

Hackbridge & Beddington Corner Neighbourhood Plan

Appendices



Appendix 2

EVIDENCE BASE, GUIDANCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A number of documents, reports, studies and demographic / statistical data have been used and prepared to support the preparation of the draft Neighbourhood Plan. They comprise:

Evidence Base

Local Development Framework Documents

- Core Planning Strategy (2009)
- Site Development Policies DPD (2012)
- South London Waste Plan DPD (2012)
- Hackbridge Issues Paper SPD (2006)
- Sustainable Design and Construction IPG (2007)
- Draft Climate Change IPG (2011)
- Urban Design Guide SPD (2008)
- Car Clubs SPD (2007)

Background Reports Prepared by Sutton Council

- Hackbridge Neighbourhood Profile (2012)
- The Hackbridge Project: Sustainable Suburb Charter (2009)
- Hackbridge Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2011)
- Borough Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2011)
- Study of Climate Change Impacts (2010)
- Understanding Sutton's Local Distinctiveness: Characterisation Report of Studies (2008)
- Borough Heritage Study (2008)
- PPS25 Sequential Test (2008)
- One Planet Sutton (2011)
- Housing Strategy 2011-12 and Beyond (2011)

Studies Undertaken on Behalf of the Council

- Draft Hackbridge Masterplan (Tibbalds, 2009)
- Toolkit on Blue Infrastructure (BACA Architects, 2010)
- Developing Guidelines on Green Infrastructure (Global to Local, 2011)
- Tall Buildings Study (Gillespies, 2008)
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Scott Wilson, 2008)
- Borough Heat Mapping Study (URS, 2011)
- Local Housing Needs Survey (Fordham, 2008)

Neighbourhood Development Group Publications

- Statement of Consultation (2013)
- Application for Designation as a Neighbourhood Area (2012)
- Application for Designation as a Neighbourhood Forum (2012)
- Responses to Developers (2013)
- Hackbridge Walks (2011)

Other Publications

- Office for National Statistics (ONS)
- GLA 2011 Round SHLAA Ward Population Projections (GLA, 2012)
- Retrofitting District Heating Systems (Bioregional, 2012)
- Hackbridge: A Zero Carbon Suburb (Bioregional, 2012)
- Census 2001
- Census 2011
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (CLG, 2010)
- National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS)

Guidance

- The National Planning Policy Framework (CLG, 2012)
- The London Plan (Mayor of London, 2011)
- The Localism Act (2011)
- The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012)
- Neighbourhood Plans Roadmap Guide (Locality, 2012)
- Neighbourhood Plans Roadmap Quick Guide (Locality, 2002)
- Broadland District Council Neighbourhood Planning Guidance (2011)
- A Plain English Guide to the Localism Act (CLG, 2011)
- An Introduction to Neighbourhood Planning (CLG, 2011)
- Glasshouse Design Training (Glasshouse, 2011)
- Hackbridge.net (2011)
- CABI 'Building for Life' 2012

Appendix 3

PLANNING TERMINOLOGY

Core Planning Strategy: A development plan document. It sets out the long term vision (10+ years) for a local planning authority area, the strategic objectives, and the strategic planning policies needed to deliver that vision.

Development Plan: comprises of the Unitary Development Plan in Sutton. Following the commencement of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act the Development Plan consists of the Regional Spatial Strategy (or Spatial Development Strategy in London), local development documents and the Unitary Development Plan (until its policies are superseded).

Development Plan Documents (DPD): are prepared by the relevant planning authority. They set out the planning policies against which proposals for new development in an area (such as the London Borough of Sutton) will be assessed. The Development Plan Documents that local planning authorities must prepare include:

- Core Planning Strategy (Spatial Strategy);
- Site Development Policies;
- Site specific allocations of land; and
- Proposals map (with inset maps, where necessary)

Green Infrastructure: including parks, green and open spaces and cemeteries.

Green Space: those parts of an area which are occupied by natural, designed or agricultural landscape as opposed to built development; open space, parkland, woodland, sports fields, gardens, allotments, and the like.

Independent Examination: An examination of a proposed Neighbourhood Plan, carried out by an independent person, set up to consider whether a Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions required

Joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): provides further information on flood risk, and raises and informs a crucial debate that involves all those involved in the development process. The SFRA will identify constraints which will assist in the formulation of planning policies, it will aid the identification of the development potential of proposed sites and will aid in assessing future development proposals. In the case of Sutton the assessment is in partnership with the boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton and Croydon.

