

The London Borough of Haringey



Haringey Council

Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy and Housing Supplementary Planning Document



Scoping Report

February 2008

Report no: 5000 –LN00993-LNR-02



The London Borough of Haringey



Haringey Council

Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy and Housing Supplementary Planning Document

Scoping Report

Author: Jack Farnham

JACK FARNHAM |

Checker: Nicola Hartley

P.P. M. Cuppen

Approver: Heiko Geithner

M. Geithner

Report no: 5000-LN00993-LNR-02

Date: February 2008

This report has been prepared for the London Borough of Haringey in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment for the Scoping Report (Housing SPD). Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd (2212959) cannot accept any responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this report by any third party.

Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd

2212959

29 Bressenden Place, London. SW1E 5DZ

Tel: +44 (0)870 000 3006 Fax: +44 (0)870 000 3906

www.hyderconsulting.com





Revisions

| Rev | Date | Descriptions | Prepared By | Checked By | Approved By |
|-----|-----------|--|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 01 | Sept 2007 | Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy – Scoping Report | Jack Farnham | Nicky Hartley | Heiko Geithner |
| 02 | Feb 2008 | Part Two: Housing Strategy | Tara Wilcoxon Annabel Roberts | Nicky Hartley | Mark Gough |



Contents

PART ONE: SCOPING FOR THE CORE STRATEGY

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Abbreviations | 2 |
| 1 Summary of this Report | 4 |
| 1.1 What are we doing? | 4 |
| 1.2 Why are we doing the SA? | 4 |
| 1.3 SA and SEA – what is the difference? | 4 |
| 1.4 How is the SA undertaken? | 4 |
| 1.5 How much progress have we made? | 5 |
| 2 Introduction..... | 11 |
| 2.1 Background | 11 |
| 2.2 Purpose of the Scoping Report | 11 |
| 2.3 Structure of the Scoping Report | 13 |
| 2.4 The SA Process | 14 |
| 2.5 SA Consultation Provisions | 17 |
| 3 The Local Development Framework | 20 |
| 3.1 Background | 20 |
| 3.2 LDF Implementation and Timescales | 21 |
| 3.3 The Study Area | 22 |
| 4 Relationship with other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) | 24 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 24 |
| 4.2 International PPPs..... | 25 |
| 4.3 National PPPs | 26 |
| 4.4 Regional and Sub-Regional PPPs | 27 |
| 4.5 Local PPPs..... | 28 |
| 5 Baseline Information and Identification of Key Sustainability Issues | 30 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 30 |
| 5.2 Methodology..... | 30 |
| 5.3 Environmental, Social and Economic Baseline | 32 |
| 5.4 Relationship with other Local Authority areas | 83 |
| 6 SA Framework..... | 84 |
| 6.1 Introduction..... | 84 |
| 6.2 Development of Objectives | 84 |
| 6.3 SA Objectives..... | 88 |



| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 6.4 | Internal Consistency of Objectives | 91 |
| 6.5 | The Appraisal Matrix | 92 |
| 6.6 | Comparison of Core Strategy Policies and Objectives..... | 93 |
| 7 | The Content of the SA Report..... | 95 |
| 7.1 | Introduction..... | 95 |
| 7.2 | Outline Table of Contents for the SA Report..... | 96 |
| PART TWO: SCOPING FOR THE HOUSING STRATEGY | | |
| | Abbreviations | 100 |
| 1 | Housing Supplementary Planning Document..... | 101 |
| 1.1 | Introduction..... | 101 |
| 1.2 | Purpose of the Housing SPD | 101 |
| 1.3 | Proposed Content of the SPD | 101 |
| 1.4 | Relationship to other Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes | 102 |
| 1.5 | Baseline Information and Identification of Key Sustainability Issues..... | 107 |
| 1.6 | SA Framework..... | 109 |

Appendices

Appendix A: Relationships with Other Relevant Plans Policies and Programmes

Appendix B: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives Internal Consistency Assessment



