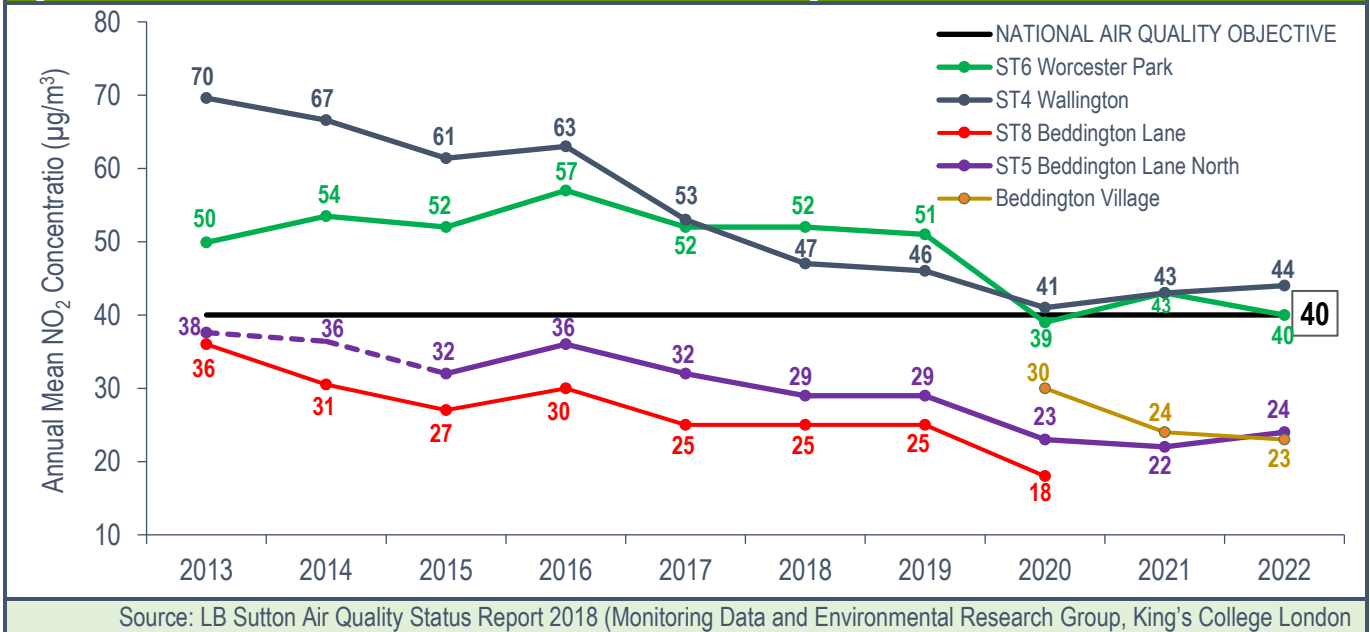
Source: LB Sutton Air Quality Status Report 2021 and (Monitoring Data and Environmental Research Group, King's College London¹³⁷)

* for Beddington Village) in 2020 and 2021, the capture rates for NO₂ were less than 90% (13% and 89%) – results are indicative and may not be representative

* for Beddington Lane (ST8) in 2020, the capture rate for NO₂ was less than 90% (55%) – results are indicative and may not be representative of the full year

¹³⁶ based on modelled mean night-time temperature differential between the rural low of 13.06 degree Celsius and urban areas for an average summer (2011) as modelled by VITO using the UrbClim model

¹³⁷ air quality monitoring data for the borough is available via the 'London Air' website run by King's college London <https://www.londonair.org.uk>

Figure 10.3: Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations at Automatic Monitoring Sites 2013-22

10.35 Particulates (PM₁₀) – Automatic Monitoring Sites

Pollutant	National Air Quality Objective/ Local Plan Target	2021		2022	
		Monitored Level	Target Met?	Monitored Level	Target Met?
WALLINGTON (ST4)*					
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	18 µg/m ³	✓	20 µg/m ³	✓
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ as a 24 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	0 µg/m ³	✓	1 µg/m ³	✓
BEDDINGTON LANE NORTH (ST5)					
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	18 µg/m ³	✓	20 µg/m ³	✓
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ as a 24 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	1 µg/m ³	✓	1 µg/m ³	✓
BEDDINGTON VILLAGE *					
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	17 µg/m ³	✓	19 µg/m ³	✓
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ as a 24 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	0 µg/m ³	✓	1 µg/m ³	✓
WORCESTER PARK (ST6)					
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	15 µg/m ³	✓	18 µg/m ³	✓
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ as a 24 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	0 µg/m ³	✓	2 µg/m ³	✓
BEDDINGTON LANE (ST8)*					
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	40 µg/m ³ as an annual mean	13 µg/m ³	✓	Site closed	
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ as a 24 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	0 µg/m ³	✓		

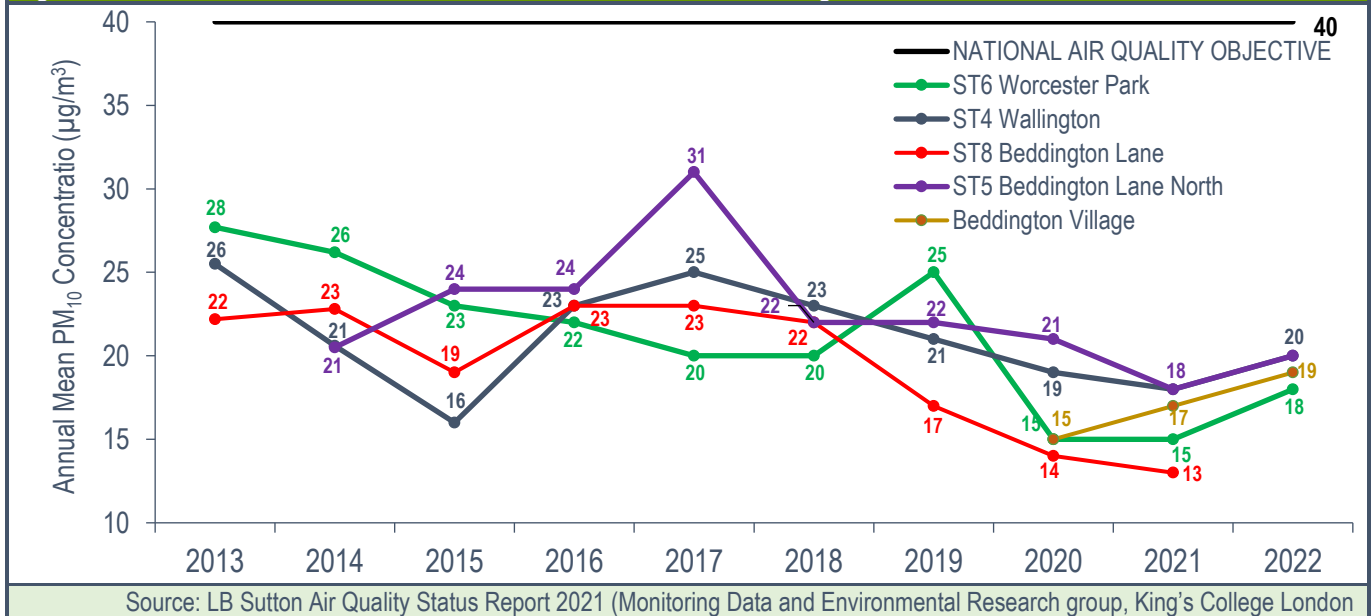
Source: LB Sutton Air Quality Status Report 2020 and Monitoring Data and Environmental Research Group, King's College London

* for Wallington in 2020, the capture rate for PM₁₀ was less than 90% (88%) – results are therefore indicative and may not be representative for the year

* for Worcester Park (ST6) in 2020 and 2021, the capture rates for PM₁₀ were less than 90% (65% and 64%) – results are indicative and may not be representative

* for Beddington Village in 2020 and 2021, the capture rates for PM₁₀ were less than 90% (21% and 81%) – results are indicative and may not be representative

* for Beddington Lane in 2020, the capture rate for PM₁₀ was less than 90% (36% and 0%) – results are indicative for 2020 and not ratified for 2021

Figure 10.4: Annual Mean PM₁₀ Concentrations at Automatic Monitoring Sites 2013-22

10.36 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and Air Quality Focus Areas¹³⁸

Area	Number	Location and Reason for Designation
Air Quality Management Areas	1	<p>Location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole borough (2013) <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂): LB Sutton is failing to meet the annual average limit and the hourly limit for this pollutant at some monitoring stations. Also modelling indicates it may be being breached at a number of other locations. Particulates (PM₁₀): Although LB Sutton is meeting targets, we are exceeding the World Health Organisation air quality guidelines for this pollutant and have a formal responsibility to work towards reductions of PM_{2.5}, which is a fraction of PM₁₀.
Air Quality Focus Areas	3	<p>Locations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sutton Town Centre A232 Cheam/Carshalton Road/ High St/ Brighton Road (2013) Wallington: Manor Road/ Stanley Park Road/ StaffoRoad Road (2013) Worcester Park: Central Road/ Cheam Common Road (2013) <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality Focus Areas were identified by the Mayor in July 2013 on the basis of having both high levels of air pollution and human exposure.

10.37 Air quality trends in London

Air Quality Trends in London

The Mayor's report 'Improving London's air quality' released in October 2020 highlighted that there has been a significant improvement to air quality in London since 2016, partly arising from policies such as the Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) in central London and the introduction of Low Emission Bus Zones. In 2016, two million Londoners, including 400,000 children, lived in areas that exceeded legal limits for NO₂, with thousands dying prematurely every year due to exposure to air pollution. By 2019, this had reduced to 119,000 people, a reduction of 94%. Between 2016 and 2019 the reduction in annual average NO₂ in central London was five times the national average reduction. The number of state primary and secondary schools in areas exceeding the legal limit for NO₂ fell from 455 in 2016 to 14 in 2019, a reduction of 97%. In 2016 monitoring sites in London recorded over 4,000 hours above the short-term legal limit for NO₂. In 2019 this reduced to around 100, a 97% reduction.¹³⁹

Sources: LB Sutton Draft Sustainable Transport Strategy 2020

¹³⁸ an Air Quality Focus Area is a location that has been identified as having high levels of pollution and human exposure.

¹³⁹ Transport for London (TfL) Travel in London Report 13 available at <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/travel-in-london-report-13.pdf>

AMR Headlines for Climate Change, Flooding and Pollution

CLIMATE CHANGE TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

- The Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2023) considers that human activities, principally through emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperatures reaching 1.1°C above the 1850-1900 average from 2011-2020.
- In 2019, atmospheric CO₂ concentrations (410 parts per million) were higher than at any time in at least 2 million years
- The IPCC report concludes that (i) the current decade represents the last chance to implement effective policies sufficient to address climate change (ii) 1.5°C of warming could be exceeded by 2030, 10 years earlier than previously anticipated (iii) limiting the rise in average global temperatures to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement's most ambitious goal will still lead to serious and sometimes irreversible consequences for centuries; and (iv) limiting warming to 1.5 °C is possible, but would require emissions to be cut 50% by the year 2030 and 100% by 2050
- According to the latest UK climate projections (UKCP18), all of the top ten warmest years for the UK in the series from 1884 have occurred this century. The most recent decade (2012–2021) has been on average 0.2°C warmer than the 1991–2020 average and 1.0°C warmer than 1961–1990
- By 2070, in the high emission scenario, average warming across the UK is likely to range from 0.9 °C to 5.4 °C in summer, and from 0.7 °C to 4.2 °C in winter.
- Human-induced climate change has made the 2018 record-breaking UK summer temperatures about 30 times more likely than it would be naturally.
- By 2070, in the high emission scenario, average changes in rainfall patterns across the UK are projected to range from -47% to +2% in summer, and between -1% to +35% in winter.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION/ ZERO CARBON

- According to UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions statistics, per capita emissions in LB Sutton were 2.74 tonnes per person in 2019, below the London average of 3.20 t/p/a and down significantly since 2014 (3.44 t/p/a). The breakdown is 1.31 t/p/a from domestic sources, 0.79 t/p/a from transport, 0.50 t/p/a from industry/ commerce and 0.14 t/p/a from the public sector.
- 327 out of the 347 new-build dwellings completed in 2021-22 (94.2%) met the prevailing CO₂ emissions reduction target in force at the time the planning application was determined (either 19% below Part L 2013 prior to February 2018 or 35% below Part L 2013 after this date). Part L 2021 is now the baseline since 2021
- The average reduction in CO₂ emissions achieved by each completed new-build dwelling in 2020-21 was 33.2% compared to Part L 2013.
- As of April 2023, a total of £126,186.14 of carbon offset funding is available to spend from four major residential developments which have commenced on site and a further £3,694.33 of carbon offset funding is due. A total of £744,311.40 could potentially be secured in future from major residential developments which have yet to commence (offsetting 316.5 tonnes of CO₂ per annum).

PROGRESS TOWARDS LBS CLIMATE EMERGENCY PLAN OBJECTIVES

- During 2022-23, the 'Delivering Net Zero' study' was commissioned jointly with 19 other London Boroughs as part of the Local Plan evidence base and the final report produced in May 2023. The report explores technical options for achieving net zero carbon standards for a range of building type and proposes a new approach to setting associated policy targets.
- In 2021-22, the Council commissioned a review of the 10 highest energy consuming corporate properties as the basis of an application to the Government's Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS). Nine Council properties were surveyed to identify retrofit technologies for carbon savings.
- Initial 'net zero' pathway work has been undertaken by consultants and shared with officers and the Council's Environment Strategy Board. Further work is underway and a final report due in 2023-24

- The Sutton Decentralised Energy Network (SDEN) currently uses waste heat from the Beddington Energy Recovery Facility to power homes in the New Mill Quarter development in Hackbridge. Surveys are currently underway to establish options for expanding the network further and ultimately to serve Sutton Town Centre. A tender launch is imminent for a heat connection to the Clarion Lavenders development for 348 properties with a projected 'heat on' target date of March 2024
- Planning permission was obtained for the council's first new build *PassivHaus* housing developments including at Gower House, 75 Woodcote Road (granted in March 2023 and at 30-32 Beddington Lane granted in February 2023
- all Phase 2c social housing projects are to be Passivhaus accredited from 2023-24 onwards
- plans are being developed for low-carbon alternatives to individual gas boilers in new and existing homes, the focus for the programme for the coming year will continue to be 'fabric first', and deploying the resources available to deliver the 100% EPC C target (aspiring to EPC B) by 2030.