Localism: Shifting power away from central government control to the local level. Making services more locally accountable, devolving more power to local communities, individuals and councils

Local Development Documents (LDDs): comprise Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents

Local Development Framework (LDF): sets out, in the form of a portfolio, the local development documents which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

Local Referendum: A direct vote in which communities will be asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal.

Local List: A list produced by a local authority to identify buildings and structures of special local interest which are not included in the statutory list of listed buildings.

London Plan: The Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy for London.

Mixed Use: The development of a single building or site with two or more complementary uses.

Metropolitan Open Land "Metropolitan Open Land" or "MOL" is a term or designation used only within London. Land designated MOL is afforded the same level of protection as the Green Belt. Designation is intended to protect areas of landscape, recreation, nature conservation and scientific interest which are strategically important. Consequently any development of any kind on MOL must not only both be what is regarded as appropriate in the same way as Green Belt but the planning permission to carry it out cannot be granted by a London Borough acting alone, but requires the concurrence of the Mayor of London and the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

In more detail, land designated as MOL should satisfy at least one of the following criteria:

- land that contributes to the physical structure of London by being clearly distinguishable from the built-up area
- land that includes open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, arts and cultural activities and tourism which serve the whole or significant parts of London
- land that contains features or landscapes of historic, recreational, nature conservation or habitat interest, of value at a metropolitan or national level
- land that forms part of a Green Chain and meets one of the above criteria.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The government policy document adopted in March 2012 intended to make national planning policy and guidance less complex and more accessible. The National Planning Policy Framework introduces a presumption in favour of sustainable development. It gives five guiding principles of sustainable development: living within the planet's means; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

Neighbourhood Area: The local area in which a Neighbourhood Plan or Neighbourhood Development Order can be introduced.

Neighbourhood Forum/ Neighbourhood Development Group: Designated by the local authority in non-parished areas, an organisation established for the purpose of Neighbourhood Planning to further the social, economic and environmental well being of the neighbourhood area. There can only be one forum in an area.

Neighbourhood Planning: A community-initiated process in which people get together through a local forum or parish or town council and produce a plan for their neighbourhood setting out policies and proposals for the development they wish to see in their area.

Neighbourhood [Development] Plan: A planning document created by a parish or town council or a neighbourhood forum, which sets out a vision for the neighbourhood area, and contains policies for the development and use of land in the area. Neighbourhood Plans must be subjected to an independent examination to confirm their soundness, and then to a local referendum. If approved by a majority vote of the local community, the Neighbourhood Plan will then form part of the statutory development plan.

One Planet Living: a partnership between Bio-Regional and World Wildlife Fund based on 10 guiding principles of sustainability. The vision of one planet living is a world in which people everywhere can lead happy, healthy lives within their fair share of the earth's resources.

Presumption In Favour Of Sustainable Development: The concept introduced in 2012 by the UK government with the National Planning Policy Framework to be the 'golden thread running through both plan making and decision taking'. The NPPF gives five guiding principles of sustainable development: living within the planet's means; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

Public Realm: Areas of space usually in town and city centres where the public can circulate freely, including streets, parks and public squares.

Site Allocation Plan: A plan accompanying a planning policy document or statement which identifies sites within the plan area on which certain kinds of development are proposed, e.g. residential or retail development.

Site Development Policies: one of the Development Plan Documents required to be prepared as part

of the Local Development Framework. It consists of detailed policies to ensure that development within the planning authority's area helps to meet the vision set out in the Core Strategy.

Stakeholders: People who have an interest in an organisation or process including residents, business owners and government.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)/ Sustainability Appraisal (SA): a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) does not in fact use the term strategic environmental assessment. It requires a formal 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use. The sustainability appraisal covers wider objectives than the strategic environmental assessment but in practice both procedures will be combined. These processes feed into and are intended to improve the content of the LDF.

Super Output Area (SOAs): are a geography designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They are used on the Neighbourhood Statistics site.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD): cover a wide range of issues on which the planning authority wishes to provide policy guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in development plan documents. They are not subject to independent examination.

