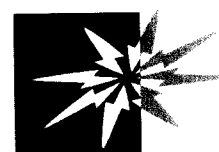


Haringey Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 2007/2008

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Haringey Council

DECEMBER 2008

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2007/2008

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Executive Summary

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) presents available statistical data relating to planning policies in Haringey's adopted Unitary Development Plan. It also presents some background information on the borough's population, housing and economy and information on the Council's development control performance as monitored by the Government's National Indicators Best Value (BV) performance indicators.

The report covers the period 1 April 2007 - 31 March 2008.

The AMR reviews progress on the preparation of the Council's Local Development Framework as indicated in the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme. The key milestones for 2007/2008 were the adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement, Consultation on the Issues & Options on Core Strategy, Consultation on Issues and Options on Central Leaside Area Action Plan and Consultation on Issues and Options on Joint Waste Development Plan, as set out in Regulations 25 and 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The AMR identifies that these milestones were met.

The AMR presents information and indicators on the following key policy areas:-

- Business Development & Town Centres
- Housing
- Environmental Quality
- Minerals
- Waste
- S106 Contributions

The AMR includes some significant effects indicators which assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies, including the amount of development built on previously developed land, the level of affordable housing completions and the number of parks managed to Green Flag Award standard. These indicators are linked to objectives for the sustainability appraisal of Local Development Documents. A full set of sustainability objectives and indicators have been developed for the Local Development Framework.

For further information please contact:
the Planning Policy Team on 020 8489 5269
or email: ldf@haringey.gov.uk

Population

- Haringey has a population of 224,700 (mid 2007 ONS) living in an area of 30 square kilometres. This is a decrease of 0.4% from 2006. Haringey accounts for 3% of the total London population.

- Haringey's population has grown by 8.4% since 1991 and is projected to grow by a further 21% by 2021
- Nearly 50% of the population are from black and minority ethnic groups, the 6th highest proportion in London, and almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language.
- Haringey's population is relatively young in comparison to London's and the national population and there are relatively more people aged between 20 to 44.
- Haringey has a relatively transient population. At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 36,000 migrants in the borough, the 9th highest proportion in London.

Development Control

- In 2007/08, a total of 2,430 planning applications were determined by the Council. Of these:-
 - 78% of major applications were determined within 13 weeks compared to a Government target of 60% (NI157) and business plan target of 82%
 - 77% of minor applications were determined within 8 weeks compared to a Government target of 65% (NI157) and business plan target of 85%
 - 88% of other applications were determined within 8 weeks compared to a Government target of 80% (NI157). and business plan target of 90%
- There were 122 appeals against the Council's decision to refuse planning applications, of which 43% were allowed, compared to a Council target of 32% (BV 204). However, performance over the last three quarters stood at 39%.
- The following types of application were determined in 2007/08:
 - Approximately 1.15% were major applications (28 applications) and 22.6% were minor (549). Of the 577 applications, a total of 60% were for housing development (348 applications) and 22% were for retail and distribution (128 applications).
 - Just over 65% were other applications (1,592 applications) of which nearly 56% were householder applications (890 applications), 6% were for change of use (98 applications) and 4.9% were for Conservation Area or Listed Building Consent (79 applications).
- In 2007/08, the Council issued 122 enforcement notices against breaches of planning control, the fifth highest number amongst London Boroughs.
- There were no planning applications relating to minerals and waste management.

Housing

- In 2007, 100% of completions took place on previously developed land, which exceeded the Council target of 95%, in line with National Indicator 170.
- In 2007/08, 662 dwellings were completed in the Borough, comprising:
 - 46.8% new build (310 dwellings)
 - 48.9% conversions & extensions (324 dwellings)
 - 3.9% changes of use (26 dwellings)

The number of new dwellings is slightly less than the completions component of the new housing target for Haringey.

- Of the proportion of new build units completed in 2007/08, 211 affordable housing units were completed. This represents 32% of all housing completions.
- At April 2008, Haringey had an estimated 1856 empty private sector properties, which was the 13th highest proportion in London. Of this, 1,008 were vacant for longer than six months.
- In 2007/08, 105 empty private sector properties were brought back into use.
- In 2006-07, residential developments were completed at an average density of 116 dwellings per hectare, above the average for outer London and in accordance with PPS3. This compares to an average density of 84 dwellings per hectare for 2001-2004. There is no figure for 2007/08 at this time.
- Of the housing completions in 2007/08, 47% were one bedroom units and 41% were two bedroom units.
- Of these completions, 16% were social rented units and 15.8% were intermediate units.
- Of the affordable housing completed in 2007-2008 only 11% were three or four bedrooms. Over half (56%) were two bedroom units and 33% were one bedroom units.
- In January 2008, a Gypsy Caravan Count identified two gypsy and traveller sites in the borough, both of which were authorised Council sites. The count identified 10 caravans on these sites. The sites have a total caravan capacity of 20 pitches. No unauthorised encampments were identified, compared to 10 unauthorised caravans in January 2003.

Employment and economic activity

- In March 2006, 7.7% of Haringey's residents were unemployed, which was higher than the London rate (4.6%) and more than double the national unemployment rate.
- In 2007/08, 3 major applications for non-residential use were granted, comprising 16,359m² of floorspace. None of the non-residential floorspace was located in Defined Employment Areas or regeneration areas and all floorspace granted was on previously developed land.
- Haringey contains 22 Defined Employment Areas (DEAs). Collectively the DEAs provide 134 hectares of employment land, over 1,000 buildings, 722 business establishments and nearly 736,000m² of employment floorspace. The borough also contains other smaller employment locations which total a further 16.6 hectares of employment land.
- Haringey is home to approximately 8,200 businesses, together employing some 64,700 people. 94.2% of the businesses are small, employing fewer than 24 people. The major sectors of employment in Haringey are retail and wholesale distribution (19.9%) and health and social work (19.0%). Real estate, renting and business activities account for 15.3% of all employment.
- In 2006, 11.5% of VAT registered businesses were newly registered in Haringey compared with 11.3% in London.

Retail and Town Centres

- In 2008, the Borough had an overall 41% market share for convenience (food) shopping and an overall 29% market share for comparison (non food) shopping.
- In 2007/08, 2 major applications for retail development were granted comprising 11,959m² of additional floorspace.
- It is predicted that the borough will require an additional 13,800m² gross of comparison goods floorspace and an additional 10,194m² net of convenience goods floorspace by 2016.
- In 2008, vacancy rates in Haringey's six main town centres varied from 4.7% to 8.8%, compared to a national vacancy rate of 11%.
- The proportion of non A1 (retail) use varies between 40% in Wood Green Metropolitan Centre and 60% in Green Lanes District Centre.
- Haringey has 38 Local Shopping Centres. There are 110 vacant shops in these centres representing an overall vacancy rate of 11%.

Environment and Transport

- 27% of the land area of Haringey is green spaces and areas of water.
- Haringey has 1.7 hectares of open space per 1,000 of the population. In 2007/2008 there was no net loss of designated open space.
- Eight parks were managed to Green Flag Award standard in 2007/08. This amounted to 17 hectares and represented 76% of total designated open space in the borough.
- There was no land set aside for mineral extraction or production of secondary / recycled aggregates in Haringey during 2007/08.
- 100% of Haringey residents have access to recycling services. In 2007/08 Haringey achieved a recycling rate of 25.5% of all waste, significantly higher than its 18% target. Recycling rates have increased from 4% in 2003.
- Of the total amount of household waste produced in the seven North London constituents, of which Haringey is included, in 2007/08, 36.26% was sent to landfill, 16.98% was recycled, 7.35% was composted and 39.39% was incinerated for energy recovery.
- As of March 2007, 10 applications have been submitted to install renewable energy facilities. Two are to install solar thermal and photovoltaic panels. Two are to install CHP facilities. Five are for the installation of solar panels.
- During 2007/08, no planning permissions were granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.
- Haringey contains 1,658 hectares of land designated as Ecologically Valuable Sites. Since 1998 the Council has designated seven Green Corridors across the borough.
- In terms of ecology, Haringey contains 12 National Priority Species, six London Priority Species, 19 Haringey Priority Species, five London Flagship Species and 16 Haringey Flagship Species (a flagship species is one that is readily recognised and represents biodiversity to the wider public).
- In 2007/08, three planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan. In addition, 27 approved planning applications have been dedicated as 'car free' developments.
- In 2007/08 the Council received 3 transport assessments with major applications.
- 100% of all three major non-residential development complies with car parking standards set out in the UDP. This represents 16,359m² of major non-residential development.