FLUVIAL (RIVER) FLOODING

- Of the borough's existing housing stock, 76,352 dwellings (96.3%) are located in EA Flood Zone 1 (low risk of fluvial flooding); 1,889 dwellings (2.4%) are located in Flood Zone 2 (medium risk of fluvial flooding); 822 dwellings (1.0%) are located in Flood Zone 3 (high risk of fluvial flooding).
- Excluding residential conversions, 180 out of the 336 dwellings (53.6%) completed within the borough in 2020-21 were developed within EA Flood Zone 1 ('low risk') with the remaining 156 dwellings (46.4%) being developed in EA Flood Zone 2 (medium risk). However the 156 dwellings located within Flood Zone 2 were fully compliant with the requirements of Local Plan Policy 32 and Environment Agency advice and delivered as part of just three out of a total of 42 completed residential schemes in 2020-21.

SURFACE WATER FLOODING

- Of the borough's existing housing stock, 65,800 dwellings (83.0%) are at 'very low' risk of surface water flooding (less than 1 in a 1000 annual probability); 8,923 dwellings (83.0%) are at 'low' risk (between 1 in 100 and 1 in a 1000 annual probability); 2,920 dwellings (3.7%) are at 'medium' risk of surface water flooding (between 1 in 30 and 1 in a 100 annual probability); and 2,920 dwellings (2.1%) are at 'high' risk of surface water flooding (than 1 in 30 annual probability).
- 10 new surface water catchments and 25 new sub-catchments have been identified as part of the Updated Borough Surface Water Management Plan prepared during 2019-20 - see Map 10.3.

WATER QUALITY

- Based on the latest monitoring data for 2019, the Carshalton Branch of the Wandle is assessed as 'bad' overall for water quality ('bad' for ecological quality and 'fail' for chemical quality), deteriorating since 2016 from 'good'. This is due to the hydrological regime as it is augmented with a pumped recirculation system to mitigate for abstraction of the aquifer by SES Water. Since 2016, these pumps have failed on 3 occasions, impacting the ecology of the river. The chemical quality is failing largely due to a new chemical tests being adopted since 2016. Effectively all UK rivers now fail for chemistry.
- As of 2019, the Croydon-Wandsworth waterbody (24.08 km) was assessed as 'moderate' overall for water quality ('moderate' for ecological quality and 'fail' for chemical quality) and was unlikely to meet the 2021 target of 'good'. There has been a deterioration in chemical quality which was 'good' in 2016.

WATER CONSUMPTION/ EFFICIENCY

- The proportion of completed dwellings in 2021-22 limiting water consumption to below 110 l/p/d in line with the minimum target in Local Plan Policy 33 was 100% (347 out of 347), up from 97.4% in 2020-21.

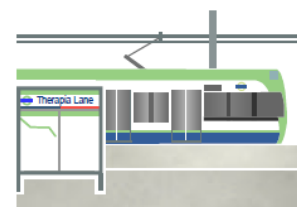
BLUE AND GREEN SPACE COVERAGE (CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION)

- The proportion of green and blue space coverage in the Borough is 51.0% (49.7% green; 1.3% blue). This is less than the London-wide figure of 53.3% and the South London Sub-Region figure of 50.4%

AIR QUALITY

- There are three 'Air Quality Focus Areas' within the borough at (i) Central Road, Worcester Park (ii) Woodcote Road, Stanley Park Road & Stafford Road, Wallington; and (iii) Chalk Pit Road, Grove Road, Sutton Court Road and Sutton Park Road, Sutton; and
- There are currently four air quality monitoring stations within the borough which form part of the London Air Quality Network: Wallington (ST4), Beddington Lane North (ST5); Beddington Village (opened 2020); and Worcester Park ST6). The former Beddington Lane (ST8) station is now closed;
- In each of the last nine calendar years (2014 to 2022), annual mean concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) have exceeded national objectives at Wallington and Worcester Park (with one exception).
- In 2022, the annual mean concentration of NO₂ at Worcester Park (ST6) was 40µg/m³ – just in line with the national air quality objective of 40 µg/m³. This is down slightly from the 2021 figure of 43 µg/m³.
- In 2022, the annual mean concentration of NO₂ at Wallington (ST4) was 44 µg/m³ – exceeding the national air quality objective of 40 µg/m³. This is up slightly from the 2021 figure of 43 µg/m³
- National air quality objectives for particulates (PM10) continue to be met all four monitoring stations.
- NO₂ concentrations adjacent to strategic routes (A24, A217 and A232) reduced by around a half during March and April 2020 after the initial lockdown measures came into full effect from 23 March 2020. However, this was a temporary effect and, as road traffic returned (estimated at above 90% of normal levels in late summer 2020), NO₂ concentrations starting returning towards expected levels.

Section 11: Sustainable Transport



Local Plan Objectives and Policies

11.1 Local Plan Objectives for Sustainable Transport

Local Plan Objectives	Reference
Strategic Objective 15: To improve public transport within the borough and across south London, and secure improvements to the road network to address the impacts of new development where necessary.	Local Plan, Page 13
Strategic Objective 16: To enhance cycle routes.	Local Plan, Page 13
Strategic Objective 17: To improve footpaths and encourage walking.	Local Plan, Page 13
Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018	

11.2 Local Plan Policies for Sustainable Transport¹⁴⁰

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 3: Sutton Town Centre (Part g)	Local Plan, Page 26
Policy 4: Tramlink and Major Transport Proposals	Local Plan, Page 30
Policy 5: Wandle Valley Renewal (Part f)	Local Plan, Page 34
Policy 35: Transport Proposals	Local Plan, Page 125
Policy 36: Transport Impact	Local Plan, Page 128
Policy 37: Parking	Local Plan, Page 130
Policy 38: Infrastructure Delivery	Local Plan, Page 132
Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018	

Borough Road Network

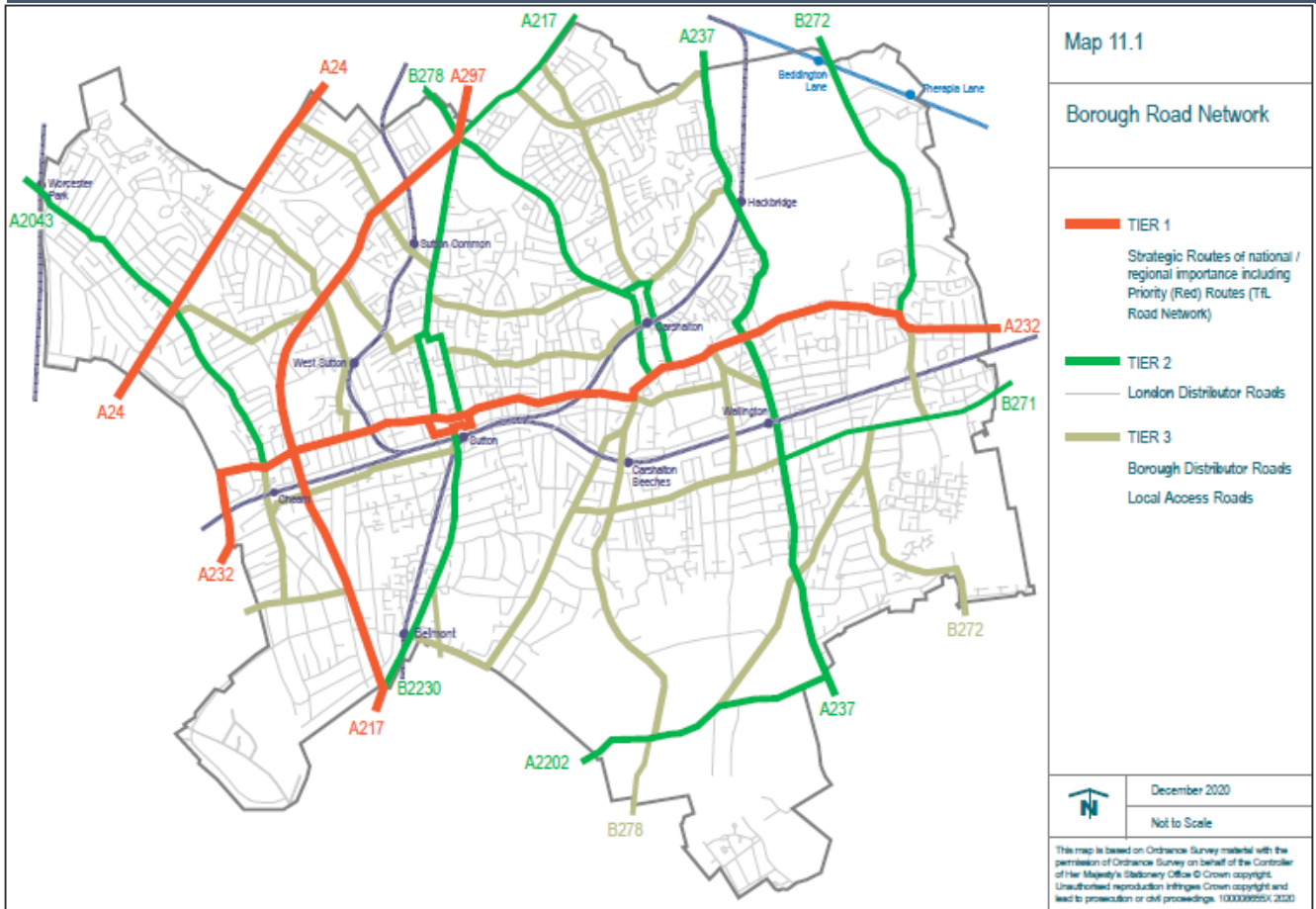
11.3 Road Network

Road Category	Management	Length (km)
TRANSPORT FOR LONDON (TfL) ROAD NETWORK		
Strategic 'Red' Routes (A24, A217 and A232)	TfL	17.5 km
BOROUGH ROAD NETWORK		
Other 'A' Roads	LB Sutton	12.1 km
'B' Roads	LB Sutton	28.4 km
'C' Roads and unclassified local access roads	LB Sutton	375.4 km
TOTAL	TfL & LB Sutton	433.4 km
Source: Department for Transport ¹⁴¹ (DfT) 2023		

¹¹⁸ the Local Plan Monitoring Framework is set out in Table 3 of Sutton's Local Plan (February 2018)

¹⁴¹ data on road lengths and condition is available from the DfT website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/road-length-statistics-rdl>

Map 11.1 Borough Road Network



11.4 Road Condition

Road Category	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Mayoral target	Target Met?
Percentage of the borough's principal road network (LA maintained 'A' roads) in poor overall condition and requiring maintenance based on detailed visual inspection survey data	14.7%	16.2%	11.9%	7.5%	X

Source: Travel in London 10 Supplementary Information – Borough Local Implementation Plan (LIP) Performance Indicators (TfL 2017)¹⁴²

Following the new Mayor's Transport Strategy and Local Implementation Plan indicators, published in 2018, the above indicator is no longer collected. Future condition will be reported on using the DfT Road Condition statistics, although it should be noted that these do not align with the figures above and therefore may not distinguish between borough-controlled principal roads and the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN). Road condition statistics on local authority roads and Highways England managed roads have been postponed collecting this data from local authorities due to the pressure and resource challenges they are currently facing due to the coronavirus outbreak. Data for both reporting periods (2019/20 and 2020/21) will now be collected and published through next year's collection process.

Road Category	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Percentage of principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered (categorised as red), by local authority in England	4%	5%	7%	5%	5%

Source: DfT Road Condition Statistics, Table RDC0120, 2019¹⁴³

¹⁴² Travel in London 10 Supplementary Information – Borough LIP Performance Indicators are available at <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/borough-local-implementation-plan-performance-indicators.pdf>

¹⁴³ DfT Road Condition Statistics are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-network-size-and-condition>

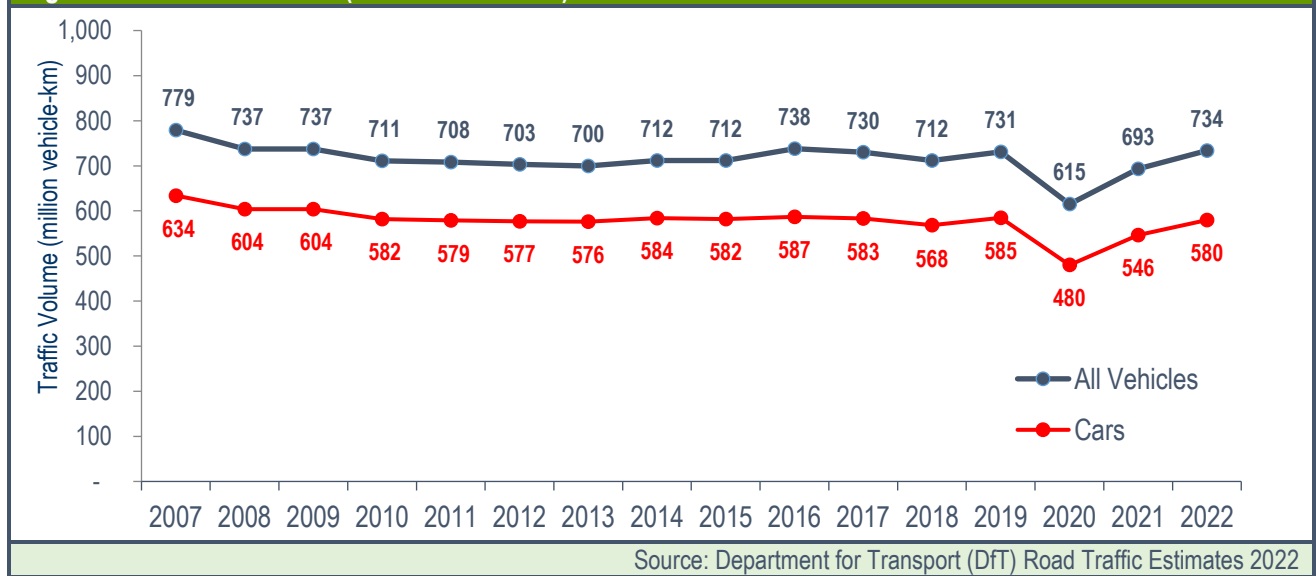
Traffic Growth and Congestion

11.5 Traffic Volumes

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	Change 2021 to 2022	LIP Target		Local Plan Target	Met?
					2021	2041		
Total vehicular traffic in borough (m veh-km)	615	693	734	+5.9%	614	583 (-5%) 553 (-10%)	Reduce	X
Volume of car traffic in borough (m vehicle-km)	480	546	580	+6.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	X

Source: Department for Transport (DfT) Road Traffic Estimates 2022¹⁴⁴

Figure 11.1 Traffic Volumes (million vehicle-km) in LB Sutton 2005-22¹⁴⁵



Car Ownership

11.6 Car Ownership

Indicator	2020	2021	2022
LB SUTTON			
Number of cars	87,063	86,313	86,162
Number of households (GLA Central Upper Trend 2020-based)	83,753	83,521	84,682
Cars per household (6 th highest in London)	1.04	1.03	1.02 ↓
SOUTH LONDON SUB-REGION			
Cars per household	0.89	0.89	0.87 ↓
LONDON			
Cars per household	0.74	0.74	0.72 ↓

Source: DVLA/DfT: Licensed vehicles (Q1 2022) and GLA Household Projections Central Upper Trend (2020-based) (Sept 2021)

¹⁴⁴ DfT road traffic estimates are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/road-traffic-statistics-tra> it should be noted that a minor road traffic benchmarking exercise was undertaken in 2019 which led to a revision of all estimates for the period since.