PART ONE

SCOPING FOR THE CORE STRATEGY

Abbreviations

| | |
|------------------|---|
| AAP | Area Action Plan |
| APZ | Archaeological Priority Zones |
| BAP | Biodiversity Action Plan |
| CHD | Coronary Heart Disease |
| DPD | Development Plan Documents |
| EC | European Commission |
| EU | European Union |
| GCSE | General Certificate of Secondary Education |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IMD | Index of Multiple Deprivation |
| LDD | Local Development Document |
| LDF | Local Development Framework |
| LNR | Local Nature Reserve |
| NASS | National Asylum Support Service |
| NO _x | Oxides of Nitrogen |
| NVQ | National Vocational Qualification |
| NLSA | North London Strategic Alliance |
| ODPM | Office of the Deputy Prime Minister |
| DCLG | Department for Communities and Local Government |
| PDL | Previously Developed Land |
| PM ₁₀ | Particulate Matter |
| PPG | Planning Policy Guidance |
| PPPs | Policies ,Plans and Programmes |
| PPS | Planning Policy Statement |
| RQO | River Quality Objective |
| RSS | Regional Spatial Strategy |
| SA | Sustainability Appraisal |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SOA | Super Output Areas |
| SPD | Supplementary Planning Document |
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| SUDS | Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems |
| TNO | Total Notable Offences |

1 Summary of this Report

1.1 What are we doing?

The London Borough of Haringey is in the process of preparing a Core Strategy. The Core Strategy will replace the existing Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 2006). As part of this process, a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being undertaken.

1.2 Why are we doing the SA?

It is a legal requirement to undertake an SA of the Core Strategy under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Act also stipulates that the SA must meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SEA Directive was transposed directly into UK law in July 2004 through the SEA Regulations¹. Although a legal requirement, SA is an essential tool for ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are considered throughout plan development and for scrutinising planning policies, allocations and guidance for their broad compliance and contribution to sustainable development.

The overarching aim of the process is to contribute to better decision-making and better planning.

1.3 SA and SEA – what is the difference?

The processes of SA and SEA share many similarities. Whilst SEA focuses primarily upon environmental issues, SA places more emphasis upon economic and social issues as well as the environment. By combining the requirements of the two processes, this SA will fully and equally consider the environmental, social and economic implications of the Local Development Documents and help deliver sustainable development. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the SA process.

1.4 How is the SA undertaken?

The approach for the SA has followed the most appropriate guidance and best practice published by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

¹ S.I. 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

(ODPM), now the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The SA process comprises the following stages:

- **Stage A** – Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- **Stage B** - Developing and refining plan options and assessing the plan's effects;
- **Stage C** – Preparing the SA Report;
- **Stage D** – Consulting on the SA Report at the same time as the Development Plan Document (DPD) OR Supplementary Planning Document (SPD); and
- **Stage E** – Monitoring the significant sustainability effects of implementing the DPD or SPD.

1.5 How much progress have we made?

We have completed of **Stage A** of the process. This stage sets the context for the rest of the study and essentially involves gaining a greater understanding of Haringey and its key characteristics. The output of Stage A is this **Scoping Report** which has been used as a consultation vehicle to engage stakeholders at the earliest possible stage in the process.

The following tasks have been undertaken during this stage:

Task A - A review of relevant international, national, regional, sub-regional and local programmes and plans that could have implications for the SA and the Core Strategy.

Around 80 plans and programmes were reviewed from, The World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg 2002), through to Haringey's local plans. The key aspects and objectives of the international and national plans should 'trickle down' down to the local level. As such, more attention has been placed upon reviewing local plans such as the Community Strategy and Housing Strategy and regional and sub-regional plans such as The London Plan and Towards the Mayor's Housing Strategy (2006) and the North London Sub-Regional Development Framework. Cross-cutting themes were identified from environmental enhancement to equality and health. We have identified where these themes and objectives could be positively achieved through the Core Strategy and the SA.