Planning Obligations

- During 2007/08, the Council secured planning obligations and signed legal agreements on 20 planning permissions. The total amount negotiated was £10,900,303.65.
- In addition the Council negotiated and secured 569 affordable housing units all providing on-site provision.

Appendix 6 provides more information on different categories of contributions secured and spent by ward.

Background

- 1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the monitoring year April 2007 to March 2008. Its production meets the requirements of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Regulation 48 of Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.
- 1.2 The Council adopted its UDP in July 2006. The review of the plan started before the commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004. Therefore, in accordance with Government guidance, the UDP process continued under the procedures set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) and the Town and Country Planning (Development Plan) Regulations 1999.
- 1.3 On 31 March 2007, the Council submitted its second review of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) to the Government Office for London. The LDS is a three-year project plan, which sets out a programme for replacing the UDP policies with Local Development Documents, which together will comprise a Local Development Framework. Haringey's LDF will include the adopted UDP policies, which will be automatically saved for three years. The AMR reviews progress on the preparation of a Local Development Framework against the timetable and milestones in the LDS.
- 1.4 This document presents available statistical data relating to the planning policies in Haringey's adopted Unitary Development Plan. It contains a monitoring framework that identifies a range of performance measures and targets, which will be needed to monitor the UDP objectives and policies. Where possible, indicators have been provided for 2007/08. However, in some cases, information is not available for the monitoring period or is not presently collected. The AMR identifies these information gaps and addresses future monitoring requirements.
- 1.5 The AMR meets the requirements set out in the Implementation Monitoring and Review Chapter of Haringey's Adopted UDP which states that the Council will monitor the UDP by assessing progress towards targets, such as the housing figure; will monitor the effectiveness of policies in the plan; and will produce an Annual Monitoring Report. The AMR proposes targets and indicators which are consistent with the London Plan and national monitoring requirements.

Introduction

- 2.1 The AMR is used to monitor the use of policies contained within the Council's adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP). By setting targets, the Council can assess the performance and effectiveness of policies and objectives.
- 2.2 The report summarises the planning policy context for Haringey as identified by the policy objectives contained in the UDP and the London Plan. It provides some background information on the borough's population and socio-economic characteristics and refers to Best Value performance indicators, which primarily focus on development control performance. It also monitors progress on the preparation of the Council's Unitary Development Plan and Local Development Framework as indicated in the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme.
- 2.3 The AMR is divided into the following key policy areas:-
 - Business Development & Town Centres
 - Housing
 - Environmental Quality
 - Waste
 - Planning obligations
- 2.4 The AMR identifies the policy objectives and key policy issues facing Haringey. The report does not attempt to measure and monitor each UDP policy individually, but focuses on monitoring key policy objectives for which data is currently available. Where possible, data has been included for the monitoring period 2007/08. This AMR uses the most relevant and timely information available to the Council at the time of drafting for the identified monitoring period.
- 2.5 A key policy issue for Haringey is housing. The AMR includes information on housing policy and performance, particularly in terms of net additional dwellings. In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 12 a housing trajectory has been included in the AMR (Appendix 4) to show past supply of housing and estimated progress towards the borough's housing target. The trajectory is updated annually and will be used to influence the delivery of major sites, reflect site phasing requirements or check progress of windfall sites. Reflecting PPS3 Housing, a second trajectory is also included in the AMR. This trajectory identifies a five year supply of deliverable sites for housing.
- 2.6 The report provides contextual, local and core indicators for each key policy area. The Government has published a good practice guide to Local Development Framework Monitoring. The AMR attempts to provide information on core output indicators as defined by the Government. These form the basis for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of policies.
- 2.7 Although the Council's UDP addressed sustainability issues, a formal sustainability appraisal of the plan was not required. The Council has carried

out a sustainability appraisal of the Council's Local Development Framework. This includes a scoping report which will establish the environmental baseline, the sustainability appraisal objectives and the scope of the future appraisal. In advance of this, the AMR includes some significant effects indicators which assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies. These indicators will be linked to objectives for the sustainability appraisal of Local Development Documents.

- 2.8 The AMR summarises the current monitoring arrangements and identifies future monitoring requirements. The preparation of the Local Development Framework will require a more systematic approach to monitor, in terms of range and frequency of the data collected and analysed. The development of local output indicators will reflect the changing policy monitoring needs and the availability of resources.
- 2.9 This AMR provides the framework for future monitoring reports. It contains a monitoring framework which identifies performance measures and targets for all the UDP objectives and key policies. Currently data is not available for some of these targets and it is envisaged that this framework will develop over time as monitoring systems become more sophisticated.

Haringey's Key Characteristics

- 3.1 Haringey is one of London's 32 boroughs. It is located in the north of the capital and is more than 11 square miles or 30 square kilometres in size. 27% of the borough is green spaces and areas of water. Domestic buildings and gardens account for 41% of the total land area of the Borough. Non-domestic buildings and land, road and rail account for about a third (32%) of the land area.
- 3.2 Haringey is often described as an outer London borough with inner city problems. The borough is economically and socially polarised. The west of the borough is characterised by affluent tree lined avenues developed during the Edwardian period. In contrast, 30% of Haringey's population live in central and eastern areas in the borough which are amongst the 10% most deprived in England.

Socio-economic characteristics

- 3.3 Haringey is the 18th most deprived district in England as measured by the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation. There is an extensive area of deprivation in the east and centre of the borough. Nearly 65,000 people (almost 30% of Haringey's residents), live in areas (43 Super Output Areas) in the borough that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England.
- 3.4 In 2006/07, 7.1% of Haringey's residents were unemployed, which was higher than the London rate (7.6%) and higher than the national unemployment rate.
- 3.5 In March 2006, Northumberland Park had the highest unemployment rate of all wards in London at 16.7%. In contrast, unemployment in Alexandra ward stood at 2.5%. The 2001 Census suggests that long-term unemployment is a serious issue for Haringey. Over 50% of unemployed Haringey residents have not worked for over 2 years or have never worked.
- 3.6 The Haringey Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy identifies five priority areas of the borough where regeneration initiatives are targeted. The priority areas are:-
 - Wood Green town centre, Noel park estate and parts of Woodside ward
 - Central Tottenham and Seven sisters wards
 - Northumberland Park
 - White Hart Lane ward
 - Bruce Grove / High Cross, including Broadwater Farm Estate
- 3.7 The Mayor's London Plan designates Tottenham Hale as an Opportunity Area and Haringey Heartlands as an Area for Intensification in recognition of their potential to provide significant numbers of new homes, new jobs and wider regeneration benefits.
- 3.8 The borough retains concentrations of employment in industry and warehousing. There are 22 Defined Employment Areas (DEAs). The UDP

identifies a hierarchy of DEAs where certain types of employment uses should be concentrated: - Strategic Employment Locations; Industrial Locations; Employment Locations; and Regeneration Areas.

- 3.9 Haringey contains six main town centres. Wood Green is classified as a Metropolitan Centre – one of only ten in London. Tottenham High Road, Crouch End, Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and West Green Road are classified as District Centres.