¹⁴⁵ Mayor's Transport Strategy TS Outcome 3a: London's streets will be used more efficiently and have less traffic on them. Traffic will fall and congestion kept in check, allowing more efficient operations. Mayor's Transport Strategy measure: A 10-15 per cent reduction in vehicle kilometres by 2041

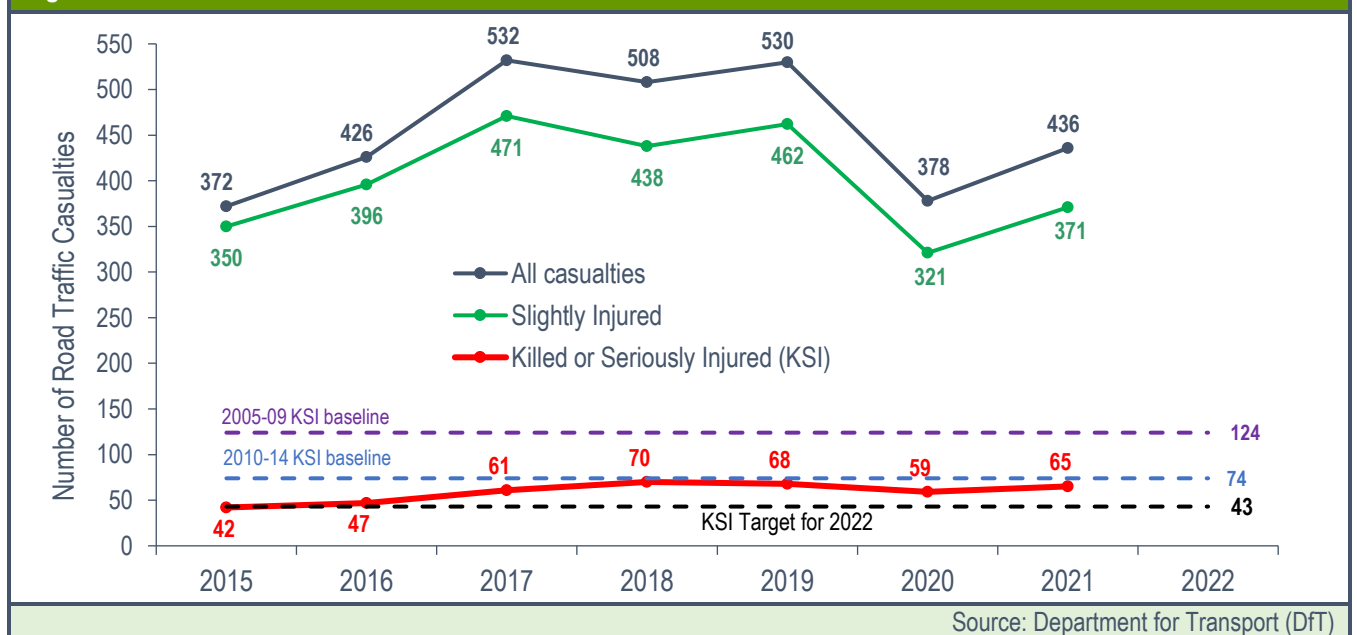
Road Safety

11.7 Road Traffic Casualties¹⁴⁶

Indicator Road Traffic Casualties in LB Sutton Number killed or seriously injured (KSI) ¹⁴⁷							Sust. Transport Strategy Target (Mayor's Transport Strategy 'Vision Zero' - 65% reduction in KSI on 2005-09 baseline - 70% reduction in KSI on 2010-14 baseline)			
2005-09 baseline	2010-14 baseline	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021	% change in 2021 on 2005-09 baseline	% change in 2021 on 2010-14 baseline	2022	2030	2041
124	74	70	68	59	65	-47.6% ↓	-12.2% ↓	43 KSI	22 KSI	0

Source: Department for Transport (DfT)

Figure 11.2: Number of road traffic casualties in LB Sutton 2015 to 2021



*Note on changes to the reporting of road traffic casualties

The Metropolitan Police introduced a new collision reporting system in November 2016 which uses an 'injury-based assessment' in line with DfT guidance together with online self-reporting. While both of these changes are expected to provide a better assessment of injury occurrence and severity, this but have made data collected from November 2016 onwards difficult to compare with earlier data.

TfL commissioned the Transport Research Laboratory (TRL) to undertake a back-casting exercise to enable pre November 2016 data to be compared with post November 2016 data. These initial back cast estimates include the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) for each borough between 2005 and 2017 and this data has been used to update borough targets to align with those contained in the Mayor's Transport Strategy, namely a 65% reduction in KSIs by 2022 against the 2005-09 baseline, a 70% reduction in KSIs by 2030 against the 2010-14 baseline and zero KSIs by 2041. The targets contained in Sutton's finalised Local Implementation Plan (LIP) and in the table above reflect these reporting changes.

¹⁴⁶ DfT road accident data is available via <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/ras30-reported-casualties-in-road-accidents>

¹⁴⁷ Mayor's Transport Strategy TS Outcome 2: London's streets will be safe and secure - Vision Zero. Deaths and serious injuries from all road collisions to be eliminated from our streets Mayor's Transport Strategy measure: 65% reduction in KSIs by 2022 on 2005-09 baseline. 70% reduction in KSIs by 2030 on 2010-14 baseline. 0 KSIs by 2041

Car Parking

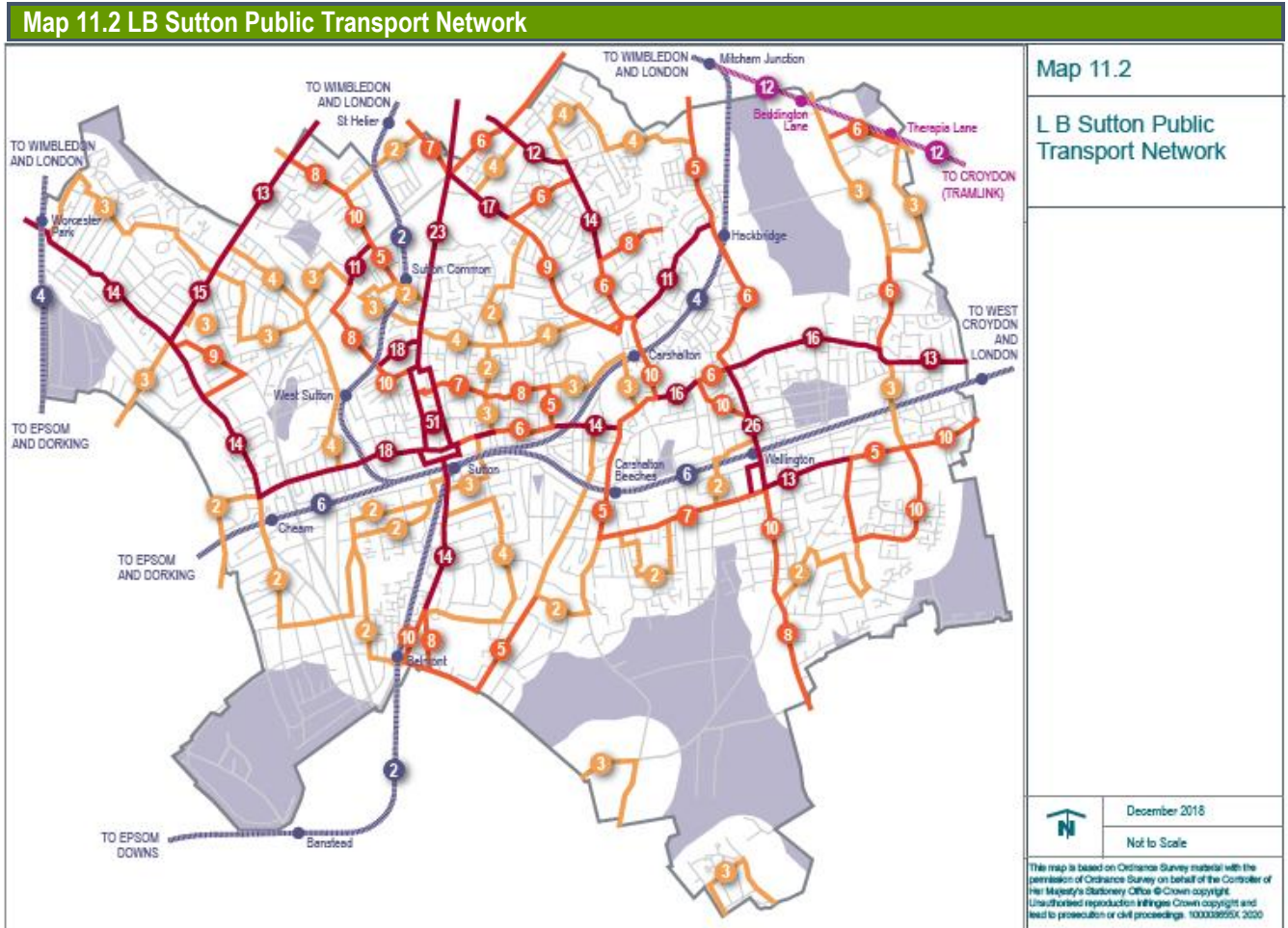
11.8 Off Street Parking Provision

Car Park	Spaces
COUNCIL OWNED MULTI-STOREY CAR PARKS	
Gibson Road	927
Times Square	822
TOTAL	1,749
LARGE TOWN CENTRE STORE CAR PARKS (PRIVATELY OWNED)	
St Nicholas Centre – Sutton Town Centre	732
ASDA – Sutton Town Centre	546
B&Q– Sutton Town Centre	467
Morrisons – Sutton Town Centre	412
Sainsbury's North Sutton	356
LiDL	71
TOTAL	2,513
RAILWAY STATION CAR PARKS (PRIVATELY OWNED)	
Sutton Railway Station (Southern Rail)	197
Source: Sutton Town Centre Health Check 2022	

Public Transport

11.9 Public Transport Services

Service	Notes
Rail Services	The borough is served by nine railway stations located fully within the borough and one, Worcester Park, which lies just outside the borough. Stations in Sutton comprise of Belmont, Carshalton, Carshalton Beeches, Cheam, Hackbridge, Sutton Common, Sutton, Wallington, and West Sutton. Sutton Railway Station (Sutton) is the 14th busiest railway station in South London (excluding London Bridge, Waterloo, Waterloo East and underground stations). It is also ranked 46th in terms of entries and exits among all stations within the Greater London area and it is the 76th busiest station in Great Britain.
Bus Routes	The borough is served by 29 bus routes providing a fairly comprehensive coverage across the borough. Around 95% of the urban area of the borough is within 400 metres of a bus service. The Sutton's bus network is under review and TfL are proposing changes to a number of bus routes serving Sutton and the introduction of a new route S2. A 10-month trial of demand responsive bus services across Sutton completed in March 2020.
Tramlink	Tramlink, which runs between Croydon and Wimbledon, has stops at Beddington Lane and Therapia Lane in the north east corner of the borough. Over recent years the Council has been working closely with the London Borough of Merton and TfL to bring about an extension of the Tramlink network, known as 'Sutton Link' from either Wimbledon or Colliers Wood to Sutton Town Centre and then, in the longer term, to the proposed London Cancer Hub, near Belmont. By addressing the transport deficit in South London and support high quality sub-regional economic growth, the proposed extension could create additional employment, reduce journey times locally and to central London, reduce traffic congestion and improve the environment. However, given the financial pressures on TfL at present further work on Sutton Link has been 'paused'. Notwithstanding this the Council continues to safeguard the proposed routes and will continue to lobby for the extension of the network to Sutton.