TASK A2 - The collation of relevant baseline environmental, social and economic data to gain a better understanding of the Borough.

This covered all of the baseline topics identified in the SEA Directive and further information regarding deprivation, crime and the economy.

TASK A3 - The identification of potential environmental and sustainability issues and opportunities.

Followed from the information collated during Tasks A1 and A2

A summary of some of the key sustainability issues and opportunities for Haringey include:

- 1** There are pockets of deprivation within the Borough which are amongst the worst in the UK as measured by crime and disorder, living environment, income and employment.
- 2** There are high levels of long-term economic inactivity in eastern wards and amongst certain ethnic groups.
- 3** The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities.
- 4** Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough, including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.
- 5** The transient nature of the population raises issues regarding service delivery and community cohesion.
- 6** There are opportunities to improve educational attainment in the Borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.
- 7** Worklessness, isolation and low household incomes have adverse effects upon resident's health and wellbeing
- 8** Energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power, energy action zones and affordable warmth initiatives should be encouraged.
- 9** There is an opportunity to link existing homes to a decentralised local energy network.
- 10** Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.
- 11** There are opportunities to improve smaller open spaces and green areas in the borough and improve the green corridors and chains that link the larger open spaces.
- 12** All cultural heritage features should be conserved.
- 13** New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.
- 14** A strategic waste processing facility, at Edmonton, is located close to Haringey
- 15** To improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion there should be a focus on the quality of existing and new homes.
- 16** Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.
- 17** Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will effect the character of the borough.

TASK A4 - Developing an appraisal framework comprising a series of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives against which the DPD options, allocations and policies will be assessed.

This is a key output of the scoping stage and the framework forms the methodological basis for assessing and improving the sustainability of the Core Strategy. The SA objectives identified are as follows:

Table 1.1 SA Objectives

| SA Objectives | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Social: | |
| 1 | To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime. |
| 2 | To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society. |
| 3 | To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities. |
| 4 | To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents. |
| 5 | To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion. |
| 6 | To improve access to services and amenities for all groups. |
| Economic: | |
| 7 | To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough. |
| 8 | To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a 'healthy' labour pool. |
| 9 | To encourage economic inclusion. |
| 10 | To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres. |
| Environmental: | |
| 11 | To protect and enhance biodiversity. |
| 12 | To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources. |
| 13 | To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources. |
| 14 | To encourage the use of previously developed land. |
| 15 | To adapt to climate change. |
| 16 | To protect and improve air quality. |
| 17 | To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions. |
| 18 | To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. |
| 19 | To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport. |



TASK A5 – Scoping Report

A Draft Scoping Report provided the vehicle for consultation and was sent to the three statutory consultees (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency). In addition, Friends of The Earth and the Haringey Federation of Residents Associations were invited to comment.

Comments have been received from all bodies and the report has been updated, where applicable. This report represents the final Scoping Report for the Core Strategy.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

Hyder Consulting was appointed in March 2007 to undertake the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the London Borough of Haringey's Core Strategy which forms part of Haringey's Local Development Framework (LDF). The SA will incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and will be undertaken in line with guidance issued by ODPM (2005) in '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*'.

Figure 2.1 Components of a Local Development Framework



The Core Strategy sets out the spatial vision, spatial objectives and core policies for the development of the local planning authority area. The Core Strategy will be influenced by a number of documents including the *London Plan* (which is the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Greater London), and the vision for the Borough that is contained within the Community Strategy for Haringey.

2.2 Purpose of the Scoping Report

This Scoping Report documents the preliminary stages of the SA/SEA, hereafter referred to as SA, and sets the scope of the ensuing SA process. The SEA Directive requires, in Article 5.4, that the authorities responsible for the preparation of the plan (in this case the Core Strategy) shall seek the views of the Consultation Bodies (see Section 2.5) on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report. It has been established that the preparation of a Scoping Report provides the most effective vehicle for this consultation.