Environment and Transport

- 3.10 A network of parks, open space, wildlife sites and Green Belt is one of Haringey's strengths, making an important contribution to the quality of life. Despite this, parts of Haringey are deficient in different types of open space provision.
- 3.11 The borough has numerous natural and historical assets. It includes part of the Lee Valley Regional Park, which is Green Belt, areas of Metropolitan Open Land, including Alexandra Park and Ecological Valuable Sites of Metropolitan Importance. Alexandra Park and Finsbury Park are Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The borough contains 28 conservation areas and over 350 listed buildings.
- 3.12 Haringey is generally well served by roads and public transport and parts of the borough have good tube and rail links to central London and to Heathrow and Stansted airports. However, it is recognised that stronger orbital public transport links are required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.

Population, housing and education

- 3.13 Haringey has a population of 224,700, which represents 3% of London's total population. Haringey's population has grown by 8.4% since 1991 and is projected to grow by a further 21.3% to 272,100 people by 2021.
- 3.14 Haringey has a relatively transient population. At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 36,000 migrants in the borough, the 9th highest proportion in London.
- 3.15 The borough's age structure is similar to that of London as a whole, although the east of the borough tends to have more young people and the west more older people. In 2007, Haringey's school population was approximately 35,216 children, including those of nursery age.
- 3.16 The impact of population and housing growth on Haringey will have a significant impact on social infrastructure, such as health and education facilities and water and energy infrastructure. For example, Haringey will experience particularly high growth in school numbers up to 2021. In many

parts of the borough the percentage of surplus school reception places is already less than 5%.

- 3.17 The borough contains large and diverse black and ethnic minority communities. 48.9% of the population are from black and minority ethnic groups, the 6th highest proportion in London, and almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language.
- 3.18 In March 2008, 33.9% of Haringey primary school pupils and 36.6% of secondary pupils were eligible for free school meals. In 2007, average gross annual earnings (at £34,888) were lower than the London average (at £42,130).

Development Control and Enforcement

- 3.19 In 2007/08, the Council determined a total of 2,430 planning applications. The majority of these were householder applications.
- 3.20 In 2007/08, a total of 2,430 planning applications were determined by the Council. Of these:-
- 78% of major applications were determined within 13 weeks compared to a Government target of 60% (NI 157) and business plan target of 82%
 - 77% of minor applications were determined within 8 weeks compared to a Government target of 65% (NI 157) and business plan target of 85%
 - 88% of other applications were determined within 8 weeks compared to a Government target of 80% (NI 157). and business plan target of 90%
- 3.21 In 2007/08, a total of 2,462 planning applications were received:
- 24% were major and minor applications (614 applications) of which 56% were for housing development (342 applications) and 18% were for retail and distribution (108 applications)
 - 64% were other applications (1,552 applications) of which 54% were householder applications (825 applications), 6% were for change of use (101 applications) and 7% were for Conservation Area or Listed Building Consent (110 applications)

There were no planning applications relating to minerals and waste management

- 3.22 There were 122 appeals against the Council's decision to refuse planning applications, of which 43% were allowed.
- 3.23 In 2007/08, the Council issued 122 enforcement notices against breaches of planning control, the fifth highest number amongst London Boroughs.

Unitary Development Plan Objectives

3.24 The adopted UDP has 23 strategic objectives. It also contains three key objectives for regeneration areas, known as Areas of Change. The objectives and key policies are taken forward into the monitoring framework in Appendix 2 and performance measures and targets are identified for objective and key policy.

Local Development Scheme

- 4.1 The purpose of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) is to set out a programme for replacing UDP policies and supplementary planning guidance with Local Development Documents. On 30 March 2007, the Council submitted its revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) to the Government Office for London. The LDS is a three year project plan, which sets out a programme for replacing the UDP policies with Local Development Documents. The AMR monitors progress on the LDS.
- 4.2 One of the five key monitoring requirements set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act is that local authorities should review their progress in terms of local development plan document preparation against the milestones of the LDS. The Annual Monitoring Report monitors progress on the LDS.
- 4.3 For 2007/08, the key milestones were the SCI Adoption, consultations on the Core Strategy, Central Leaside Action Area Plan and Joint Waste Development Plan Issues & Options documents, as set out in Regulations 25 and 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

Key Policy Issues

- 5.1 This section focuses on the key policy issues facing Haringey. Each section contains a number of contextual, local and core output indicators. The AMR reflects the Local Development Framework, Core Output Indicators Update 2/2008 (ODPM, July 2008). Background information is contained in Appendix 1. The contextual, local and core indicators appear in the monitoring framework in Appendix 2.
- 5.2 This section also addresses significant effects indicators. These indicators assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies. They assess the extent to which policies contribute to wider sustainability objectives in the borough. Significant effects are linked to objectives in the sustainability appraisal of the Local Development Framework.

Business Development & Town Centres

UDP Objective Employment:

Ensure that a plan-monitor-manage approach is adopted for good quality land and employment premises, and the creation of new ones is assisted where appropriate.

Performance measure:

To provide land and buildings for future employment needs.

UDP Objective Town Centres:

Ensure people have access to a full range and quality of goods and services.

Performance measure:

Ensure a mix of retail and non-retail provision in the borough's town centres. Maintain vital and viable town centres.

Contextual Information and Indicators

- 5.3 Haringey is home to approximately 8,200 businesses, together employing some 64,700 people. This accounts for 1.5% of all employment in London. The majority of Haringey's businesses are small - 94% of the businesses employ fewer than 24 people. The major sectors of employment in Haringey are retail and wholesale distribution (19.9%) and health and social work (19.0%). Manufacturing and construction account for 11.8% of all employment.
- 5.4 Haringey contains 22 Defined Employment Areas (DEAs). Collectively the DEAs provide 134 hectares of employment land, over 1,000 buildings, 722 business establishments and nearly 736,000m² of employment floorspace. The borough also contains other smaller employment locations which total a further 16.6 hectares of employment land.

- 5.5 In 2006, 11.5% of VAT registered businesses in Haringey were newly registered compared with 11.3% in London. However, Haringey experienced a slightly higher turnover of businesses with a net loss of 0.9% compared to 0.2% in London as a whole. In 2001, 11.1% of the working age population in Haringey are self-employed compared with 9.4% in London.
- 5.6 The Greater London Authority London Office Policy Review 2006 predicts a demand for 96,500m² of office floorspace in Haringey between 2006-2026. However, the stock of office floorspace has decreased in the borough by 8,000m² between 2001 and 2005 and there is no office development in the pipeline.
- 5.7 Haringey's Employment Study Update 2008 identifies for all 'B' Class uses (offices, light and general industrial and warehouses) an additional floorspace requirement of 107,800m² between 2000 and 2016.
- 5.8 The Greater London Authority Hotel Demand Study (June 2006) estimates that Haringey has the lowest number of hotel bedrooms amongst London boroughs (150 bedrooms) and estimates a requirement for 250 net additional rooms in the borough by 2026.
- 5.9 To protect the viability and function of a town centre the UDP seeks to concentrate A1 uses in the primary frontages. The Plan allows a higher proportion of non-A1 uses in the secondary frontages, which allows a greater diversity of uses in these areas.
- 5.10 Vacancy rates can be used as an indicator of the health of a town centre. In 2008, vacancy rates in Haringey's six main town centres varied from 4.7% to 8.8%, compared to a national vacancy rate of 11%. Government guidance suggests that where the health of a centre is declining, as identified in higher vacancy rates, diversification of uses may be appropriate
- 5.11 Haringey has 38 Local Shopping Centres. There are 110 vacant shops in these centres representing an overall vacancy rate of 11%.