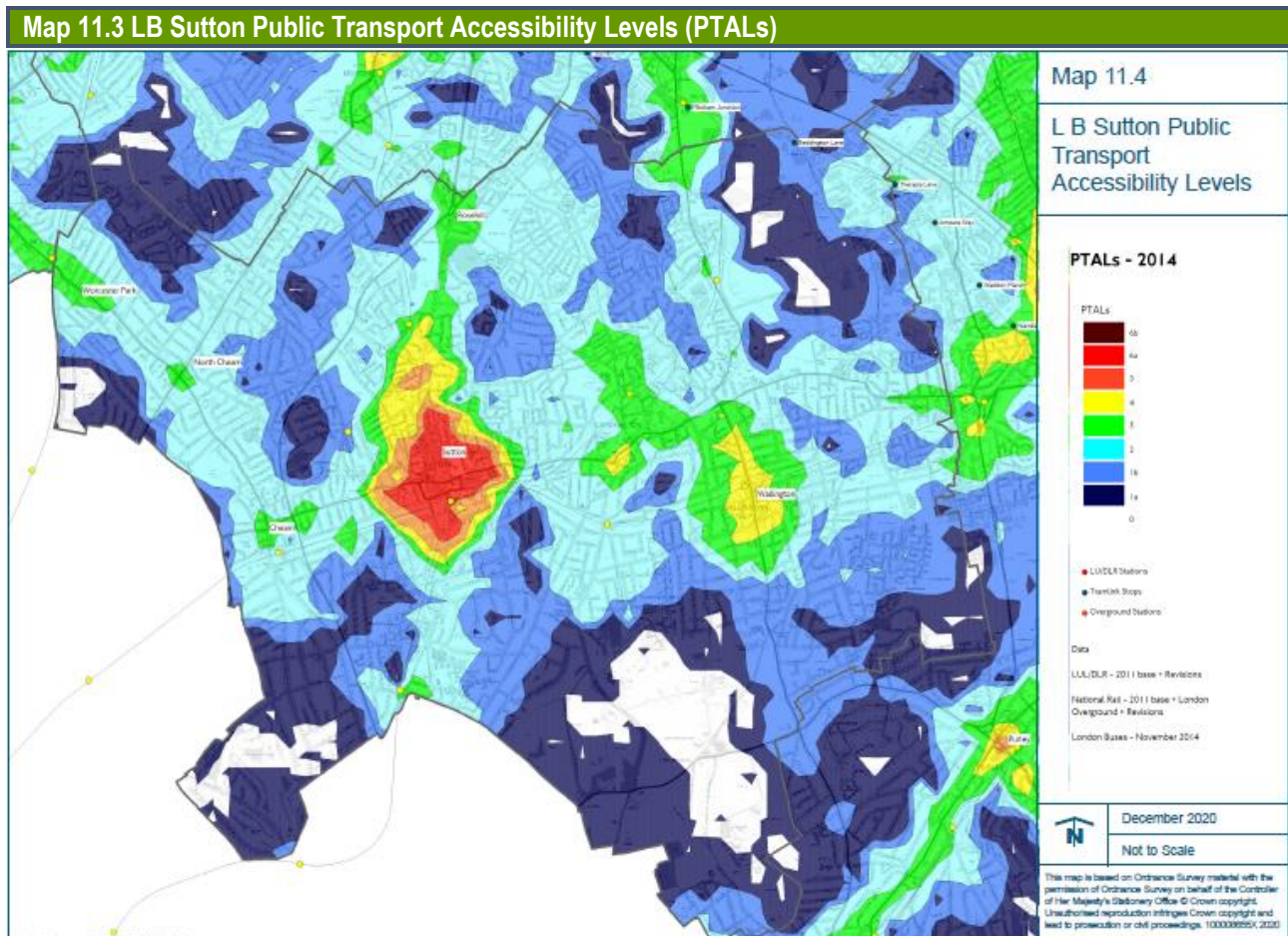
11.10 Public Transport Accessibility

Notes

The GLA's latest Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) map¹⁴⁸, shows that Sutton Town Centre, Wallington and Carshalton enjoy the highest level of public transport accessibility within the borough (levels 4-6). However, the remaining district and local centres, the majority of the residential areas and the major industrial areas fall within areas of relatively low accessibility (levels 1-3). Although the borough has a reasonably comprehensive bus network with 95% of the urban area within 400 metres of a bus service, some areas are poorly served (levels 1a and 1b). The average PTAL score for the LB Sutton is 2.9. However, a number of council-initiated 'hail-and-ride' services have helped to improve accessibility to, from and within some of the poorly connected residential areas.

Source: Transport for London

¹⁴⁸ the GLA PTAL map shows relative levels of accessibility to public transport based on the PTAL methodology development by Hammersmith & Fulham



11.11 Public Transport Use – Percentage of trips originating in LB Sutton by rail, bus, tram or underground from 2016-17 to 2019-20 (3-Yr Rolling Averages)

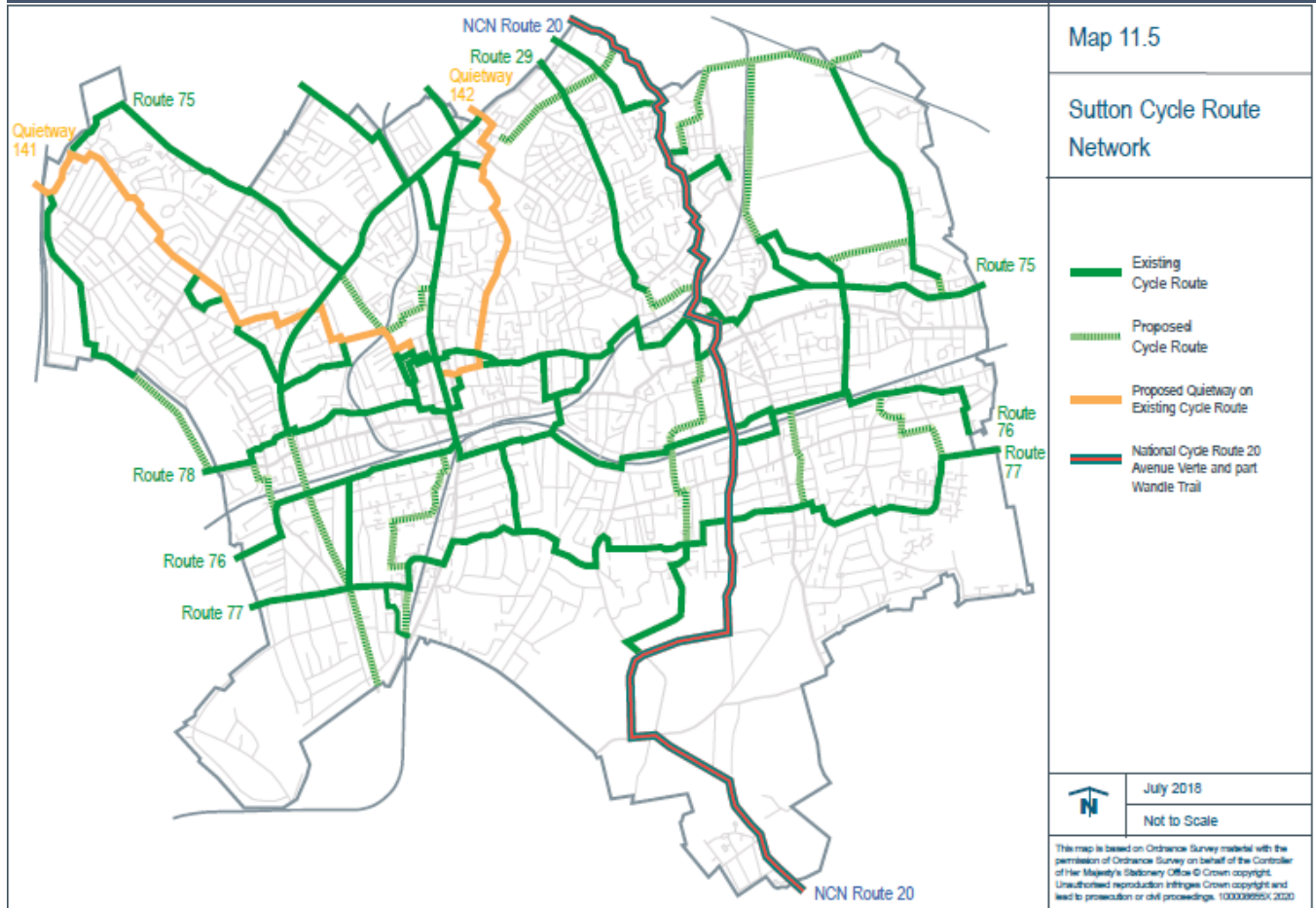
	Proportion of Trips by Public Transport (%)			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
LB Sutton	17%	20%	21.1%	19.1%
Outer London	25.7%	28.1%	25.7%	25.5%
London	28%	33.2%	29.3%	30%

Source: TfL Travel in London Report 13 data (2021) & Healthy Streets Scorecard data

Cycling

11.12 Borough Cycle Network

Map 11.4 Sutton Cycle Route Network



11.13 Cycling – Percentage of trips originating in LB Sutton from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (3-Year Rolling Averages)

	Proportion of Trips by Cycle (%)			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
LB Sutton	2%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%
Outer London	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%
London	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	3.0%

Source: TfL Travel in London Report 13 data (2021) & Healthy Streets Scorecard data

11.14 Cycling as a proportion of work trips in 2011

	Census 2011
Cycling as a proportion of work trips made by borough residents	2.1%
Cycling as a proportion of work trips made by residents of South London	3.6%
Cycling as a proportion of work trips for London as a whole	3.9%

Source: Census 2011 (QS701EW - Method of travel to work)

Walking

11.15 Walking – Percentage of trips originating in LB Sutton from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (3-Year Rolling Averages)

	Proportion of Trips on Foot (%)			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
LB Sutton	26%	24%	25.6%	23.9%
Outer London	27.4%	24.2%	27%	29.5%
London	32.6%	29.4%	32%	33%

Source: TfL Travel in London Report 13 data (2021) & Healthy Streets Scorecard data

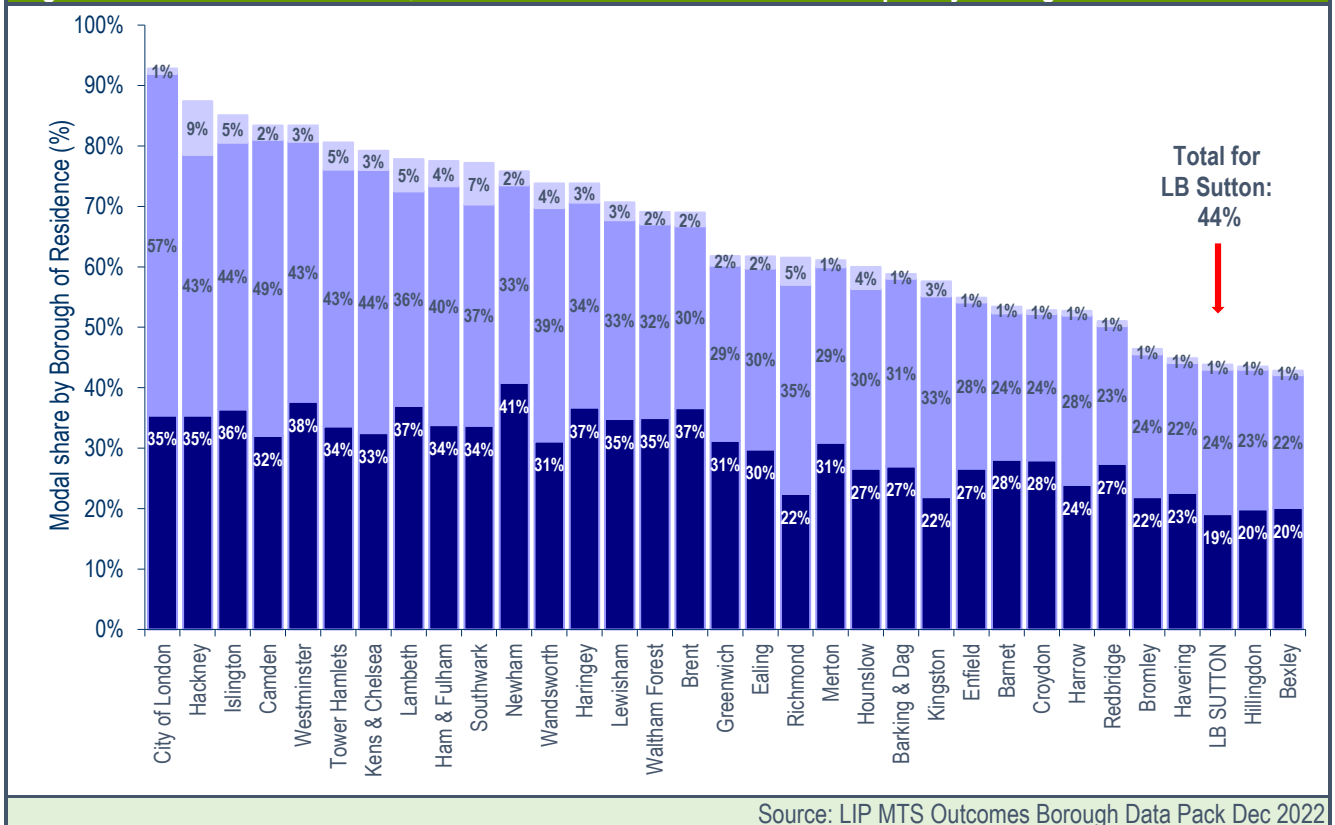
Travel by Active, Efficient and Sustainable Modes

11.16 Active, Efficient and Sustainable Modes - Percentage of trips originating in LB Sutton by rail, bus, tram, tube, cycling or walking (3-Year Rolling Averages)

	Proportion of Trips by Active, Efficient and Sustainable Modes (%) (Three Year Rolling Average)						
	2015-16 to 2017-18	2016-17 to 2018-19	2017-18 to 2019-20	Annual Change 2019-20	LIP Target		Target Met
					2021	2041	
LB Sutton	45%	47.8%	43.8%	-4.0%	48.0%	63.0%	X
Outer London average	53.4%	54.4%	55.1%	+0.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
London average	63.9%	64.9%	65.6%	+0.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: LIP MTS Outcomes Borough Data Pack Dec 2022

Figure 11.3 Modal share for active, efficient and sustainable modes of transport by Borough 2017-18 to 2019-20



Total Trips and Modal Split

11.17 Total trips originating in LB Sutton, Outer London and London (3-Year Rolling Averages) and modal split

Year	Year	Trips (x1,000)	Rail	Tube	Bus/Tram	Taxi/other	Car/MC	Cycle	Walk
LB Sutton	2017-18	453	7%	3.4%	9.2%	1.1%	53.9%	1.3%	24.2%
	2018-19	452	7.5%	3.3%	10.3%	0.9%	51.4%	1.1%	25.6%
	2019-20	470	7.1%	3%	8.9%	1%	55%	0.8%	24.2%

Source: TfL Mode Share Packs

Year	Year	Trips (x1,000)	Rail	Tube	Bus/Tram	Taxi/other	Car/MC	Cycle	Walk
Outer London	2017-18	10,872	5.9%	7%	12.1%	1%	45.9%	1.5%	26.7%
	2018-19	10,572	6.2%	7.2%	12.3%	1%	45%	1.4%	27%
	2019-20	10,390	6.3%	7.4%	12.3%	1%	43.9%	1.4%	27.6%

Source: TfL Mode Share Packs

Year	Year	Trips (x1,000)	Rail	Tube/DLR	Bus/Tram	Taxi/other	Car/MC	Cycle	Walk
London	2017/18	18,447	5.8%	9.4%	13.7%	1.6%	35.6%	2.5%	31.4%
	2018-19	18,047	6.1%	9.6%	13.6%	1.5%	34.7%	2.5%	32%
	2019-20	17,794	6.2%	9.8%	13.6%	1.5%	33.7%	2.6%	32.6%