The key aspects of the Scoping Report which establish the scope of the SA include:

- Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline of the study area; including the key environmental and sustainability problems and opportunities;
- Identifying how the Core Strategy should fit in the wider framework of other relevant plans, policies and environmental objectives; and
- Developing the SA appraisal framework (including SA objectives, indicators and targets) against which the Core Strategy and future LDDs will be tested.

The SEA Directive stipulates activities, which must be undertaken as part of the SA. Those activities, which are relevant to this scoping stage, are outlined in Box 1. This Scoping Report addresses each of these requirements.

Box 1 SEA Directive Requirements Applicable to Scoping Stage

The Environment Report should provide information on:

'the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes' (Annex 1(a))

'the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1(a), (e))

'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme' and, 'the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1(b), (c))

'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC' (Annex 1 (c))

'Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programme...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.' (Article 5.4).

In undertaking the scoping study, Hyder has followed the latest and most appropriate guidance and best practice. The principal guidance documents consulted are as follows:

- ODPM (2005): *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks*; and
- ODPM (2005): *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*.

2.3 Structure of the Scoping Report

This report includes the information deemed necessary for establishing the context and scope of the SA as detailed in best practice guidance (see section 2.2), in particular the recommended content for Scoping Reports as outlined in Appendix 15 of the ODPM's 2005 SA guidance. The content of each of the sections of this report is outlined in Table 2.1.

The ODPM's guidance on SA of RSSs and LDFs (ODPM 2005) states that each DPD and SPD is subject to SA and consequently each should be subject to SA scoping. The majority of the findings of this Scoping Report will be common to all SPDs but has particular relevance to the Core Strategy. However, in the future, as new SPDs are developed, additional specific scoping information may be required, for example, area/topic specific baseline data or the identification of area/topic specific sustainability issues and opportunities. SPDs may require a slight tailoring of the proposed SA Framework, although it is considered that for each SPD, the general findings of this Scoping Report will be largely sufficient.

Therefore, this report has been split into two parts:

- Part One is the main body of the Scoping Report which contains findings that relate to the Core Strategy; and
- Part Two contains a separate chapter for each SPD as they are developed which will identify any additional specific baseline data, plans analysis, issues identification or SA Framework elements if they are considered appropriate and necessary.

This Scoping Report is a live document. It will initially be used as a Scoping Report for the Core Strategy and in the future will be added to, updated and re-issued for other SPDs as required.