5.12 Local and Core Indicators

BD1 Total Amount of Additional Floorspace – By Type

BD2 Total Amount of Employment Floorspace on Previously Developed Land

BD3 Employment Land By Type

		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
BD1	Gross	4,400m ²					
	Net						
BD2	Gross	4,400m ²					

		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
	% Gross on PDL	100%					
BD3	Hectares						

BD4 Total Amount of Floorspace for Town Centre Uses

		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
BD4	Gross	4,400m ²				
	Net					

LO3 Vacancy Rates in Town Centres

In 2007/08, the vacancy rates for the borough's town centres were as follows:

Town Centre	Vacancy rate %
Wood Green	5.1
Crouch End	5.6
Green Lanes	8.8
Muswell Hill	4.7
Tottenham High Road	5.3*
West Green Road/Seven Sisters	6.5

Source: Experian Goad Surveys 2007

* Goad Surveys 2006

LO4 Proportion of non-A1 (retail) uses in Town Centres

In July 2008, the proportion of non-A1 (retail) use varies between 30.9% in Wood Green Metropolitan Centre to 42.5% in Green Lanes District Centre.

Housing

UDP Objectives:

1. Seek to maximise new housing opportunities
2. Seek to maintain and protect the existing housing stock
3. Ensure an adequate standard and range of housing especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meet current and future needs in the Borough.

Performance Measures:

1. Meeting the need for affordable housing
2. Maintain the proportion of new homes built on previously developed land
3. Increase housing density in appropriate locations
4. Increase the supply of new homes
5. Bringing empty homes back into use

Contextual Information and Indicators

- 5.10 According to the 2001 Census there are 94,616 dwellings in Haringey. Of those 46% are owner occupied, 20% are council rented, 10.5% are rented from a registered social landlord and 20.1% are rented from a private landlord. There are 2,446 unoccupied dwellings in Haringey, the majority of which are believed to be private sector accommodation.
- 5.11 In Haringey, 44.6% are currently homeowners, compared to 68.2% in London as a whole.
- 5.12 At March 2008, 585 households were accepted as homeless by the Council. At March 2008 there were 5,700 households in temporary accommodation in Haringey, one of the highest levels in the UK. Given the high levels of temporary housing and homelessness there is the need to ensure that affordable housing meets those households in priority need. A Housing Needs Assessment Update in 2007 estimated a need for 4,865 affordable housing units per annum.
- 5.13 The London Plan identifies a need for 30,000 additional homes in London per year to 2016. A London Housing Capacity Study completed in July 2005 identifies Haringey's housing capacity which has been translated into a new housing target for the borough of 6,800 additional dwellings between 2007/08 – 2016/17 or 680 dwellings per year. The new borough housing targets have been carried forward as alterations to the London Plan.
- 5.14 In January 2007, a Gypsy Caravan Count identified two gypsy and traveller sites in the borough, both of which were authorised Council sites. The count identified 10 caravans on these sites. The sites have a total caravan capacity of 20 pitches. No unauthorised encampments were identified, compared to 10 unauthorised caravans in January 2003.

5.15 Local and Core Indicators

Housing Trajectory

Appendix 4 illustrates a housing trajectory for Haringey. The trajectory sets out past housing completions and projected housing completions up to 2015/16. The trajectory is made up of small scale unidentified sites, vacancies brought back into use, non self contained units and site specific proposals as set out in Haringey's adopted UDP.

Reflecting PPS3, this AMR also includes a five year land supply of deliverable housing sites. Appendix 4 (b) illustrates this trajectory which contains sites of 10 units or more, unimplemented planning permissions for residential development, the Opportunity Areas identified in Haringey's Unitary Development Plan (adopted July 2006) and sites used in the GLA Housing Capacity Study (2004). The housing trajectory also illustrates how Haringey is performing against the conventional supply figure of the London Plan target (595 dwellings).

H1 Plan Period & Housing Targets

2000/01 to 2015/15: 11,012 housing units, Adopted UDP
1/4/2006 to 31/3/2016: 6,800 housing units, London Plan

H2(a) Net Additional Dwellings in Previous Years

Year	Net Additional Dwellings
2002	280
2003	516
2004	834
2005	624
2006	1067

H2(b) Net Additional Dwellings For The Reporting Year

There are 662 net additional dwellings for the reporting year 2007/2008.

H2(c) Net Additional Dwellings in Future Years

2008/09 to 2015/16: 6,911 dwellings

H2(d) Managed Delivery Target

Please refer to appendix 4 – Housing Trajectory 08/09 – 15/16.

H3 *New & Converted dwellings – On Previously Developed Land*

There were 657 new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land.

H4 *Net Additional Pitches (Gypsy & Traveller)*

There are no net additional gypsy and traveller pitches.

H5 *Gross Affordable Housing Completions*

211 affordable units were completed:

- 33% were one-bed units
- 56% were two-bed units
- 11% were three/four-bed units.

H6 *Building For Life Assessments*

As the Housing Corporation have only adopted the Building for Life (BfL) Standard in 2007, there are no figures at present. For the 2008-2011 National Affordable Housing Programme, affordable schemes that are funded are required to gain 60% positive response for BfL (12 points out of 20).

LO1 *Dwelling mix of new housing*

Of the total housing completions in 2007/08 88% were one and two bed units. Of the affordable housing completed in 2007-2008 only 10.9% were three or four bedrooms. 55.9% were two bedroom units and 33% were one bedroom units.

LO2 *Bringing empty homes back into use*

At April 2008, Haringey had an estimated 1856 empty private sector properties, which was the 13 highest proportion in London. Of these, 1,008 were vacant for longer than six months.

Environmental Quality

UDP Objective:

To protect and promote a network of open spaces
Discourage commuting and through journeys and encourage appropriate car use by residents and local business.

Performance measure:

To protect open spaces in the borough
Encouraging alternatives car use at major developments

Contextual information and Indicators

- 5.20 Haringey contains a network of parks, open space, wildlife sites and Green Belt which make an important contribution to the quality of life. It provides 1.7 hectares of open space per 1,000 people. In 2007/2008 there was no net loss of designated open space. Haringey contains 1,658 hectares of land designated as Ecologically Valuable Sites in the UDP. The Council has drafted a Biodiversity Action Plan to protect habitat and species in the borough.
- 5.21 Haringey has 28 conservation areas and over 350 listed buildings. Haringey's historic buildings and conservation areas are cherished landmarks that relate to the borough's rich history and give it a vital sense of place. During 2005, Haringey set up an Urban Design Panel and held its first Urban Design Awards. The second Design Awards took place in May 2008.
- 5.22 100% of Haringey residents have access to recycling services. In 2008 Haringey achieved a household recycling rate of 26% of all waste, higher than its 25% target. Recycling rates have increased from 4% in 2003.
- 5.23 In 2007/08 the Council received five planning applications for solar power, one application for a heat pump installation, two applications for photovoltaic panels and two planning applications for CHP facilities.
- 5.24 Haringey is relatively well served by public transport. This means that employment opportunities outside of Haringey are accessible and around two thirds of Haringey residents commute to work outside of the Borough. There are high levels of accessibility at locations such as Finsbury Park, Wood Green and Tottenham Hale.
- 5.25 In 2007/08, 34 approved planning applications have been dedicated as 'car free' developments and three planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan.

5.26 Local and Core Indicators

E1 Number of Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Environment Agency Advice on Flooding & Water Quality Grounds

During 2007/08, no planning permissions were granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

E2 Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance

Haringey contains 12 National Priority Species, six London Priority Species, 19 Haringey Priority Species, five London Flagship Species and 16 Haringey Flagship Species (a flagship species is one that is readily recognised and represents biodiversity to the wider public). It is estimated that there has been no change in priority habitats and species during 2007/08.

Haringey contains 1,658 hectares of land designated as Ecologically Valuable Sites in the UDP. Since 1998 the Council has designated seven Green Corridors across the borough.

E3 Renewable Energy Generation

Information is not available for the monitoring year 07/08. Three renewable energy facilities were installed in households in Haringey during 2005/06:- one ground source heat pump, one photovoltaic system and one solar thermal and wind combination system.

LO5 Number of planning applications accompanied by a travel plan

In 2007/08, three planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan.