Taller Building Categories: Mid-rise Buildings – those that are considered to be tall in the context of relatively low-rise development but that in absolute terms are in the region of 4-6 storeys (12-18m) Tall Buildings – those that are significantly taller than the mean height of surrounding development and will have a range of 7-10 storeys (21-30m) Very Tall Buildings – those that are excessively taller than the surrounding built form and will be from 11 storeys upwards.

Use Class: The legally defined category into which the use of a building or land falls (see Use Classes Order).

Appendix 4

PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

The London Borough of Sutton's planning policies are set out with the Sutton 'Local Development Framework' (LDF) which includes the Core Planning Strategy (2009), Site Development Policies DPD (2012), Joint South London Waste Plan DPD (2012) and a range of supplementary planning documents (SPDs). When adopted the Hackbridge and Beddington Corner Neighbourhood Development will form part of this Local Development Framework and would be used in the determination of planning applications.

The Neighbourhood Development Plan is a flexible community-based document, which is initiated through, a neighbourhood forum and ultimately adopted by the local planning authority as part of its development plan, setting out policies in relation to the development and use of land in a particular neighbourhood area. The Plan needs to be in 'general conformity' with local development plan documents, (i.e. Sutton's adopted Core Strategy) as well as regional planning policy (i.e. The London Plan). Local planning authorities will have a duty to adopt a legally compliant Neighbourhood Development Plan.

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations came into legal force on 6th April 2012 and sets out the key stages in producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan. Once all the stages have been met the Council have to adopt the Neighbourhood Plan. Further information on the process can be found online at www.sutton.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning

National and Regional Policy

The **National Planning Policy Framework** (NPPF) was published in March 2012, setting out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of neighbourhood plans. The core message of the NPPF is to help achieve sustainable development with "a presumption in favour of sustainable development".

The NPPF states that "Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan...Neighbourhood plans and orders should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies". Therefore neighbourhoods should:

- develop plans that support the strategic development needs set out in Local Plans, including policies for housing and economic development;
- plan positively to support local development, shaping and directing development in their area that is outside the strategic elements of the Local Plan; and
- Identify opportunities to use Neighbourhood Development Orders to enable developments that are consistent with their neighbourhood plan to proceed.

Underneath the NPPF is the '**London Plan**', the overall strategic plan for the Greater London Region, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20–25 years. In addition the London Plan brings together the geographic and locational (although not site specific) aspects of the Mayor's other strategies, including housing, economic development and transport. For example, the London Plan 2011 sets Sutton's minimum annual housing target of 201 dwellings per annum.

The London Plan only deals with those matters of strategic importance and, as such, planning policy documents that are prepared by Sutton, as well as neighbourhood plans prepared by communities need to be in general conformity with the policies contained within the London Plan.

The London Plan is kept under review, in accordance with the Greater London Authority Act 1999. The current version of the Plan was published in July 2011.

Core Planning Strategy (2009)

The Core Planning Strategy is the over-arching strategy planning document for Sutton and was adopted in December 2009. It sets out the Council's long-term vision, spatial strategy and core policies for shaping future development of the Borough and managing change over a 15 year period (2009 to 2024). The document contains strategy policies for Hackbridge over these periods which are set out below.

The Core Strategy identifies Hackbridge as “the focus for a flagship sustainable regeneration project that brings about the renewal of the fabric of the area through environmentally innovative mixed-use redevelopment schemes. This high profile project will ensure that Sutton remains an exemplar authority at the forefront of best practice in terms of creating sustainable communities”. As such the key diagram identifies Hackbridge as a ‘sustainable neighbourhood’.

The existing local centre is identified as a ‘Centre for Growth and Regeneration’ involving comprehensive redevelopment of the wider Hackbridge area, to provide a district centre and a sustainable mix of homes, businesses, shops and community and leisure facilities. Within the Hackbridge area, established industrial areas such as Felnex and the Wandle Trading Estate, as well as a number of other sites all provide opportunities for mixed-use redevelopment. The Core Planning Strategy also identifies Beddington Farmlands, to the east of Hackbridge and Beddington Corner, as incorporating part of the future Wandle Valley Regional Park. There are a number of policies contained within the Core Planning Strategy that relate specifically to Hackbridge:

Place Making Policies (PMP)