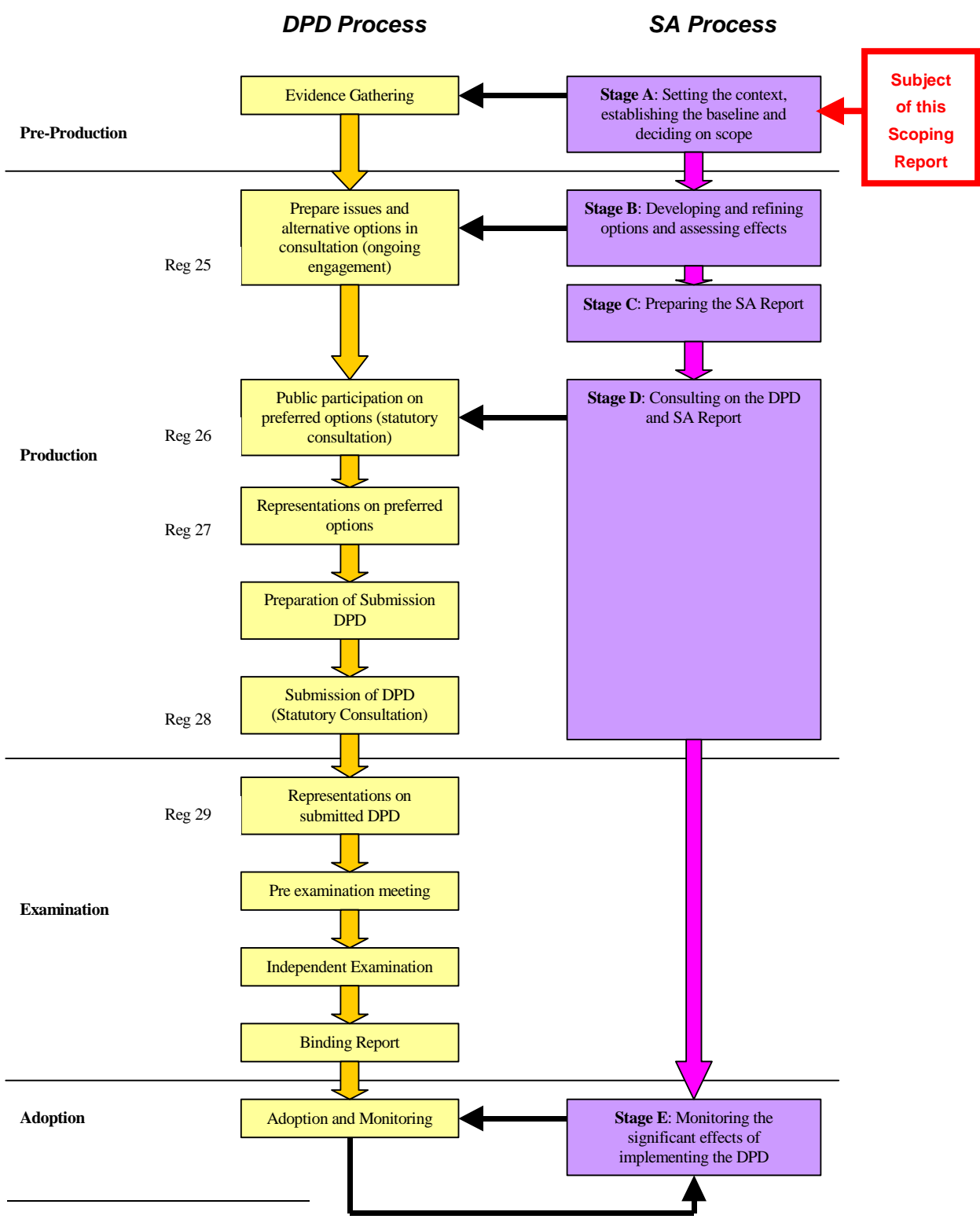
Table 2-1 Structure of Scoping Report

| Section of Scoping Report | Outline Content |
|---|--|
| PART ONE | |
| 1. Summary | |
| 2: Introduction | Provides background and justification for the SA, including structure and purpose of the Scoping Report. Outlines the overall SA process and where the Scoping Report fits in. Outlines provisions for consultation and stakeholder involvement. |
| 3: The Local Development Framework | Provides background to the LDF and the timescales involved in its preparation. |
| 4: Relationship with other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes | Identifies in summary, key plans, policies and programmes from Local to international level, including environmental objectives to which the Core Strategy should have regard. Links and conflicts between these plans and the Core Strategy are identified. |
| 5: Baseline Information and Identification of Key Sustainability Issues | Provides summary of environmental and sustainability baseline for the study area including key issues and opportunities. |
| 6: SA Framework | Details the development of the SA appraisal framework, including the SA objectives and the SA appraisal matrix and methodology for the ensuing assessment. |
| 7: The Content of the SA Report | Provides an outline of the content of the SA Report, as required by the SEA Directive. |
| PART TWO | |
| Additional information relevant to each SPD, as they are developed. | |
| Appendix A: | Database of other plans, polices and programmes and their relationship/conflicts with the LDF. |
| Appendix B: | Assessment of internal consistency of the SA objectives. |

2.4 The SA Process

Figure 2.1 outlines the stages in the SA process and how they relate to the plan making process. These stages are synonymous with the stages outlined in the ODPM's guidance on SA of RSS's and LDF's and relates to the stages of DPD preparation identified in Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS 12). The content of this scoping stage applies to 'Stage A' identified in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 The DPD preparation and SA Processes²