Planning Obligations

5.27 During 2007/08, the Council secured planning obligations and signed legal agreements on 25 planning permissions. The total amount negotiated was £10,900,302.65. In addition, the Council negotiated and secured 569 affordable housing units all providing on-site provision.

5.28 Appendix 6 provides details of these planning obligations.

Waste

W1 Capacity of New waste management Facilities by Waste Authority

There are no figures at this time.

W2 Amount of Municipal Waste arising, and managed by management type by Waste Planning Authority

Although the total amount of waste is not known at this time, 36.26% of the 7 North London constituent boroughs waste went to landfill, 16.98% was recycled, 7.35% was composted, and 39.39% was incinerated for energy recovery. These figures were provided by the North London Waste Authority.

Significant Effects Indicators

5.29 Significant effects indicators are closely related to the sustainability appraisal for Local Development Documents. The adopted UDP was not subject to a sustainability appraisal. The Council has now produced a sustainability appraisal for its Local Development Framework. A full set of sustainability objectives have now been established. For the purpose of this report, a

selection of significant effects indicators linked to the sustainability appraisal objectives of the Core Strategy have been used.

5.30 Significant effects indicators assess the social, environmental and economic effects of policies Appendix 3 sets out the significant effects indicators that have been used for the purpose of this AMR.

Conclusions

5.31 The Annual Monitoring Report identifies that the Council is performing well against the National Indicators for planning and has met its 2007/08 targets for planning applications and appeals and for new homes on previously developed land. From the information available, the AMR demonstrates that the UDP policies are effective and performance is improving, particularly with regard to housing. The Council is meeting its new housing target with all new homes built on previously developed land. The AMR demonstrates that the policies for the borough's town centres and employment areas are effective with the number of town centre vacancy rates down from 2005/06. The Local Development Scheme milestones for 07/08 have been met.

5.32 The UDP process and the AMR (06/07) have highlighted the need for additional work on certain policy areas. In particular, the Council has recently adopted supplementary planning documents on Housing and Open Space Standards which review and provide guidance on the UDP housing and open space policies in the light of monitoring information compiled for the AMR.

5.33 In addition, the AMR has highlighted a number of policy issues which will be addressed in the emerging Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents. These include:

- Although new housing completions and the number of empty homes brought back into use exceed the borough's housing target, there is the need to identify the sources of housing supply from 2016.
- The need to balance the dwelling mix of new housing in response to the need for affordable family housing.
- The increase in density of new housing development and the need to assess its impact on dwelling mix and the character of areas
- The recent increase in the number of car free developments
- The need to revise retail policy thresholds in response to town centre vacancy rates and use class proportions
- Identifying the impact of development on ecology and defining areas of deficiency in access to nature.
- The future provision of new business development in Opportunity Areas, employment areas and town centres.

Monitoring Framework and Future Monitoring Requirements

- 6.1 The monitoring framework at Appendix 2 identifies performance measures and targets for each UDP objective. The framework identifies the source of the information. In the case of housing, data is available for 2007/08 (or for the calendar year 2007) to monitor the performance measures and targets. A housing trajectory is also provided at Appendix 4. In the case of planning obligations, the Council has a database to monitor the implementation of planning obligation agreements and already produces annual monitoring reports.
- 6.2 For other performance measures, information is either not available for the monitoring period or not presently collected. Wherever possible the most recent available data is used. In future AMRs, the Council will address these information gaps by:
- Improving procedures to collect information from planning applications
 - Strengthening the monitoring linkages between the Community Strategy and the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and the UDP/LDF
 - Agreeing arrangements with external bodies and organisations to provide information, in particular data to monitor sustainability appraisal objectives and targets
 - Supporting the establishment of annual sub-regional monitoring meetings
 - Making full use of the London Development Database. Officers have undertaken training on the database.
 - Incorporating the latest projections produced by the GLA and other sources
 - Explore the possibility of preparing area profiles to support area based Local Development Documents.

At present, the information used is primarily quantitative data, although the Council will explore the use of surveys to gather qualitative data as part of preparing its Local Development Framework.

- 6.3 The AMR is heavily dependent on data collected on planning applications and appeals. 1 App became mandatory in April 2008 and provides authorities with a wider source of data on development proposals. Phase 2 of the PARSOL Land Use Monitoring Project will develop a national scheme for the collection and transfer of planning monitoring data, in particular the indicators used in AMRs.
- 6.4 The Greater London Authority's London Development Database (LDD) is designed to record the progress of planning permissions in the Greater London

area. In February 2008, the Mayor of London published his fourth London Plan Annual Monitoring Plan. This AMR has a number of information gaps, which in most cases is being addressed by the London Development Database.

- 6.5 Housing and Planning Delivery Grant (HPDG) has replaced the Planning Delivery Grant and came into effect in April 2008. Its purpose is to incentivise increased housing delivery and improved plan making. One of the planning elements of the HPDG is to deal with the assessment and delivery of land for housing over a five and 15 year timescale. This will be measured through National Indicator (NI) 159 – supply of ready to develop housing sites and assessed in either a five year land supply of housing contained within a Strategic Housing Assessment or the Annual Monitoring Report.

Background Information

Employment and Economic Activity

A1.1 In 2007/08, 3 major applications for non-residential use and three major applications for mixed-use development were granted, comprising 9,114m² of floorspace. These are:

- HGY/2008/0112 – Former Lynx Depot, Coppetts Road, N10
- HGY/2007/0358 – Sainsbury's, Williamson Road, N4
- HGY/2007/0500 – Wood Green Shopping City, High Road, N22

Retail and Town Centres

A 1.2 A1 and Non A1 uses in the Town Centres

TOWN CENTRE	% A1 units	% non A1 units
Wood Green	69.1	25.8
Crouch End	66.2	28.2
Green Lanes	57.5	33.7
Muswell Hill	68.4	26.9
Tottenham High Road	65.4	29.3
West Green Road	64.7	28.8

Source: Experian Goad Surveys 2007

Environment and Transport

A1.3 The Council requires that all development that would increase the use of the private car should submit a Travel Plan. In 2007/08, three major planning applications were accompanied by a transport assessment:

HGY/2007/1093: Nos. 381-481 Seven Sisters Road, N15

HGY/2007/2509: Roden Court, 113-115 Hornsey Lane, N6

HGY/2007/2414: The Narrow Boat & 146-152 Reedham Close, N17

A1.4 In addition, 34 approved planning applications have been dedicated as 'car free' developments. These are:

HGY/2007/0292	417 Green Lanes, N4
HGY/2007/0409	4 Finsbury Park, N4
HGY/2007/0443	29 & 29A Turnpike Lane N2
HGY/2007/0686	77 Westbury Avenue, N22
HGY/2007/0603	24 Dorset Road, N22

HGY/2007/0704	631 Seven Sisters Road, N15
HGY/2007/0766	682 Lordship Lane, N22
HGY/2007/0792	570 Green Lanes, N8
HGY/2007/0945	58 Hermitage Road, N4
HGY/2007/1208	18 Westbury Avenue, N22
HGY/2007/0680	40D Wightman Road
HGY/2007/0683	40C Wightman Road
HGY/2007/1093	381-481 Seven Sisters Road
HGY/2007/1268	107 Vale Road
HGY/2007/1281	65 Burghley Road
HGY/2007/1402	262 High Road
HGY/2007/1403	30 Pembroke Road
HGY/2007/1439	85 Mayes Road
HGY/2007/1442	R/o 242-274 Hermitage Road
HGY/2007/1502	Garages @ Harold Road/Newton Road
HGY/2007/1583	55-57 Turnpike Lane
HGY/2007/1667	Rear of 2 Grove Park Road
HGY/2007/1704	5 Coleraine Road
HGY/2007/1728	35 Carlingford Road
HGY/2007?1516	553 Green Lanes
HGY/2007/2102	7A Tynemouth Terrace, Tynemouth Road
HGY/2007/2104	7A Tynemouth Terrace, Tynemouth Road
HGY/2007/2036	120-128 Mayes Road
HGY/2007/2375	3 Townsend Road
HGY/2007/2359	50 Turnpike Lane
HGY/2007/2516	525 Green Lanes
HGY/2007/2550	Land r/o 100 Wightman Road
HGY/2007/2568	48 Woodstock Road
HGY/2008/0021	Land Adjacent to 1 Tancred Road
HGY/2007/2611	2 Northbrook Road
HGY/2008/0187	16 Coleraine Road

Planning Obligations

A1.5 The Council negotiated and secured planning obligations and signed legal agreements on 25 planning permissions within financial year 07/08 under S106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The total amount negotiated was £10,900,302.65. The table below details the type and amount of contributions secured.