Source: TfL Mode Share Packs

Figure 11.4: Journeys Originating in LB Sutton to 2017-18 to 2019-20

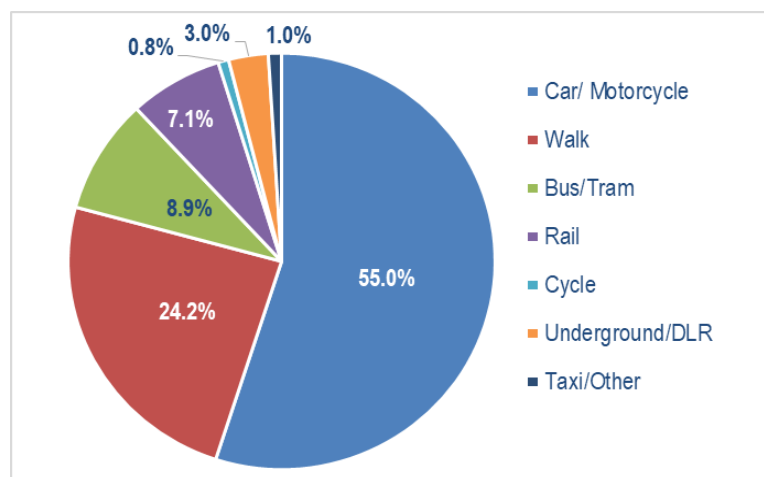
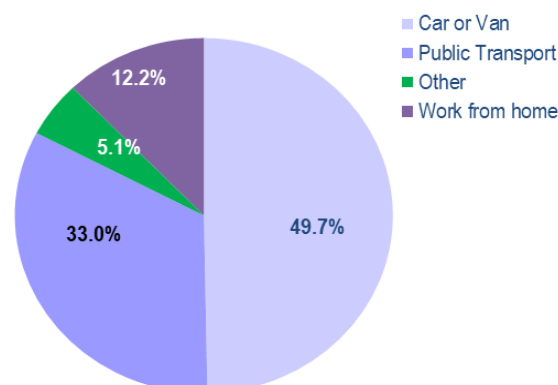


Figure 11.5: Modal share for journeys to work originating in LB Sutton 2017-18 to 2019-20



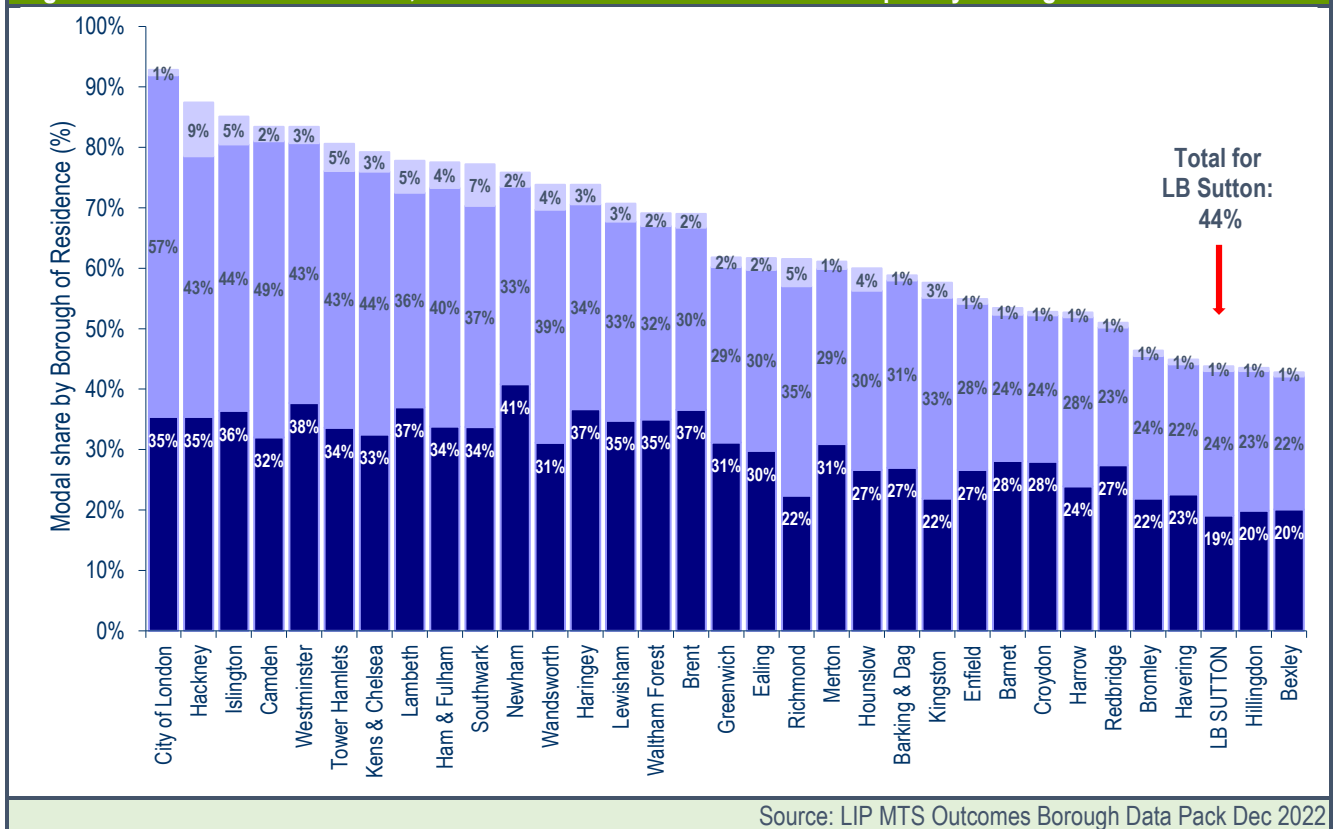
Healthy streets and healthy people

11.18 Residents taking up active travel

	Percentage of Borough residents doing at least two x10 minutes of active travel a day						Target Met
	2015-16 to 2017-18	2016-17 to 2018-19	2017-18 to 2019-20	Annual Change	LIP Target		
					2021	2041	
LB Sutton	25.0%	27.4%	27.0%	-0.4%	36.0%	70.0%	X
Outer London average	26.3%	26.2%	27.2%	+1.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
London average	31.5%	31.6%	33.3%	+1.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: LIP MTS Outcomes Borough Data Pack Dec 2022

Figure 11.6 Modal share for active, efficient and sustainable modes of transport by Borough of residence 2020



11.19 Access to strategic cycle network

	Percentage of residents within 400m of strategic cycle network ¹⁴⁹						2021 Target Met
	2020	2021	2022	Annual Change 2021 to 2022	LIP Target		
					2021	2041	
LB Sutton	0%	0%	0%	0% pts	24%	37%	X
Outer London	8.5%	9.5%	12.3%	+2.8% pts	n/a	n/a	n/a
London	19.7%	21.4%	24.2%	+3.8% pts	26%	70%	X

Source: TfL GIS analysis and Strategic Cycling Analysis

¹⁴⁹ Mayor's Transport Strategy TS Outcome 1b: London's streets will be healthy and more Londoners will travel actively. Walking or cycling will be the best choice for shorter journeys Mayor's Transport Strategy measure: 70% of Londoners will live within 400m of the London-wide strategic cycle network by 2041

Distance Travelled to Work

11.20 Travel to Work – Changes from Census 2001 to Census 2021

Figure 11.7: Distance of travel to work by economically active Borough residents- Census 2001, 2011 and 2021

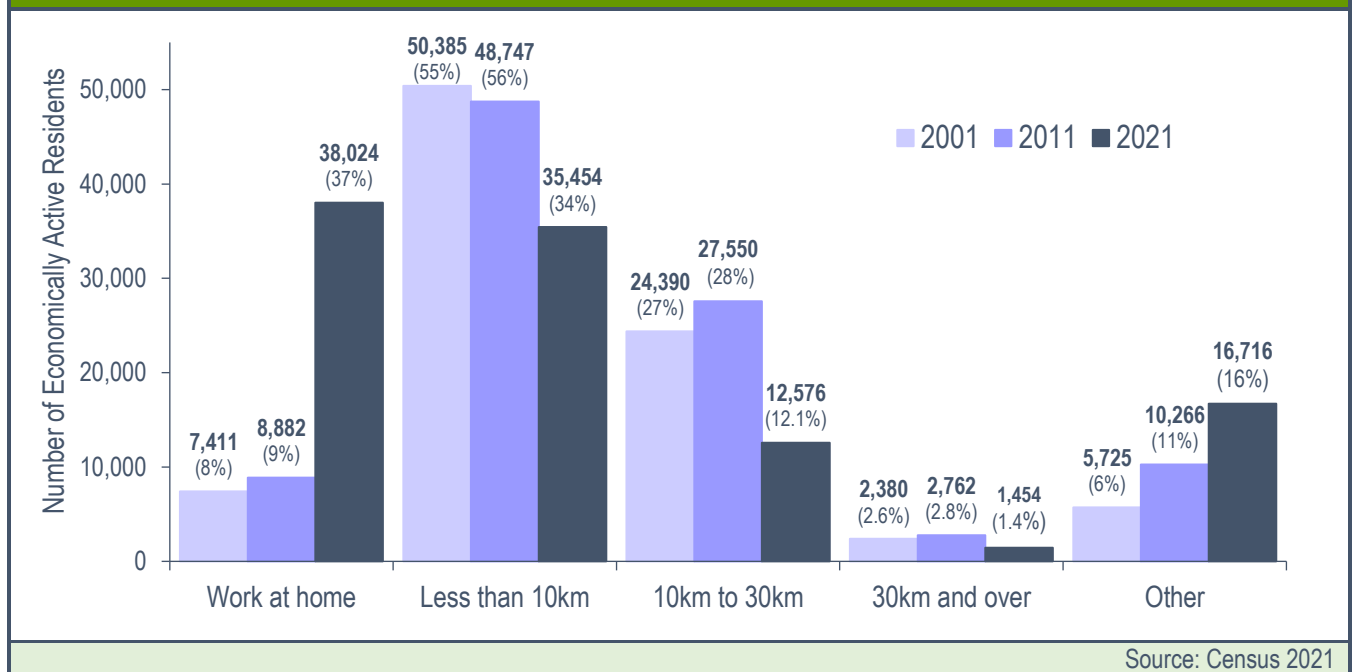
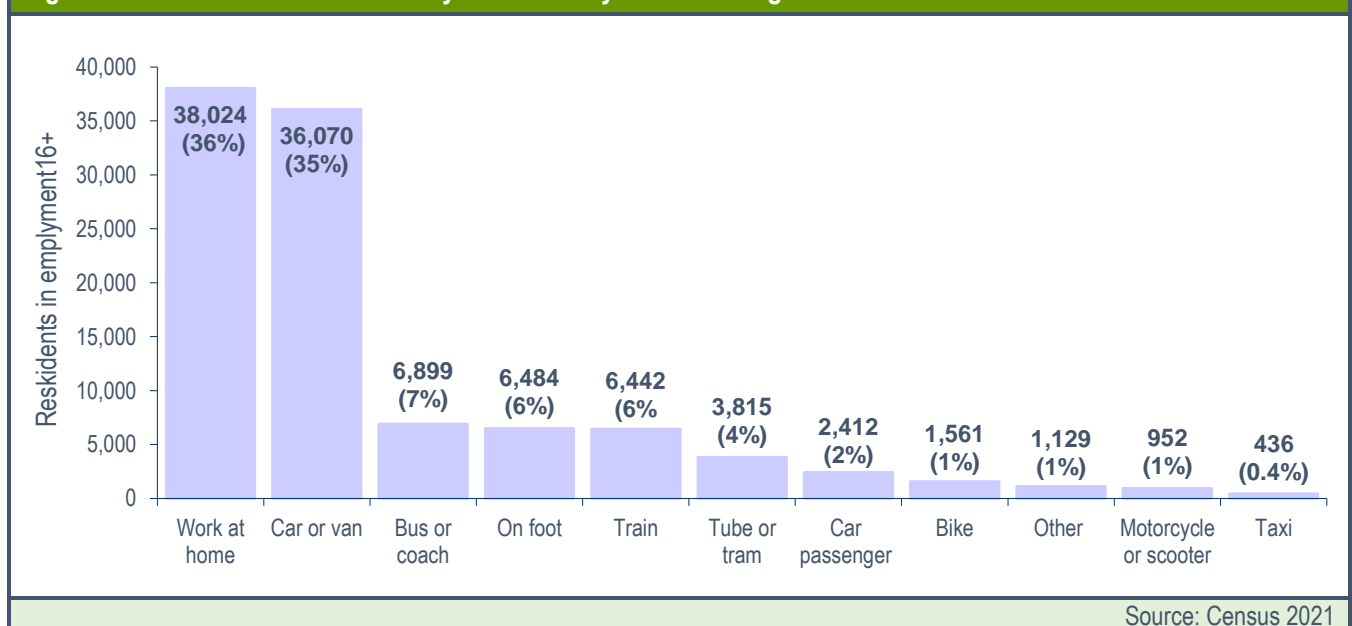


Figure 11.8: Mode of travel to work by economically active Borough residents - Census 2021



AMR Headlines for Sustainable Transport

- The overall volume of vehicular traffic within the borough has increased by 4.4% over the last 10-year period from 703 million vehicle-km per year in 2012 to 734 million vehicle-km in 2022.%.
- The volume of car traffic has increased slightly over the last 10-year period from 577 million vehicle-km in 2012 to 580 million vehicle-km in 2022 (+ 0.5%).
- Car ownership in LB Sutton, at 1.02 cars per household in 2022, ranks amongst the highest in London (6th out of 33 Boroughs). However there has been a gradual decline in recent years.
- The number of road traffic casualties killed or seriously injured (KSI) in LB Sutton has increased from 42 KSI in 2018 to 65 KSI in 2022. Although, this represents a 47.6% decrease compared to the 2005-09 baseline of 124 KSI, and a 12.2% decrease compared to the 2010-14 baseline of 74 KSI, the rate of reduction is currently falling short of the trajectory required to meet the Mayor's Transport Strategy 'Vision Zero' target of a 65% reduction by 2022 (43 KSI).
- Approximately 95% of the urban area of the borough is located within 400 metres of a bus service.
- Based on the TfL Travel in London Report 13 data, 43.8% of all trips originating in LB Sutton over the three year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 were by active, efficient and sustainable modes (the 3rd lowest in London). This represents a decrease of 4% compared to the 2019 figure (47.8%) and remains well below the current London-wide figure of 66%. More recent Borough statistics for 2021 are available from the healthy streets coalition website at <https://www.healthystreetsscorecard.london/>
- 19% of all trips originating in LB Sutton over the three-year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 were by public transport. Approximately 7.1% of trips were by rail, 3% by tube and 8.9% by bus or tram.
- 0.8% of all trips originating in LB Sutton over the three-year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 were by bicycle – below the current London-wide figure of 2.6%.
- 24.2% of all trips originating in LB Sutton over the three-year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 were on foot – below the current London-wide figure of 32.6%.
- At the time of the 2021 Census, 34% of economically active borough residents travelled less than 10km to their place of work compared to 56% in 2011 (not counting those working from home).
- Over the same period, those travelling between 10km and 30km fell from 28% to 12% and those travelling more than 30km fell from 2.8% to 1.4%.
- The proportion of economically active borough residents working at home has increased significantly from 9% at the time of the 2011 Census to 37% in 2021.
- At the time of the 2021 Census, 35% of economically active borough residents travelled to their place of work by car or van, 7% by bus or coach, 6% on foot, 6% by train, 4% by tube or tram, 2% as a car passenger, 1% by bike and 1% by motorcycle or scooter (the remaining 37% were working from home).