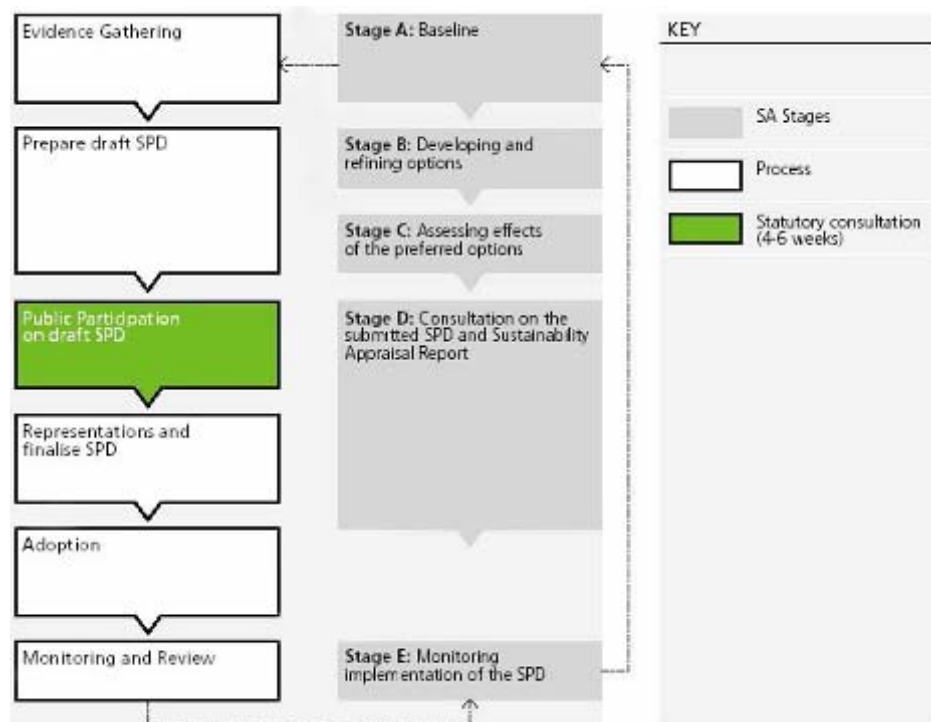


² Source: ODPM, 2005

Note that at Stage B (developing and refining options and assessing effects), firstly a high-level, simplistic appraisal matrix would be used in order to identify key differences between all options considered. The detailed assessment procedure identified in Section Six of this report would be used to assess the preferred options.

In the case of SPDs, the SA process is the same. However, the SPD preparation process is simpler. For the preparation of SPDs, there is no preparation of issues and alternative options stage, rather this becomes the preparation of the, 'Draft SPD' and corresponds to Stages B (developing and refining options and assessing effects) and C (preparing the SA report) of the SA process. The development and refinement of options and assessing effects in Stage B relates to an iterative assessment of drafts of the SPD as it is developed. Stage D (consultation) occurs on completion of the SA Report and the Draft SPD and includes public participation. Stage E of the SA process (monitoring the significant effects of the SPD) corresponds with the implementation, monitoring and review stage of the SPD process. An outline of the SPD preparation process and its relation with the SA process is presented below (see Figure 2.2) and is taken directly from the ODPM guidance.

Figure 2.2 The SPD Preparation Process³



³ ODPM, 2005

2.4.1 Combining SA and SEA

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires that the SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. The processes of SA and SEA share many similarities, although where SEA places a greater emphasis upon environmental issues, SA places a greater emphasis upon economic and social issues. By combining the requirements of the two approaches, this SA fully and equally considers environmental, social and economic issues and their interactions, thereby ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are fully integrated into the development of the Core Strategy.