- **Core Policy PMP1 ‘Housing Provision’** – 20% of new dwellings over the plan period to be located within Hackbridge, in accordance with the London Plan housing target.
- **Core Policy PMP4 ‘Main Locations for Industry’** – Retain and promote the intensification of employment uses as part of proposals for mixed-use development: Wandle Valley Trading Estate (40%), Hackbridge Station (30%) and Felnex (25%).
- **Core Policy PMP5 ‘Wandle Valley’** the Council will promote sustainable regeneration within the Wandle Valley Corridor by managing the re-use of land/premises within established industrial areas to provide mixed-use development for employment, housing and other purposes; improving accessibility by sustainable modes; protecting and enhancing the River Wandle and adjoining open spaces; Creating the Wandle Valley Regional Park; safeguarding mineral reserves; and undertaking restoration of mineral extraction/landfill.
- **Core Policy PMP7 ‘Hackbridge’** - The Council will promote the development of Hackbridge as a district centre and a sustainable neighbourhood and will support proposals for new shopping, housing and commercial development and a range of social and community facilities, which will contribute to the growth and regeneration of Hackbridge district centre and of the Hackbridge neighbourhood and the creation of a ‘Low Carbon Zone’ within the neighbourhood, with zero carbon standards achieved for all new developments from 2011, including:
 - An expansion of the retail area, with an increased range and quality of retail facilities, including convenience and comparison shops;
 - The re-use of land and premises within the former Kelvin House site, the Felnex Trading Estate, Hackbridge Station and Wandle Valley Trading Estate established industrial areas;
 - The creation of a range of business/employment opportunities;
 - Local healthcare facilities;
 - Additional primary school accommodation;
 - Improvements to cycle and walking networks; and
 - The creation of additional public open spaces and a safe and attractive environment through enhancements to the public realm.

Borough Policies (BP)

- **Core Policy BP2 ‘Affordable Housing’** – The Council will seek affordable housing on all proposed development capable of achieving 10 units or more with an overall borough-wide target of 50% affordable housing.
- **Core Policy BP5 ‘Improving Health and Well Being’** – The Council will support the development of additional local healthcare centres in Wallington and Hackbridge.



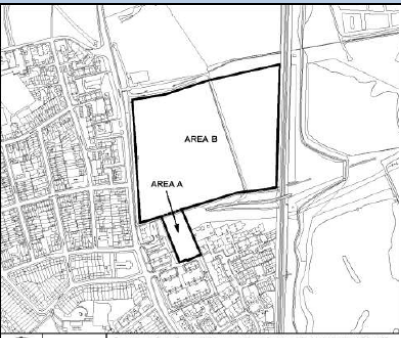
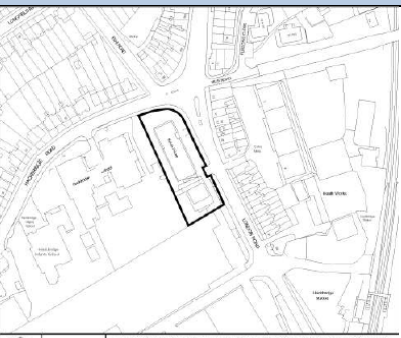
- **Core Policy BP6 ‘One Planet Living’** – One of the ways in which Sutton will deliver ‘One Planet Living’ principles is through the sustainable regeneration and growth of the Hackbridge neighbourhood in line with One Planet Living principles and as ‘Low Carbon Zones’, with zero carbon standards to be achieved for all new developments within the Hackbridge neighbourhood from 2011.
- **Core Policy BP9 ‘Enabling Smarter Travel Choices’** – The Council will look to introduce the following schemes to Hackbridge:
 - Replacement of the London Road Bridge (completed)
 - Improvements to the station area to improve bus/rail/cycle/pedestrian interchange facilities and access, and to enhance the station environment
 - Traffic management measures to reduce adverse impact of through traffic and improve movement
- **Core Policy BP12 ‘Good Urban Design’** - The Council will seek to ensure that development:
 - respects the local context and distinctive local character;
 - creates safe and attractive building layouts;
 - create vibrant, attractive and accessible public spaces;
 - creates easier movement;
 - creates a sense of welcome by promoting legible places through the development of landmark buildings, public realm features, landscape and public art; and
 - creates buildings that are adaptable and promote the best in sustainable design and construction.
- **Core Policy BP13 ‘Taller Buildings’** – The Council will designate Areas of Taller Building Potential, including opportunities in Hackbridge (as set out on the adopted Proposals Map).