Administration & Monitoring	£ 489,393.91
Education Provision	£ 2,715,873.74
Environmental Improvement	£ 5,566,800.00
Car-Free Developments	£ 4,650.00
Street Scene / Highway Works	£ 2,123,585.00
TOTAL	£ 10,900,302.65

Appendix 2

Monitoring Framework (2007/08)

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces	To support sustainable development	Policy G1	LBH / London Development Database	Maintain the proportion of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI 106)	95% of new homes built on previously developed land	100% of completions took place on previously developed land (2007/08)
	Seek to maximise new housing opportunities	Policy HSG9	LBH / ODPM Land Use Change Statistics	Increase housing densities in appropriate locations	Maintain average densities above 80 dwellings per hectare (250 hrha)	Average 116 dwellings per hectare (2006/07)
To make London a healthier and better city for people to live	To protect and promote a network of open spaces	Policy G7	LBH - Open Space Study	To protect open spaces in the borough	No net loss of designated open space through development	No net loss of designated open space in 2007/08.
	Seek to maximise new housing opportunities	Policy G3	LBH / GLA Housing Provision Survey	Increasing the supply of new homes	680 additional dwellings per annum	662 net additional dwellings in 2007/08

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
in.	Seek to maintain and protect the existing housing stock	Policy HSG3	LBH	Bringing empty homes back into use	n/a	105 empty private sector properties brought back into use in 2007/08
	Ensure an adequate standard and range of housing especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meet current and future needs in the Borough.	Policy G3	LBH	Providing a mix of dwelling types and sizes to meet the housing needs of the community based on the 2005 Housing Needs Survey and specified in SPG3a (September 2003).	37% 1-bed private units and 32% 4+ bed affordable units	Of the total housing completions in 2007/08, 88% were one and two bed units. Of the affordable housing completed in 2007-2008 only 10.9% were three or four bedrooms.
		Policy HSG8	ODPM Gypsy Caravan Count	Number of unauthorised gypsy encampments.	No unauthorised gypsy encampments	0 unauthorised gypsy encampments (January 2008)
		Policy HSG4	LBH / London Development Database	Meeting the need for affordable housing	50% of all completed new dwellings as affordable	32% of all new build completed dwellings as affordable (2007/08)

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
		Policies G2 and HSG1	LBH	The proportion of new homes built to lifetime homes (wheelchair accessible) standards	10% of new homes built to wheelchair accessible standards	n/a
To make London a more prosperous city	Ensure that a plan-monitor-manage approach is adopted for good quality land and employment premises, and the creation of new ones is assisted where appropriate.	Policy G4	LBH / Atkins study	To provide land and buildings for future employment needs	20,300m ² of employment floorspace developed per year up to 2016.	4,400m ² of employment floorspace granted planning permission (2007/08)
	Strengthen economic prosperity, create a new range of jobs and improve skills.	Policies G12, AC1 and AC2	LBH	Economic growth in the regeneration areas	1,500 new jobs at Haringey Heartlands, 5,000 new jobs at Tottenham International.	n/a

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
	Identify and develop key brownfield development sites that will act as a catalyst for new investment.	Policy G11	LBH	Provide site-specific guidance on key brownfield sites	50% of site specific proposals that have development briefs	n/a
	To ensure that regeneration proposals improve the borough as a whole as well as improving access to opportunities.	Policies G12 and UD10	LBH	Employment gain in mixed use proposals	100% of mixed use schemes include s106 agreements to provide jobs / training for Haringey residents	n/a
To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination	To help create mixed and balanced communities.	Policy G4	Office for National Statistics	Reduce unemployment levels	Reduce unemployment rates and % of long-term unemployed in the 7 priority areas	7.1% of Haringey's residents were unemployed, lower than the London rate of 7.6% (2007)

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
		Policies G3, HSG4 and UD10	LBH / London Development Database	To negotiate an appropriate tenure mix of affordable housing for different parts of the borough.	In the west of the Borough, 70% of new affordable units for the social rent. In the east of the Borough, 70% of new affordable units for shared ownership/ keyworker.	n/a
	Seek to meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, especially SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through provisions of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs.	Policy G4	LBH	To provide a range of business premises, including start-up units	50% of approved employment use schemes that comprise workspace for start-up or micro business	n/a
			Office for National Statistics	To increase the number of new businesses in the borough	No net loss of businesses.	A net loss of 0.9% compared to 0.2% in London as a whole (2004)

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
	To ensure that the Borough's town centres are accessible and meet the needs and requirements of its people.	Policy G5	LBH / London Development Database	Focus new office and leisure development in the borough's town centres	100% of new large scale office and leisure development in the borough's town centres	n/a
	Ensure people have access to a full range and quality of goods and services.	Policies G5 and TCR3	LBH / Experian Goad Surveys	Ensure a mix of retail and non-retail provision in the borough's town centres.	Retain a minimum of 54% A1 retail units in the borough's town centres	Proportion of A1 retail units varies between 65.5% in Wood Green Metropolitan Centre and 48.8% in Green Lanes District Centre.
		Policy G5	LBH / Experian Goad Surveys	Maintain vital and viable town centres	Maintain vacancy rates lower than 10%	In 2006, vacancy rates in the borough's town centres varied from 4.7% to 8.8%

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
	To increase the overall stock of community facilities in the borough especially in areas of shortage and to improve existing facilities.	Policies G9 and UD10	LBH	To provide new and enhanced community facilities	50% of s106 agreements to contribute to new or enhanced community facilities	n/a
To improve London's accessibility	To support and promote transport improvements where it would improve safety for all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists, enhance residential amenity and complement land development and regeneration strategies.	Policy G6	LBH / Countryside Agency	Footpaths and Rights of Way Easy to Use by the Public (BVPI 178) <i>This indicator no longer exists so figures for 05/06 are the most recent</i>	90% of the total length of footpaths and other rights of way that are easy to use by members of the public.	99% of the total length of footpaths and other rights of way that are easy to use by members of the public in 2005/06
				Pedestrian Crossings with Facilities for Disabled People (BVPI 165) <i>This indicator no longer exists so figures for 05/06 are the most recent</i>	100% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people	100% of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people in 2005/06.