Section 12: Site Allocations Progress Review



Local Plan Policy

12.1 Local Plan Policy for Site Allocations

Local Plan Policies	Reference
Policy 40: Site Allocations	Local Plan, Page 137
Source: Sutton Local Plan February 2018	

Local Plan Site Allocations

12.2 Progress Review of Adopted Site Allocations as of December 2021

Ref	Site	Proposed Use(s)	Local Plan Indicative Units	Commentary	Progress	
					2020-21	2021-22
LONDON CANCER HUB						
LCH1	London Cancer Hub	Residential, retail and town centre uses		The London Cancer Hub is an ongoing project that will be delivered over a 20-year period.	Under Construction	Under Construction
SUTTON TOWN CENTRE						
STC1	The Old Gas Works Site	Residential, retail and town centre uses	186	The site was completed in 2017-18 in accordance with the site allocation.	Completed	Completed
STC2	Morrisons Local and Car Park	Residential and retail	14	The Council understands that the landowner is interested in progressing a residential scheme on part of the site.	Not Started	Not Started
STC3	Former Burger King Site	Residential and retail	40	The site was completed in 2017-18 in accordance with the site allocation.	Completed	Completed
STC4	Sutton West Centre, Robin Hood Lane	(i) Safeguarded for a Primary school or (ii) residential		The site is safeguarded for a primary school but proposals have not been brought forward.	Not Started	Not Started
STC5	North of Lodge Place	Residential and retail	65	The southern part of the site completed in 2019-20. The northern part of the site has no current proposals.	Completed	Completed
STC6	South of Lodge Place	Residential and retail	31	An application for 48 units was granted on appeal in August 2021	Planning application submitted	Not Started
STC7	Kwikfit, Throwley Way	Residential and retail	15	No current planning applications for the redevelopment of the site are currently being progressed.	Not Started	Not Started
STC8	North of Greenford Road	Residential and retail	18	The eastern part of the site has delivered 6 residential units. The western part of the site is undeveloped.	Completed	Completed
STC9	Civic Centre Site, St Nicholas Way	Civic, community, residential, retail and town centre uses	165	The site will be delivered as part of a mixed use scheme linked to the St Nicholas Centre redevelopment. Council currently consulting on plans.	Not Started	Not Started

Ref	Site	Proposed Use(s)	Local Plan Indicative Units	Commentary	Progress	
					2020-21	2021-22
STC10	Secombe Theatre	(i) Community (ii) Safeguarded for a Primary school and / or (iii) residential		The site is safeguarded for primary school provision. However, planning permission has not been granted.	Not Started	Not Started
STC11	Beech Tree Place	Residential and retail	64	The Council is working with residents on the estate over future redevelopment proposals. A planning application was submitted in December 2021.	Not Started	Under Construction
STC12	North of Sutton Court Road Sites	Residential and retail	178	The site was completed in 2017-18 in accordance with the site allocation.	Completed	Completed
STC13	South of Sutton Court Road	Residential, hotel, health and fitness and other town centre uses	452	The western part of the site is currently under construction for 332 units (in accordance with the allocation), has completed. The eastern part of the site has planning permission for 165 units and is under construction.	Under Construction	Completed
STC14	Sutton Station	Offices, residential, retail, public car parking and other town	85	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
STC15	Shops opposite Station	Residential and town centre uses	10	No currently planning permissions for the site.	Not Started	Not Started
STC16	Sutherland House, Brighton Road	Residential, retail and restaurants	128	The site completed in 2016-17 in accordance with the allocation.	Completed	Completed
STC17	Petrol Station North of Subsea7	Residential, retail and town centre uses	108	The site is expected to be delivered at the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started
STC18	Sutton Superbowl Site, St Nicholas Way	(i) Hotel and restaurant or (ii) Residential and town centre uses		The Hotel completed in 2019-20	Completed	Completed
STC19	Helena House, High Street	Residential and town centre uses	38	Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site for 41 units was refused but subsequently granted on appeal in November 2021. A further application is currently being considered.	Not Started	Not Started
STC20	Herald House, Throwley Way	Residential and town centre uses	16	The site has planning permission but has not yet been implemented.	Not Started	Not Started
STC21	Sutton Park House, Carshalton Road	Residential and town centre uses	94	A planning application for redevelopment of the site for 149 dwellings has been granted.	Planning permission granted	Under Construction
STC22	Old Inn House, Carshalton Road	Residential and town centre uses	33	The original conversion was completed in 2016-17 (28 units). However, an additional permission for an extra storey contained 5 flats is being implemented, Site is substantively completed.	Completed	Completed
STC23	Bus Garage, Bushey Road	Residential and bus garage	203	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
STC24	Halford Block	Residential and retail	80	The site is expected to be delivered at the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started
STC25	Matalan Block, High Street	Residential and retail	164	The site is now operational as a supermarket. A mixed-use redevelopment of the site within the Plan period is now unlikely.	Existing Use to be retained	Existing Use to be retained
STC26	31-35 St Nicholas Way	Residential and retail	15	The site does not have planning permission but is still expected to be delivered by the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started
STC28	St Nicholas Centre Car Park	Hotel		The site does not have planning permission but is still expected to be delivered by the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started

Ref	Site	Proposed Use(s)	Local Plan Indicative Units	Commentary	Progress	
					2020-21	2021-22
STC29	St Nicholas House, St Nicholas Way	Offices, town centre uses and residential	67	Planning permission for 274 units has been granted by planning committee.	Planning application submitted	Not Started
STC30	Robin Hood Lane Sites	Health and residential	48	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
STC31	Gibson Road Car Park	Residential, public car park, community and town centre uses		The site will be delivered as part of a mixed use scheme linked to the St Nicholas Centre redevelopment. Council currently consulting on plans.	Not Started	Not Started
STC32	City House, Sutton Park Road	Residential and town centre uses	22	Pre-application discussions are currently taking place..	Not Started	Not Started
STC33	Land North of Grove Road	Residential and town centre uses	178	The site does not have planning permission and it is not expected to be delivered until the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started
STC34	Greensleeves Manor, Grove Road	Residential	22	The site does not have planning permission and it is not expected to be delivered until the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started
STC35	Land south of Grove Road	Residential and town centre uses	122	The site does not have planning permission and it is not expected to be delivered until the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started
STC36	B&Q, Carshalton Road	Retail, residential and town centre uses	482	Planning application is currently being considered by the Council.	Not Started	Planning application submitted
STC37	Wilko Site, High Street	Retail and residential	26	The site does not have planning permission and it is not expected to be delivered until the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started
STC38	Houses adjacent to Manor Park	Residential and town centre uses	101	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
STC39	Land to rear of Times Square, Throwley Way	Residential and town centre uses	34	A planning application for 113 units was granted by Planning Committee in 2021 subject to a s106 agreement.	Planning application submitted	Not Started
STC40	Times House, Throwley Way	Residential and town centre uses	28	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
STC41	Times Square Car Park, Throwley Way	Residential, car parking and town centre uses		The redevelopment of the site is subject to a detailed parking study	Not Started	Not Started
STC45	Elm Grove Estate	Residential and town centre uses	47	Pre-application discussion are currently taking place.	Not Started	Not Started
HACKBRIDGE						
S1	Felnex Trading Estate, London Road	Residential, retail, employment and community uses	805	The site is under construction and should be completed by 2023.	Under Construction	Under Construction
S2	Land adjoining Hackbridge Station	Residential and town centre uses	174	A planning application was received in late 2018. At present it has not been determined.	Not Started	Not Started
S3	Land North of BedZED, London Road	Primary school		The primary school was completed in 2019-20	Completed	Completed
S4	Vulcan House, Restmor Way	(i) Residential and offices or (ii) industry	48	The site is under construction.	Under Construction	Completed
S5	Hackbridge Station and Car Park	Residential, public car parking and town centre uses	31	The site does not have planning permission and it is not expected to be delivered until the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started
WALLINGTON						
S6	Railway Approach and Car Park	Offices, residential, public car parking and town centre uses	92	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started

Ref	Site	Proposed Use(s)	Local Plan Indicative Units	Commentary	Progress	
					2020-21	2021-22
S7	Wallington Square, off Woodcote Road	Residential, retail and town centre uses	30	The site completed in 2017-18.	Completed	Completed
S8	Lidl Site, Beddington Gardens	Retail, residential and town centre uses	20	A planning application for redevelopment of the site was submitted in 2017 but subsequently withdrawn.	Not Started	Not Started
S9	Ludlow Lodge, Alcester Road	Residential	57	The site was completed in summer 2019.	Completed	Completed
S10	Land rear of 105 Stafford Road	Residential	13	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
S12	Wallington Hall and Car Park	Residential, retail, public car parking	40	Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site was granted in October 2018. And the site is now under construction.	Under Construction	Completed
S13	Manor Road / Ross Parade	Public house, residential and town centre uses	28	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
S14	31-35 Stafford Road	Residential and town centre uses	29	The site completed in 2018-19	Completed	Completed
S19	77 Woodcote Road	Residential	14	The site completed in 2016-17.	Completed	Completed
S20	19 Stanley Park Road	Residential	11	The site completed in 2018-19	Completed	Completed
S22	Travis Perkins, Ross Parade	Residential and town centre uses	15	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
S23	Shotfield Car Park, Shotfield	Residential, public car parking and town centre uses	56	The site does not have planning permission but is Council owned.	Not Started	Not Started
S24	Land rear of 16-18 Stanley Park Road, Carshalton	Residential	10	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
CARSHALTON						
S27	Charles Cryer Theatre	(i) Community uses or (ii) town centre uses		The site has re-opened as a theatre / local arts centre	Existing Uses to be retained	Existing Uses to be retained
CHEAM						
S31	40 The Broadway	Residential, retail and town centre uses	10	The site has planning permission and is under construction. Completion expected in 2018-19.	Completed	Completed
S33	HSS Hire Site, Malden Road	Residential and commercial	17	Planning permission for 13 units was granted on appeal in September 2021.	Not Started	Under Construction
NORTH CHEAM						
S35	Victoria House	Residential, retail and town centre uses	75	Planning permission for redevelopment was approved at committee in February 2023 subject to a Section 106 agreement.	Not Started	Not Started
S36	Cheam Leisure Centre, 316 Malden Road	Leisure, community and health		The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
S37	McMillan House, 54-56 Cheam Common Road	Residential	48	The site completed in 2016-17	Completed	Completed
S38	Resource Centre, 667-671 London Road	Residential and offices	37	The site is expected to be delivered at the end of the Plan period.	Not Started	Not Started

Ref	Site	Proposed Use(s)	Local Plan Indicative Units	Commentary	Progress	
					2020-21	2021-22
ROSEHILL						
S41	Co-op Supermarket, Wrythe Lane	Residential, retail and public car parking	43	Lidl have now started operating from the site. Redevelopment for residential/retail now unlikely within the Plan period.	Existing uses to be retained	Existing uses to be retained
S42	Rear of Rosehill shops, Wrythe Lane	Residential	11	Planning permission granted for the 4 units. The site is under construction	Under Construction	Completed
WORCESTER PARK						
S47	1 - 9 Windsor Road	Residential and town centre uses	10	The site has planning permission and the units are advertised for sale.	Under Construction	Under Construction
SUBURBAN HEARTLANDS						
S51	Haredon House, London Road, Stonecot	Residential	43	Planning application for an additional 50 units is pending a decision.	Planning application granted	New planning application submitted
S52	Council Offices, Denmark Road, Carshalton	Residential	24	The site does not have planning permission but will be brought forward by the council. Office is now closed.	Not Started	Not Started
S53	Council Car Park, Denmark Road, Carshalton	Residential	18	The site does not have planning permission but will be brought forward by the council.	Not Started	Not Started
S54	Trading Estate and Gas Holder, Plumpton Way	Industry		The site was completed in 2019-20	Completed	Completed
S55	St Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Rosehill	Health		No works currently being undertaken.	Not Started	Not Started
S56	Wandle Valley Trading Estate	Residential, employment and open space	124	The site is now completed.	Completed	Completed
S57	Mill Green Business Park, Mill Green Road, Hackbridge	Residential	89	The site is under construction and expected to complete in 2020-21.	Completed	Completed
S60	Sutton United Football Club, Gander Green Lane, Sutton	Sports ground and community facilities		The site does not have planning permission.	Not Started	Not Started
S61	Land to the rear of 107 Westmead Road, Carshalton	Residential and retail	30	The site has planning permission but has not yet been implemented.	Not Started	Not Started
S62	Allen House, 1 Westmead Road, Carshalton	Residential and town centre uses	10	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
S63	Waddon House, 283 Stafford Road, Wallington	Residential	87	The site completed in 2016-17.	Completed	Completed
S66	Garages at Radcliffe Gardens, Carshalton Beeches	Residential	10	Planning permission granted for the 4 units. Garages have now been demolished.	Under Construction	Completed
S67	Richmond Green, Beddington	Residential	0	The site completed in 2019-20	Completed	Completed
S68	Assembly Walk, off Green Wrythe Lane, Middleton Circle	Residential, or residential and community	10	Planning permission granted for the 10 units. Site is under construction	Under Construction	Completed
S69	Former Century Youth Centre, Fellowes Road, The Wrythe	Residential	15	The site completed in 2018-19.	Completed	Completed