Site Development Policies DPD (2012)

The Site Development Policies DPD (The Sites DPD) puts forward policies for managing development across the Borough and identifies a range of sites to meet the development needs, in accordance with the Core Planning Strategy. These detailed development management policies support the strategic policies of the Core Planning Strategy by ensuring that new development is in accordance with spatial vision for the Borough.

The Sites DPD identifies and allocates 5 sites within the Hackbridge and Beddington Corner Neighbourhood Area, four of which are for mixed use redevelopment. These sites are set out in Figure 3.1 ‘Site Allocations in Hackbridge and Beddington Corner’.

Figure 3.1 – Site Allocations in Hackbridge and Beddington Corner

Felnex Trading Estate		
	Ownership	Private
	Site Area	7.7 ha
	Existing Use	Industry
	Relevant Planning Policies	PMP1, PMP3, PMP4, PMP5, PMP7, BP5, BP7, BP9 and BP13
	Allocation	Mixed Use: Residential, Retail, Employment and Community
	PTAL Level	Level 2 and 3
	Comment	Site has Outline planning permission for mixed-use redevelopment for up to 725 new dwellings, supermarket, open space, retail and employment.
Land Adjoining Hackbridge Station		
	Ownership	Private
	Site Area	1.2 ha
	Existing Use	Industry
	Relevant Planning Policies	PMP1, PMP3, PMP4, PMP5, PMP7, BP7, BP9 and BP13
	Allocation	Mixed Use: Residential and Employment
	PTAL Level	Level 3
	Comment	The site has an indicative residential capacity of 60 units and is located in an area of taller building potential
Land North of BedZED		
	Ownership	Area A: Private Area B: Council
	Site Area	7.5 ha
	Existing Use	Vacant land
	Relevant Planning Policies	PMP5, PMP7 and PMP9
	Allocation	Area A is allocated for education/community and Area B is allocated for the Regional Park and Playing Fields (this land is also safeguarded for mineral extraction.
	PTAL Level	Level 1B and 2
	Comment	The site is covered by a number of designations including MOL, Metropolitan Green Chain, SINC and Archaeological Priority Area
Kelvin House		
	Ownership	Private
	Site Area	0.3ha
	Existing Use	Vacant
	Relevant Planning Policies	PMP1, PMP3, PMP4, PMP7, BP7 and BP13
	Allocation	Mixed Use: Residential, Retail and Office
	PTAL Level	Level 3
	Comment	The redevelopment of the site for 68 flats and ground floor retail was completed in 2012.

Wandle Valley Trading Estate		
	Ownership	Private
	Site Area	2.3ha
	Existing Use	Industry
	Relevant Planning Policies	PMP1, PMP3, PMP4, PMP5, PMP7, PMP9 and BP7
	Allocation	Mixed Use: Employment, Residential & Open Space
	PTAL Level	1a and 1b
		LDF requires retention of at least 40% employment, public open space on Area A and an indicative residential capacity of 50 units

In addition to the Site Allocations listed above, full details of which are available in the Site Development Policies DPD, there are a number of other sites located within Hackbridge that are currently coming forward for redevelopment. These include Corbet Close, Nightingale Close and Durand Close.

A full range of Sutton's planning policy documents, along with other evidence based reports, can be found on the Council's website at www.sutton.gov.uk/ldf

Other Relevant Documents

There are a number of other documents that the Group has utilised in preparing the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan from Sutton Council's evidence base. Whilst these documents do not constitute 'strategic policies' they are useful background reports that inform and provide information to aid the preparation of the draft plan.

Hackbridge SPD: Issues Paper (2006)

The Hackbridge issues paper was published for public consultation in September 2006, with the ultimate aim of becoming a supplementary planning document (SPD). The document set out some of the issues affecting the area and to involve the community in future discussions about plan preparation in the area. The issues identified by the paper were centred on certain themes such 'reinforcing the role of the local centre', 'promoting and protecting suburban employment' and 'promoting sustainable development patterns. These are all still themes of discussion by the neighbourhood planning group.