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
	To require high trip generating development to locate where public transport accessibility is high	Policy UD8	LBH	Approving new large commercial developments in accessible locations	80% of approved new large commercial developments located in areas well served by public transport (PTAL levels 4-6)	n/a
	Discourage commuting and through journeys and encourage appropriate car use by residents and local business. To encourage developments which reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Policy G6	LBH	Encouraging alternatives car use at major developments	25% of major planning applications accompanied by a travel plan	100% of major planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan in 2007/08

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
	Improve freight movement, whilst minimising the environmental impact	Policy G6	LBH	Encourage use of rail or water for movement of freight	100% of new commercial developments close to water or rail that include servicing facilities to enable transfer of freight from road to rail or water	n/a
	To balance the need for parking and the environmental impact of traffic movement and parked cars.	Policy G6	LBH	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards.	To be decided	n/a
To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city	To promote high quality design which is sustainable in terms of form, function and impact and meets the principles of inclusive	Policy UD3	LBH	Percentage of approved development proposals accompanied by a design statement	To be decided	N/a

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
	design.					
	To support sustainable development	Policies G1, ENV 6 and ENV7	LBH	Increase in energy generated from renewable sources	Major development schemes to include on-site provision of 20% projected energy requirement from renewable sources	N/a
	To support sustainable development	Policies G1 and ENV9	LBH	Percentage of households resident in the authority's area served by kerbside collection of recyclables (BV 91a)	95% of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables.	85% of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables in 2007/08
	To maintain a satisfactory level of easily accessed open space in the borough with a variety of uses.	Policies G7 and OS14	LBH	Increase the provision of public open space and improve public access in areas of open space deficiency	Reduce the proportion of borough in area of open space deficiency by 10% by 2016.	N/a
	Ensure that flora and fauna, with nature	Policy G7	LBH	No loss of land designated as Ecologically	No loss of land designated as Ecologically	N/a

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
	conservation value in the borough is protected and encouraged, and that the provision helps to meet the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plan			Valuable Sites and Ecological Corridors.	Valuable Sites and Ecological Corridors over the plan period.	
	To protect buildings of architectural and historical interest and their settings.	Policy G10	LBH / English Heritage	Reduce the number of buildings at risk in the borough	10% reduction in the number of buildings on the at risk register	3% reduction in the number of buildings on the at risk register in 2006/07.
	To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas.	Policy G10	LBH	Percentage of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up-to-date character appraisal (BV 219b).	To be decided	3 conservation area character appraisals were completed in 2007/08.
	To promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological	Policy G10	LBH	Within Areas of Archaeological Importance, number of planning applications involving	To be decided	N/a

London Plan objective	Unitary Development Plan objective	Adopted UDP Policies	Information Source	Performance measure	Target	Output indicator
	heritage of the borough, including historic parks and gardens and its interpretation and presentation to the public.			groundwork accompanied by an archaeological desktop assessment of the potential archaeological value of the site.		

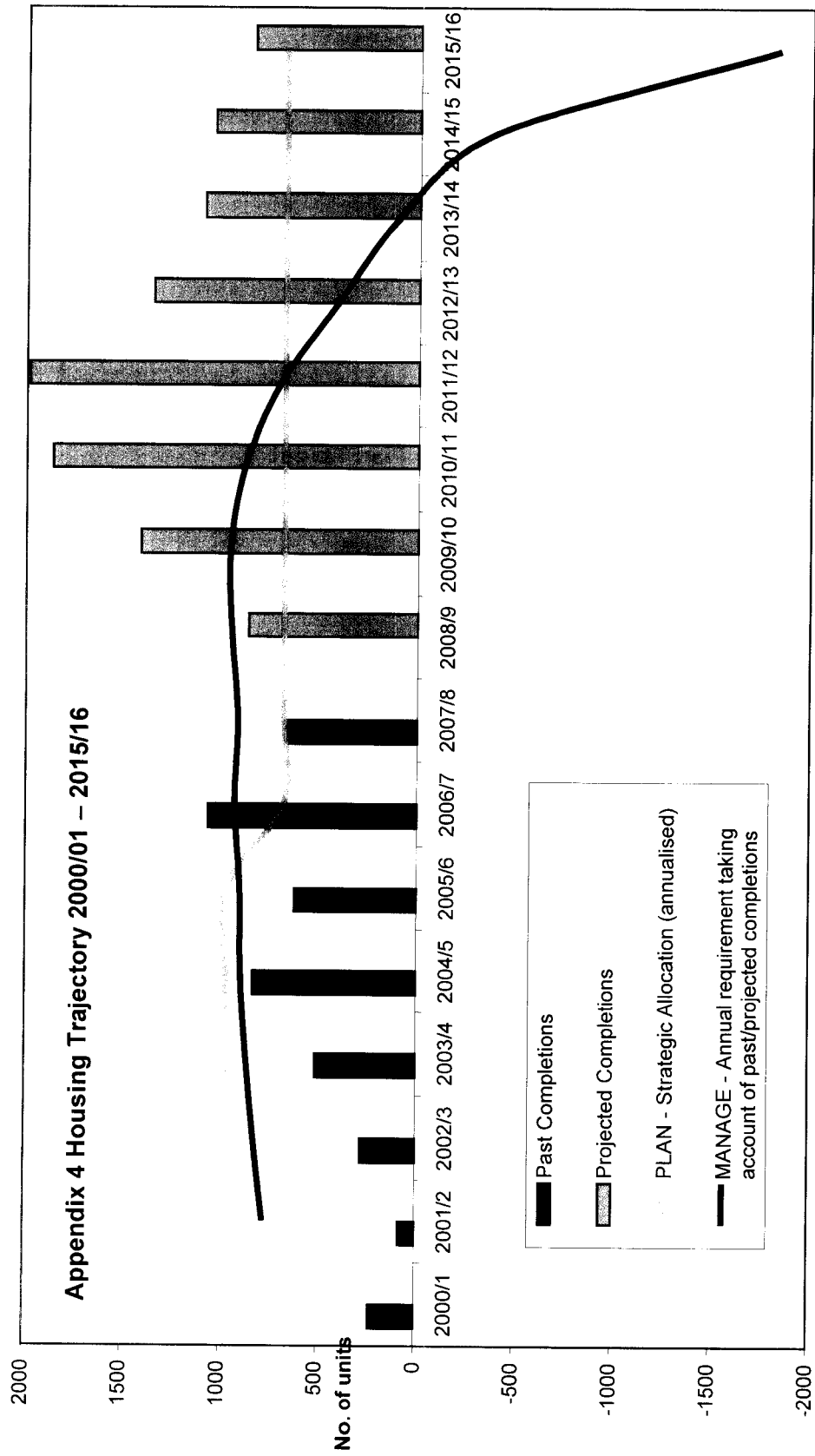
Significant Effects Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Sub-Objectives	Significant Effects Indicator	Adopted UDP policies	2007/08 Output	Data Source
SOCIAL				
To increase the availability of affordable housing	Percentage of all dwellings completed that are affordable	HSG4 Affordable Housing	211 affordable housing units completed representing 32% of total new build completed units	LB Haringey London Development Database (LDD)
To reduce the fear of crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 of population	UD4 Quality Design	n/a	Metropolitan Police
To improve access to health and social care services		CW1 New Community/health facilities CW2 Protecting existing community facilities	n/a	Department of Health/NHS Health profile for Haringey 2006
ECONOMIC				
To reduce high	Percentage of		In 2006/07 7.1% of	Office for