Ref	Site	Proposed Use(s)	Local Plan Indicative Units	Commentary	Progress	
					2020-21	2021-22
S71	Camperdown House, 2a Hawthorn Road	Residential	12	The site completed in 2018-19	Completed	Completed
S72	Depot, Waltham Road, The Wrythe	Residential	6	The site does not have planning permission at present.	Not Started	Not Started
S76	Land to west of Beddington Lane	Industry		The site has planning permission for industrial development. Scheme is expected to complete in 2021.	Under Construction	Completed
S81	57 Montagu Gardens, Wallington	Residential	13	The site completed in 2016-17.	Completed	Completed
S84	Grace Court, Brighton Road, Belmont	Residential	28	The site completed in 2018-19	Completed	Completed
S85	Former Henderson Hospital, Homeland Drive, Belmont	Health, residential	4	Part of the planning permission has been implemented.	Under Construction	Under Construction
S90	Land west of Carshalton Athletic, Colston Avenue, Carshalton	Allotments		Already part-used for allotments.	Existing Uses to be retained	Existing Uses to be retained
S97	Former Playing Fields, Sheen Way, Wallington	Open space, school		The dFE submitted a planning applications and subsequently an appeal. A planning application for the site was granted on appeal.	Not Started	Not Started
S98	Tennis Centre, Rosehill Recreation Ground. Rose Hill, Sutton	Education		A planning application for the site was granted on appeal.	Not Started	Not Started
S104	Land south of The Pastures, Carshalton Road, Woodcote	Gypsy and Traveller Site		The site does not have planning permission at present but will be progressed by the Council.	Not Started	Not Started
TRANSPORT SCHEMES						
S100	Beddington Lane	Road improvement scheme		Beddington Lane improvement schemes are on-going, but most recent phase is nearly completed.	Under Construction	Under Construction
S101	Carshalton Village	Traffic management scheme		Not started.	Not Started	Not Started
S102	Sutton Town Centre	Transport proposals		Not started.	Not Started	Not Started
S107	London Cancer Hub	Transport proposals		Not started.	Not Started	Not Started
S108	Worcester Park Transport Corridor	Transport proposals		Not started.	Not Started	Not Started
Source: LB Sutton, 2021						

Section 13: Development Management Review



Planning Decisions in LB Sutton 2021-22

13.1 All planning applications (including Prior Approvals)

All Developments	2019-20	2020-21	
Number of planning applications determined ¹⁵²	1,377	1,236	
Number of planning applications granted	1,115	959	
Number of planning applications refused	262	277	
Proportion of planning applications granted (%)	81%	77.6%	

13.2 Major planning applications

Major Developments	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of major planning applications determined	25	26	15
Number of major planning applications granted	20	21	9
Number of major planning applications refused	5	5	6
Proportion of major planning applications granted (%)	80%	80.8%	60%

13.3 Minor planning applications

Minor Developments	2018-19	2019-20	2021-22
Number of minor planning applications determined	352	333	244
Number of minor planning applications granted	232	233	160
Number of minor planning applications refused	134	100	34%
Proportion of minor planning applications granted (%)	65.9%	70%	66%

13.4 Major and minor planning applications combined

Minor Developments	2019-20	2020-21	
Number of major and minor planning applications determined	358	299	259
Number of major and minor planning applications granted	253	189	169
Number of major and minor planning applications refused	105	110	90
Proportion of major and minor planning applications granted (%)	70.7%	63.2%	65%

13.5 Other planning applications

Other Developments	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of other planning applications determined	1,019	937	1,067
Number of other planning applications granted	862	770	836
Number of other planning applications refused	157	167	231
Proportion of other planning applications granted (%)	84.6%	82.2%	78%

¹⁵²all Borough planning statistics are based on live tables published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on the gov.uk website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-planning-application-statistics#district-matter-planning-authorities-tables> (Dashboard)

13.6 Major residential planning applications creating 10 or more dwellings (gross)

Major Developments	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of planning applications for major residential development determined	10	22	7
Number of planning applications for major residential development granted	7	17	4
Number of planning applications for major residential development refused	3	5	3
Proportion of applications for major residential development granted (%)	70%	77.3%	57%

13.7 Minor residential planning applications

Minor Developments	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of planning applications for minor residential dev determined	204	198	172
Number of planning applications for minor residential development granted	118	104	105
Number of planning applications for minor residential developments refused	86	94	67
Proportion of applications for minor residential developments granted (%)	57.8%	52.5%	61%

Appeal Decisions in LB Sutton 2021-22

13.8 Appeal decisions for major planning applications

Appeal Decisions for Major planning applications	2019-20	2020-21	
<i>Applications determined in 2020-21</i>			
Number of major application decisions	25	26	
Number of major planning applications refused by the council	5	5	
Number and % of major planning refusals going to appeal	3 (60%)	5	6
<i>Appeals Determined in 2020-21</i>			
Number of major appeals dismissed (won by the council) in 2020-21	3 (100%)	3 (66%)	3 (50%)
Number of major appeals allowed (lost by the council) in 2020-21	0	2 (34%)	3 (50%)

13.9 Appeal decisions for minor and other planning applications (i.e. non-major)

Appeal Decisions	2019-20	2020-21	
<i>Applications determined in 2020-21</i>			
Number of non-major planning decisions	1,352	1,210	
Number of non-major planning applications refused by the council	257	272	
Number and % of non-major planning refusals going to appeal	80 (31%)	71 (26%)	57 (%)
<i>Appeals Determined in 2020-21</i>			
Number and % of non-major appeals dismissed (won by the Council) in 2019/20	74 (73%)	46 (73%)	41 (72%)
Number and % of non-major appeals allowed (lost by the Council)	25 (25%)	17 (27%)	15 (26%)
Number and % of non-major appeals part allowed (split decision)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)

13.10 Effectiveness of planning policies in appeal decisions 2021-22

Rank	Local Plan or Local Development Framework (LDF) Policy	Appeal Decisions 2021-22		
		Appeals where policy cited as reason for refusal	Appeals dismissed (won by the council)	Appeals allowed (lost by the council)
1	Policy 9 – Housing Sizes and Standards	9	9 (100%)	0 (0%)
2	Policy 7 – Housing Density	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)
3=	Policy 18 - Shopping Frontages and Town Centre Uses	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
3=	Policy 24 – Green Belt and MOL	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
5	Policy 19	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
6	Policy 31 – Carbon & Energy	9	8 (89%)	1 (11%)
7=	Policy 32 – Flood Risk & Sustainable Drainage	7	6 (86%)	1 (14%)
7=	Policy 33 – Climate Change Adaptation	7	6 (86%)	1 (14%)
9	Policy 13 – Housing and Garden Land	6	5 (83%)	1 (17%)

Rank	Local Plan or Local Development Framework (LDF) Policy	Appeal Decisions 2021-22		
		Appeals where policy cited as reason for refusal	Appeals dismissed (won by the council)	Appeals allowed (lost by the council)
10	Policy 29 – Protecting Amenity	23	18 (78%)	5 (22%)
11	Policy 28 – Character and Design	56	39 (70%)	17 (30%)
12	Policy 30 - Heritage	13	9 (69%)	4 (31%)
13	Policy 1 – Sustainable Growth	3	2 (67%)	1 (33%)
14=	Policy 37 - Parking	4	2 (50%)	2 (50%)
14=	Policy 36 – Transport Impact	2	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
16	Policy 8 – Affordable Housing	4	1 (25%)	3 (75%)
17=	Policy 34 – Environmental Protection	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
17=	Policy 40	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)

Speed of Planning Decisions in LB Sutton 2021-22

13.11 All planning applications

All Developments	2020-21	2021-22
Number of planning applications determined	1,236	1,326
Number of planning applications determined WITHIN 8/13 weeks or agreed timescale	1,176	1,193
Number of planning applications determined OVER 8/13 weeks or agreed timescale	60	133
Proportion of planning applications determined WITHIN 8/13 weeks or agreed timescale (%)	95.1%	90%

13.12 Major planning applications

Major Developments	2020-21	2021-22
Number of major planning applications determined	26	15
Number of major planning applications determined WITHIN 13 weeks or agreed timescale	25	14
Number of major planning applications determined over 13 weeks or agreed timescale	1	1
Proportion of major planning applications determined WITHIN 13 weeks or agreed timescale (%)	96.1%	93%

13.13 Minor planning applications

Major Developments	2020-21	2021-22
Number of minor planning applications determined	273	244
Number of minor planning applications determined WITHIN 8 weeks or agreed timescale	249	198
Number of minor planning applications determined over 8 weeks or agreed timescale	24	46
Proportion of minor planning applications determined WITHIN 8 weeks or agreed timescale (%)	91.2%	81%

13.14 Major and minor planning applications combined

Major Developments	2020-21	2021-22
Number of major and minor planning applications determined	299	259
Number of major and minor planning applications determined WITHIN 8/13 weeks/agreed timescale	274	212
Number of major and minor planning applications determined over 8/13 weeks/ agreed timescale	25	47
Proportion of major and minor planning applications determined WITHIN 8/13 weeks/agreed timescale	91.6%	82%

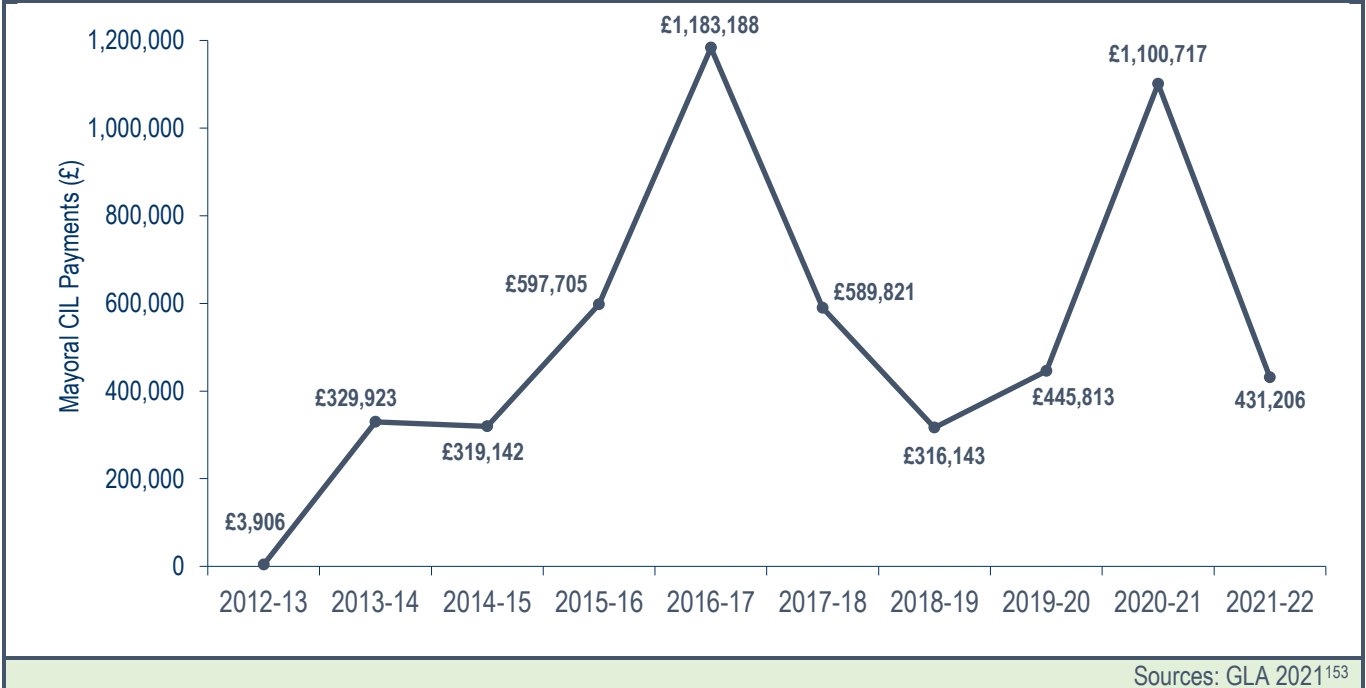
13.15 Other planning applications

Other Developments	2020-21	2021-22
Number of other planning applications determined	937	1,067
Number of other planning applications determined within 8 weeks or agreed timescale	902	981
Number of other planning applications determined over 8 weeks or agreed timescale	35	86
Proportion of other planning applications determined within 8 weeks or agreed timescale (%)	97.1%	92%

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Receipts and Expenditure 2021-22

13.16 Mayoral CIL Payments

Figure 13.1: Mayoral CIL Payments from LB Sutton Development 2012-13 to 2020-21



*Note on the Mayor's Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL1)

The Mayor's Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL) aims to raise up to £600 million to help finance the Crossrail project. It intends to achieve this by seeking contributions from developers for additional floorspace they create across London. The size of the contribution is calculated once a planning application is submitted to the local authority. The figure is based on the amount of floorspace created, the location and how the development is to be used. The MCIL is payable when work begins on the new development, although payment of large sums for major developments may be paid in phases. The MCIL is calculated based on the net additional floorspace, measured in square metres of Gross Internal Area. The charge in LB Sutton (Zone 3) is £20 per m² (gross internal floorspace).

13.17 Borough CIL receipts and expenditure¹⁵⁴

£	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
LB Sutton CIL receipts	624,676	1,154,258	1,736,722	1,119,372	3,132,787	1,853,964	2,299,770
LB Sutton CIL expenditure	20,603	256,523	575,291	627,815	2,067,106	1,950,816	1,042,598.97

13.18 Breakdown of Borough expenditure in 2021-22

£	Admin CIL 2021-22	Neighbourhood 2021-22	CIL Land Payments	Strategic CIL Cash	Total CIL Expenditure
CIL expenditure (£)	£38,212.95	£365,628.99	£0.00	£638,757.03	£1,042,598.97

¹⁵³ further details of Mayoral CIL payments can be accessed via the GLA website at <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/mayoral-community-infrastructure-levy>

¹⁵⁴ the Council publishes yearly monitoring reports on CIL monies which are available on the website https://www.sutton.gov.uk/info/200464/planning_policy/1336/community_infrastructure_levy.