Draft Hackbridge Masterplan (2009)

The draft Hackbridge Masterplan, produced on behalf of the Council by Tibbalds, was published for public consultation in January 2009. The aim of the draft Masterplan was to provide an evidence base for Sutton's policy approach for growth in Hackbridge and to produce detailed proposals for the development of Hackbridge. The Group reviewed the work of the draft Masterplan at a public workshop in November 2011 to assess whether the aspiration were still supported. Whilst never formally adopted by Sutton Council the draft Masterplan continues to be a good source of information for the group.

The Hackbridge Project: Sustainable Suburb Charter (2009)

The Hackbridge Project: Sustainable Suburb Charter was devised with the vision "By 2025 Hackbridge will be a sustainable suburb based on One Planet Living principles, a suburb where people living, working and visiting are fully aware of their 'ecological footprint' and understand what they can do to reduce it". The Charter sets out how the Council will work with developers, the community and other key stakeholders in the area to ensure the sites identified for redevelopment are considered in a constructive, collaborative open and holistic manner.

Hackbridge Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2011)

The draft Hackbridge Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (AAP) is the key output arising from the Council's participation in the EU GRaBS project¹ (Green and Blue Space Adaptation for Urban Areas and Eco Towns) "ensure that existing and new mixed use urban development is adapted to the impact of climate change through improving local and regional planning policy, particularly through planning, to put in place green and blue infrastructure". This document was informed by public consultation on the wider GRaBS project.

One Planet Sutton (2011)

The principles of 'One Planet Living' are fundamental to the Neighbourhood Plan. The 'One Planet Sutton' document details the principles and summaries targets for achieving them.

Moving Forward

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations came into legal force on 6th April 2012 and sets out the key stages in producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan:

- The first stage in the process involves the community group applying to the local council for an area to formally designate a 'neighbourhood area' for the purposes of neighbourhood planning. **This stage was formally completed in September 2012**
- The second stage would involve that community group applying to the local authority to be formally designated as a 'neighbourhood forum' for the purposes of preparing a neighbourhood plan for the designated area. Both these stages involve a 6-week consultation with the community. **This stage was also completed in September 2012**
- Once the area is defined the Neighbourhood Development Group begin developing their draft proposals into a plan that can be used in the determination of planning applications. **This document**
- Public consultation will be undertaken to inform the final draft of the neighbourhood plan, prior to submission to the Local Authority.
- Once a final draft of the neighbourhood development plan has been drafted it will be sent to the local authority to check conformity with planning policy, that it meets procedural requirements and check that it is legally compliant. The draft plan will be formally consulted for a period of 6-weeks in 2013. If the council is satisfied then the draft plan must be submitted to an independent assessor. The assessor will ensure that it complies with legal requirements and national policy, and is aligned with neighbouring plans and the strategic elements of the local development plan;
- If the assessor is satisfied then the plan can proceed to referendum where the local community will vote on whether they want it to be adopted. This ensures YOU get the final say.

Once all the above stages have been met the Council have to adopt the Neighbourhood Plan. Further information on the process can be found online at www.sutton.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning.

Appendix 5

ONE PLANET LIVING

The London Borough of Sutton's One Planet Living Policy Statement

The London Borough of Sutton has committed to become London's most sustainable Suburb by 2025. In order to achieve this the council has adopted the One Planet Living initiative. One Planet Living is a concept which uses Ecological Footprinting and ten principles of sustainability with an overarching climate change adaptation principle.

Ecological Footprinting shows us that if everyone in the world lived as the average person in the UK, we would need three planets to support us. The ten principles of One Planet Living are used as a framework to reduce our impact down to a one planet level.

Sutton operates an environmental management system called Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) throughout all its services. The system is used to implement and monitor the council's actions under each principle of One Planet Living.

Through the implementation of One Planet Living and EMAS the council will strive to achieve continuous environmental improvement and compliance with relevant environmental legislation and government targets. The council will also provide staff with training on environmental issues to help foster a sense of responsibility for the environment at all levels.

Sutton Council aims to...

Zero Carbon Buildings: eliminate Carbon Dioxide emissions from energy use within buildings becoming a Zero Carbon borough by 2025.

Zero Waste: reduce the waste that we create, reusing where possible, and ultimately sending zero waste to landfill. Eventually we want to eliminate the concept of waste by creating a culture where everything is reusable and recyclable.

Sustainable Transport: make getting around the borough as environmentally friendly and fuel efficient as possible, making Sutton a cleaner, greener and healthier place to live.