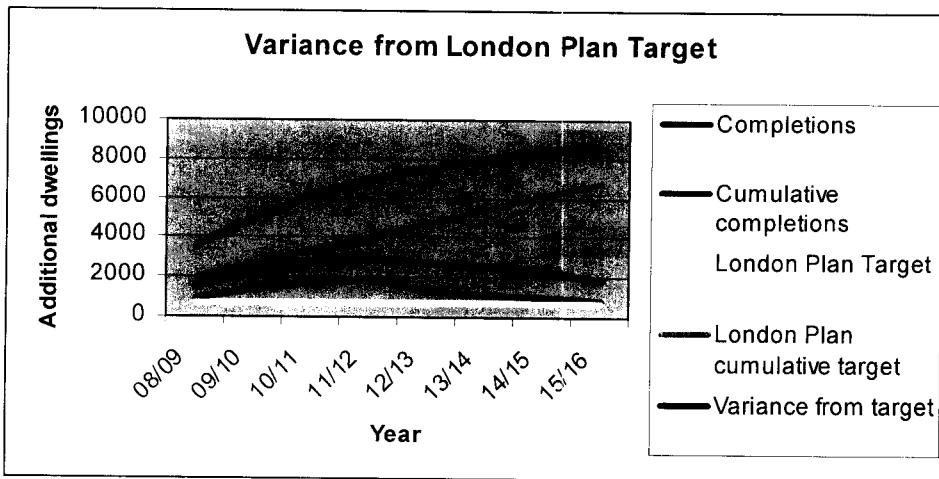
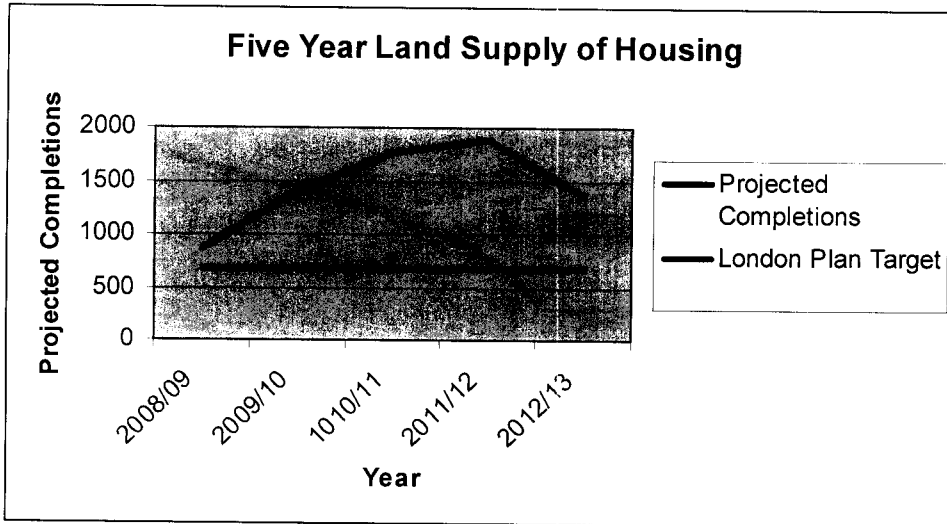
Sustainability Appraisal Sub-Objectives	Significant Effects Indicator	Adopted UDP policies	2007/08 Output	Data Source
levels of unemployment and worklessness	unemployed		Haringey's residents were unemployed, higher than the London rate of 4.6% (March 2006)	National Statistics Greater London Authority
To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities	Number of new businesses in the area	EMP4 Non Employment Generating Uses	In 2006 11.5% of VAT registered businesses were newly registered in Haringey compared to 11.3% in London	Office for National Statistics
ENVIRONMENTAL				
To promote townscape character and quality		UD3 General Principles	n/a	
To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors	Tonnes of waste landfilled per year Household waste recycled	ENV13 Sustainable Waste Management	36.26% waste sent to landfill Haringey achieved a recycling rate of 24.6% of household waste.	North London constituent boroughs & North London Waste Authority

Sustainability Appraisal Sub-Objectives	Significant Effects Indicator	Adopted UDP policies	2007/08 Output	Data Source
	% households with kerbside collection of recyclables		85% of residents have access to recycling services.	
To promote a network of quality accessible open spaces	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	OS10 Other Open Space	Eight parks managed to Green Flag Award standard in 2007/08	LB Haringey
To reduce the use of the private car	Amount and percentage of non-residential development complying with car parking standards	Appendix 1 Car Parking Standards	In 2007/08, 100% of all completed non-residential development complies with car parking standards set out in the UDP representing 16,359m ² of completed non-residential development	LB Haringey
To increase the use of	Reduction in carbon dioxide	ENV10 Mitigating	Eleven applications for renewable	LB Haringey

Sustainability Appraisal Sub-Objectives	Significant Effects Indicator	Adopted UDP polices	2007/08 Output	Data Source
renewable energy	emissions tonnes/annum	Climate Change: Renewable Energy	energy installations were received during 2007/08	



Appendix 4 (b): Housing Trajectory



GLOSSARY & DEFINITIONS

Relevant Documents

- Unitary Development Plan Monitoring Report 2006/2007 (December 2007)
- Scoping Report - Sustainability Appraisal, Haringey Local Development Framework (September 2007)
- London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 4 (February 2008)
- Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM March 2005)
- State of the Borough Report 2004

Glossary

The Act: the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Annual Monitoring Report: part of the *local development framework*, the annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the *local development scheme* and the extent to which policies in *local development documents* are being successfully implemented.

Community strategy: local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the community strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing community strategies may be passed to *local strategic partnerships*, which include local authority representatives.

Contextual indicators: measure changes in the wider social, economic, and environmental background against which policies operate. As such, they help to relate policy outputs to the local area.

Core strategy: sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The core strategy will have the status of a *development plan document*.

Development plan: as set out in Section 38 of the Act, an authority's development plan consists of the relevant *regional spatial strategy* (or the spatial development strategy in London) and the *development plan documents* contained within its *local development framework*.

Development plan documents: spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant regional spatial strategy, will form the *development plan* for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. They can include a *core strategy*, *site specific allocations of land*, and *area action plans* (where needed). Other development plan documents, including generic development control policies, can be produced. They will all be shown geographically on an adopted *proposals map*. Individual development plan documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other development plan documents. Each

authority must set out the programme for preparing its development plan documents in the *local development scheme*.

Evidence base: information gathered by planning authority to support preparation of local development documents. Includes quantitative and qualitative data.

Housing trajectories: means of showing past and future housing performance by identifying the predicted provision of housing over the lifespan of the local development framework.

Local development document: the collective term in the Act for *development plan documents, supplementary planning documents* and the *statement of community involvement*.

Local development framework: the name for the portfolio of *local development documents and related documents*. It consists of *development plan documents, supplementary planning documents, a statement of community involvement, the local development scheme and annual monitoring reports*. Together all these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area.

Local development scheme: sets out the programme for preparing *local development documents*. All authorities must submit a scheme to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of commencement of *the Act*.

Monitoring: regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure policy implementation.

Outcomes: macro-level, real world changes, which are influenced to some degree by local development framework outputs.

Outputs: the direct effects of a policy e.g. number of housing completions, amount of employment floorspace etc.

Output indicators: measure the direct effect of a policy. Used to assess whether policy targets are been achieved in reality using available information.

Plan, Monitor and Manage: means of measuring and reviewing policy, involving the adjustment of policy through monitoring if necessary.

The Regulations: the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2004.

SEA Directive: European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'.

SEA Regulations: the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.

Significant effects: effects, which are significant in the context of the plan. (Annex II of the SEA Directive gives criteria for determining the likely environmental significance of effects).

Significant effects indicators: an indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan or programme.

Strategic Environment Assessment: generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In this guidance, 'SEA' is used to refer to the type of environmental assessment required under the SEA Directive.

Supplementary planning documents: provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in *development plan documents*. They do not form part of the development plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability appraisal: generic term used in this guidance to describe the form of assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects, which fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Targets: thresholds which identify the scale of change to be derived from policies over a specific time period (e.g. number of affordable homes to be built by a set date).

Definitions

Dwelling – a self-contained unit of accommodation. Self-containment is where all the rooms in a household are behind a door, which only that household can use.

Net additional dwellings are defined as new dwellings completed, plus gains from conversions less losses from conversions, plus gains from change of use less losses from change

Previously developed land is defined in Annex C of PPG3 (March 2000)

Affordable housing is defined as (i) wholly funded through registered social landlord and / or local authorities, (ii) wholly funded through developer contributions or (iii) funded through a mix of public subsidy and developer contributions

Net density is defined set out in Annex C of PPG3 (March 2000).

Open space is defined as all accessible open space, whether public or privately owned.

The NI157 indicator covers planning applications included in the ODPM PS1/2 statutory return. The definition for each of the category of applications is as follows:

- Major applications - For dwellings, where the number of dwellings to be constructed is 10 or more. For all other uses, where the floorspace to be built is 1,000m² or more, or where the site area is 1 hectare or more.
- Minor application - Where the development does not meet the requirement for a major application nor the definitions of Change of Use or Householder Development.
- Other applications - All other applications, excluding TPO's, Telecommunications, Reserve Matters and Observations.