Section 14: Duty to Cooperate Schedule



Duty to Co-operate

Background

14.1 The 'duty to co-operate', introduced by Section 110 of the Localism Act, requires that councils and public bodies 'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' to develop strategic policies, and requires councils to consider joint approaches to plan making. Accordingly, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should work collaboratively with the 'prescribed public bodies' set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 and a range of other bodies, including neighbouring authorities, to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in Local Plans.

14.2 Key strategic issues where co-operation may appropriate include housing need, housing supply, gypsies and travellers, health provision, employment land, retail, green space, nature conservation, transport, sustainable waste management, energy, water, flood risk management and heritage. In preparing their Local Plans, local planning authorities must demonstrate how they have complied with the duty at the Examination-in-Public stage.

'Duty to Co-operate' Bodies

14.3 The following Table sets out all prescribed public bodies together with other key 'duty to cooperate' bodies.

Prescribed bodies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Agency English Heritage Natural England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor of London GLA Sutton Clinical Commissioning Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Rail Regulation Transport for London Highways Agency
Adjoining authorities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RB Kingston-Upon-Thames LB Merton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB Croydon Reigate & Banstead Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epsom and Ewell Council Surrey County Council
Joint Projects & Other Bodies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment SFRA (Wandle Boroughs) Planning & Infrastructure Group (London Cancer Hub) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) Public Transport Liaison Group Meeting (PTLG); Improving Healthcare Together' Programme 2020-2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Enterprise Panel All London Green Grid Energy for London South London Partnership (SLP) Growth Working Group
Standing Forums		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Association of London Borough Planning Officers (ALBPO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South London Partnership London Waste Planning Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outer London Commission South London Waste Plan

The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate' Schedule 2021-22

14.4 The council has maintained a Duty to Cooperate Schedule¹³² from the earliest stages of the Local Plan review and which has been continued beyond the date of adoption in February 2018. The council's updated Duty to Cooperate Schedule for 2021-22 (covering 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022) is set out below.

LB Sutton Duty to Cooperate Schedule

1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

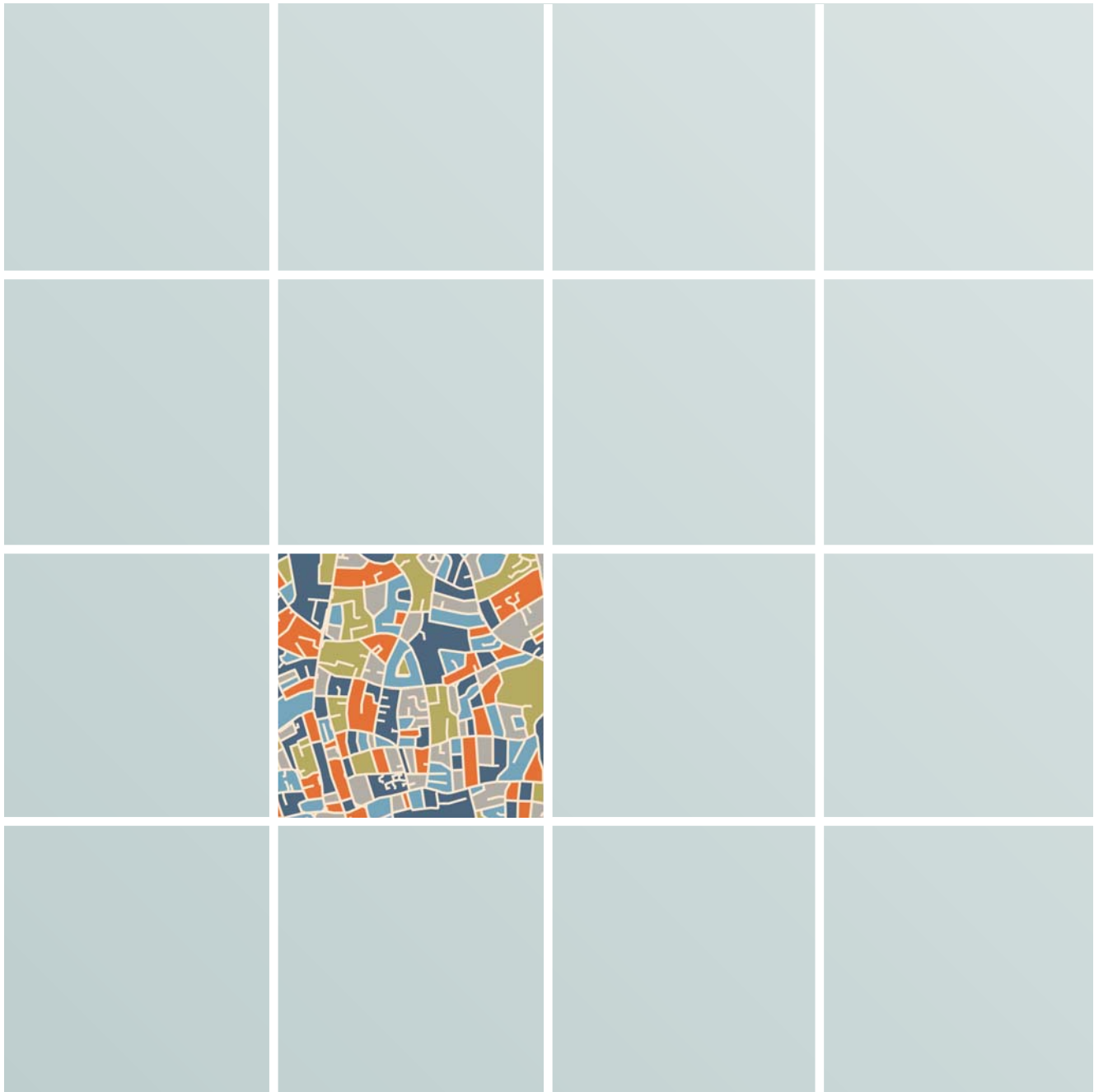
Date	Meeting	Consultation bodies/ attendees
14 April 2021	Sutton Community Transport Trustee meeting	PC (LB Sutton)
16 April 2021	South London Waste Plan	LB Sutton, LB Merton, LB Croydon & RB Kingston DJ, PW (LB Sutton) ¹³³
23 April 2021	South London Partnership Active Travel Meeting	South London Partnership Borough PC (LB Sutton)
29 April 2021	LoTAG (London Technical Advisors' Group) Strategic Transport Forum	Transport for London (FfL) London Borough Technical Officers PC (LB Sutton)
4 May 2021	Association of London Borough Planning Officers (ALBPO) Development Plans Meeting	London Councils London Borough Planning Officers DJ (LB Sutton)
6 May 2021	South London Waste Plan Group Meeting	LB Sutton, LB Merton, LB Croydon and RB Kingston DJ, PW
10 May 2021	South London Future Rail Services Study	Network Rail PC (LB Sutton)
13 May 2021	Health Impacts in Planning (Health Impact Assessment) workshop	London HIA Group Health Place Forum DJ, PW (LB Sutton)
26 May 2021	Zero Emission Zones: Borough Guidance Update Workshop	Transport for London (TfL) London Boroughs PC (LB Sutton)
3 June 2021	Transport for South East (TfSE) coordination meeting	SE England Transport Officers East Sussex PC (LB Sutton)
7 June 2021	Benhill Residents' Panel meeting	Benhill Residents' Panel DJ (LB Sutton)
8 June 2021	Borough funding briefing from TfL	Transport for London (TfL) London Boroughs PC (LB Sutton)
3 June 2021	Transport for South East (TfSE) coordination meeting	SE England Transport Officers East Sussex PC (LB Sutton/ RB Kingston)
23 June 2021	TfSE South East Radial Area Study Forum 1	SE England Transport Officers East Sussex PC (LB Sutton)
1 July 2021	GoSutton - Demand Responsive Bus - Trial Report Review	Transport for London (TfL) Go Sutton PC (LB Sutton/ RB Kingston)
9 July 2021	TfSE South East Radial Area Study Forum 1	SE England Transport Officers East Sussex PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)
23 July 2021	Planning reforms update: NPPF and National Model Design Code (NLA webinar)	New London Architecture (NLA) CW (LB Sutton)
26 July 2021	TfSE South East Radial Area Study Forum 2	SE England Transport Officers East Sussex PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)

¹³² the Council's Duty to Cooperate Schedule can be viewed on the Sutton website at https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B81WGF6_djXcmQwdVWWMVhjUTQ/view

¹³³ DJ = Dean James; PW – Patrick Whitter; PC = Phil Crockford; CW = Collette Willis

Date	Meeting	Consultation bodies/ attendees	
27 July 2021	Building Your Future Hospital, Transport Working Group (Epsom and St Helier Trust)	Epsom and St Helier University Hospitals (NHS Trust Building your Future Hospitals Programme)	
28 July 2021	Population Statistics User Group (PSUG)	GLA City Intelligence Unit PW (LB Sutton)	
3 August 2021	TfSE South East Radial Area Study Forum 2	SE England Transport Officers (incl. East Sussex) PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
26 August 2021	South London Waste Plan meeting to discuss air quality matters	LB Sutton, LB Merton, LB Croydon and RB Kingston DJ, PW (LB Sutton)	
31 August – 2 Sept 2021	South London Waste Plan Examination in Public (EiP)	Planning Inspectorate Wimbledon Park Residents' Association LB Sutton, LB Merton, LB Croydon and RB Kingston DJ, PW (LB Sutton)	
9 Sept 2021	CoMoUK Car & Bike Share Forum with operators: Theme of funding	CoMO UK PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
16 Sept 2021	Association of London Borough Planning Officers (ALBPO) Development Plans Meeting	London Borough Planning Officers DJ (LB Sutton)	
22 Sept 2021	Town Centre Public Realm Delivery Group	Urban Movement RB Kingston DJ (LB Sutton)	
28 Sept 2021	Building Your Future Hospital, Transport Working Group (Epsom and St Helier Trust)	Epsom and St Helier University Hospitals (NHS Trust Building your Future Hospitals Programme)	
4 Oct 2021	Heathrow Airspace Modernisation Workshop (Teams Link to follow)	Heathrow Airport Holdings Ltd London and SE authorities Heathrow Community Noise Forum PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
18 Oct 2021	Sutton Gyrotory Workshop	Urban Movement PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
18 Oct 2021	LoTAG (London Technical Advisors' Group) Strategic Transport Forum	Transport for London (FfL) London Borough Technical Officers PC (LB Sutton)	
19 Oct 2021	Public Transport Liaison Group (PTLG)	Transport operators Network Rail Govia Thameslink Railway G-Ahead Sutton Met Police Age Uk	Epsom & St Helier NHS Trust St Philimena's School East Surrey Transport Committee Sutton Community Transport PC (LB Sutton)
26 Oct 2021	Presentation on 'Biodiversity Net Gain - How is the planning system affected?'	Natural England, Environment Agency Various local planning authorities DJ, PW (LB Sutton)	
10 Nov 2021	GLA seminar on London Plan Guidance 'Introduction to Sustainable Transport, Walking and Cycling'	GLA London Boroughs PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
11 Nov 2021	Urban Design London (UDL) presentation and training on Green Streets Code	Urban Design London (UDL) London Boroughs PW (LB Sutton)	
15 Nov 2021	South London & Thameslink 'Sussex Metro' Briefing	Thameslink Reigate and Banstead LB Croydon LB Merton RB Kingston PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
24 Nov 2021	Walking and cycling to the London Cancer Hub (LCH)	RB Kingston Reigate and Banstead PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
2 Dec 2021	Neighbourhood planning meeting with Peter Matthey (Belmont and South Cheam Residents' Association)	Belmont and South Cheam Residents' Association DJ (LB Sutton)	

Date	Meeting	Consultation bodies/ attendees	
7 Dec 2021	LoTAG (London Technical Advisors' Group) Strategic Transport Forum	Transport for London (FfL), London Borough Technical Officers PC (LB Sutton)	
8 Dec 2021	Meeting with Network Rail on Sutton-Belmont twin tracking	Network Rail PC (LB Sutton)	
16 Dec 2021	Association of London Borough Planning Officers (ALBPO) Development Plans Meeting	London Councils London Borough Planning Officers DJ (LB Sutton)	
13 Jan 2022	Belmont Neighbourhood Planning Meeting	Belmont Neighbourhood Forum Belmont and South Cheam RA DJ (LB Sutton)	
14 Jan 2022	Sutton / Belmont - Walking cycling study	RB Kingston Reigate and Banstead PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
17 Jan 2022	South London Partnership (SLP) briefing on Travel in London	Transport for London (Tfl) RB Kingston LB Richmond LB Merton PC (LB Sutton)	
26 Jan 2022	London Waste Planning Forum	GLA, Suez Ltd, London Councils London Boroughs DJ (LB Sutton)	
26 Jan 2022	Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) discussion	Green Space Information for Greater London (GiGL) Dave Warburton, Rosie Wicheloe (LB Sutton Biodiversity) PW, DJ (LB Sutton)	
27 Jan 2022	Population Statistics User Group (PSUG)	GLA City Intelligence Unit PW (LB Sutton)	
1 Feb 2022	Public Transport Liaison Group (PTLG)	Transport operators Network Rail Govia Thameslink Railway G-Ahead Sutton Met Police Age Uk	Epsom & St Helier NHS Trust St Philimena's School East Surrey Transport Committee Sutton Community Transport PC (LB Sutton)
4 Feb 2022	Duty to Cooperate meeting with LB Croydon	LB Croydon planning officers DJ (LB Sutton)	
7 Feb 2022	TfSE South East Radial Area Study Forum 3	SE England Transport Officers East Sussex PC (LB Sutton)	
10 Feb 2022	Planning Advisory Service (PAS) event 'Future Proofing the Plan Making Process'	London Boroughs and other local planning authorities DJ (LB Sutton)	
10 Feb 2022	Belmont and South Cheam Neighbourhood Forum	Belmont and South Cheam Neighbourhood Forum including Belmont and South Cheam Residents' Association DJ (LB Sutton)	
11 Feb 2022	Duty to Cooperate meeting with LB Merton	LB Croydon planning officers DJ (LB Merton)	
23 Feb 2022	Sutton Bus Garage meeting	Transport for London (TfL) GoAhead (bus operator) PC (LB Sutton, RB Kingston)	
18 March 2022	Duty to Cooperate meeting with LB Merton	LB Croydon planning officers DJ (LB Merton)	
31 March 2022	Association of London Borough Planning Officers (ALBPO) Development Plans Meeting	London Councils London Borough Planning Officers DJ (LB Sutton)	



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