Local and Sustainable Food: create a borough where communities are involved in growing local produce - from leafy window boxes to a fully fledged community farm; where residents can walk to buy fresh, affordable produce, and where residents have the skills and resources needed to grow and prepare healthy sustainable meals.

Natural Habitats and Wildlife: protect and expand existing natural habitats and create new spaces for wildlife.

Local and Sustainable Materials: reduce the impact of the things we buy. Using products made from sustainable supplies that have a low or positive impact on the environment.

Sustainable Water: use water more efficiently in buildings and in the products we buy. We will also tackle local flooding and water pollution.

Culture and Heritage: revive the local identity and wisdom of the borough, as well as supporting participation in the arts.

Equity and Local Economy: make Sutton fairer, creating an inclusive borough where residents feel empowered to take part and take pride in their community. Our procurement will be fair and transparent.

Health and Happiness: Enable all in Sutton to improve and protect their health and wellbeing and enable those with the greatest need improve fastest.

Climate Change Adaptation: ensure Sutton is prepared and able to adapt to changes in climate such as increased in flooding and heat waves.

The London Borough of Sutton will produce an annual report on the state of the environment so the implementation of these policies can be monitored.

Last amended: 27th March 2012





The council is committed to becoming a one planet borough by 2025, but we cannot reach our One Planet Sutton targets alone

Get involved:
Visit www.oneplanetsutton.org to:

- Find out about your environmental footprint and receive a personalised action plan on how to save money and help the environment.
- Make a One Planet Sutton pledge online.
- Visit our events page to find out about upcoming events and volunteer opportunities.
- Send us your best tip or idea for a one planet borough, so we can share them online.

For more information,
visit www.oneplanetsutton.org
email oneplanet@sutton.gov.uk
or tweet us [@oneplanetsutton](https://twitter.com/oneplanetsutton)



BioRegional
solutions for sustainability



One Planet Sutton

Get involved!



BioRegional
solutions for sustainability



What is?

One Planet Sutton

Sutton has committed to becoming a one planet borough by 2025. If everyone in the world lived as we do in Sutton, we would need almost three planets' worth of resources to maintain our lifestyle (our ecological footprint). We need to change this and reduce our footprint to a one planet level.

One Planet Sutton is about helping Sutton become a

fairer, greener, safer borough. Residents, community groups, the council and business will be working together to deliver this vision using the five One Planet Sutton themes, as below.

We have committed to ensuring that we are all able to live happy and healthy lives in a way which helps to save money and reduce dependence on resources.

One Planet Sutton Themes



Cutting Carbon Emissions



Cutting Waste



Valuing our Natural Environment



Supporting Healthy Communities

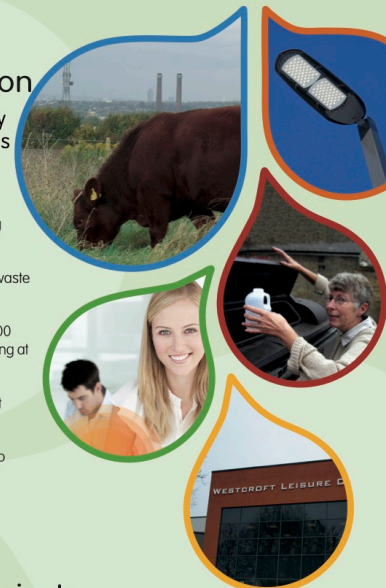


Supporting the Local Economy

One Planet Sutton projects already in action

The council has already made progress towards achieving One Planet Sutton targets:

- LED street lighting reducing energy use by 50%
- Year on year reduction in waste produced per household
- Planting 500,000 bulbs, 1,000 trees in 2013-14. Cattle grazing at Roundshaw Downs
- Refurbishment of Westcroft Leisure Centre
- Attracting over 800 start-up businesses through Opportunity Sutton in 2013



Community Projects

There are a wide variety of actions taking place across the borough, such as:

- The Energy Saving Sutton project is helping residents lower their fuel bills www.energysavingsutton.co.uk
- Community-based river improvement projects are being delivered by the Wandle Trust www.wandletrust.org
- Regular farmers, local produce and craft markets run by EcoLocal www.ecolocalmarkets.org.uk
- London's largest community farm is now established in Wallington www.suttoncommunityfarm.org.uk

Appendix 6

ONE PLANET LIVING ACTION PLAN

Sutton Council to provide