The adopted approach to this SA incorporates environmental, social and economic issues into:

- The range of other plans, policies and programmes consulted;
- Baseline data collection;
- Identification of issues and opportunities;
- The development of SA objectives; and subsequently
- The development and assessment of Core strategy options and supporting policies.

Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been adhered to throughout the SA process.

2.5 SA Consultation Provisions

Consultation is a key component of both the Core Strategy-making process and the SA process to ensure that the views of interested stakeholders are incorporated into the two processes as appropriate in an early and effective manner. The SEA Directive requires consultation at four separate stages of the SA/SEA process:

- 1 Consultation Bodies should be consulted on the decision to carry out an SEA and the decision should be made public within 28 days of determination. This can also be combined with requests for data.
- 2 Consultation Bodies should be consulted upon the scope and level of detail of the SA Report (the scoping report).
- 3 Consultation Bodies and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity to comment upon the SA Report at the same time as the DPD (preferred options stage).
- 4 Following adoption of the DPD the Consultation Bodies and the public shall have made available to them, the Final DPD, a statement summarising how the environmental considerations have been integrated into the Documents and the measures decided concerning monitoring (Adoption Statement).

The Consultation Bodies (defined in this report as Statutory Consultees) in England comprise:

- Natural England;
- English Heritage; and
- Environment Agency

A 'Statement of Determination' was sent to the statutory consultees in March 2007 informing them of the decision to undertake the SA and SEA. The statement of determination also included a submission date for the Scoping Report to aid the statutory consultees in allocating their future workload.

However, it is considered good practice to consult with a wider group of stakeholders who would have significant influence upon, or who would be influenced by the Core Strategy. Haringey carried out an "Issues and Opportunities" workshop to fully explore the outcomes of the Policy, Plans and Programmes analysis and baseline collation. The workshop included members of Haringey Council and external representatives from the surrounding Boroughs. The aims of the exercise were twofold: Firstly to disseminate information about Haringey's SA/SEA and Habitat Regulations Assessment; Secondly, to ensure that planning continuity was maintained across the north London Boroughs. Hereafter, these additional stakeholders are referred to as the 'wider stakeholder group'.

In addition, Haringey have sought comments from Friends of The Earth and The Haringey Federation of Residents Associations by providing each with a copy of the Draft Scoping Report and incorporating their comments, where appropriate.

Table 2.2 outlines the consultation requirements at each stage of the SA and Core Strategy making processes, in chronological order.

It should be noted that for each DPD that is developed, the following consultation procedures should be repeated. However, it is possible that if documents are prepared concurrently, then the consultation requirements for each could also be undertaken concurrently.

Table 2-2SA/SEA Consultation Requirements

| SA Stage | DPD Planning Stage | Consultation Requirement |
|--|--|--|
| Decision to begin SA | - | SEA Directive requires that statutory consultees are consulted within 28 days on decision to carry out SEA. <i>Undertaken via letters to each statutory consultee in March 2007 and combined with requests for information.</i> |
| Stage A: Scoping Report | Stage 1: Pre-production Evidence Gathering | SEA Directive requires that Consultation Bodies should be consulted upon the scope and level of detail of the SA Report. A minimum 5 week consultation period is mandatory. |
| Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects | Stage 2: Production Prepare issues and alternative options in consultation | PPS 12 requires ongoing stakeholder engagement as options are developed and the relevant SA commentary on the significant effects of the draft options be made available at the same time. |
| Stage C: Preparing the SA Report | Prepare Core Strategy | - |
| Stage D1: Consulting on the SA Report and DPD Stage D2i: Appraising significant changes | Stage 2: Production Public participation on preferred options, representations on preferred options and submission of DPD. | PPS 12 requires statutory consultation on the preferred options (6 weeks) and the submission DPD (6 weeks). The SA Report should be consulted upon at the same time. Any significant changes to the DPD as a result of the consultations should be subject to SA. |
| Stage D2ii: Appraising significant effects from representations | Stage 3: Examination | Examination of Submission of DPD |
| Stage D3: Decision Making and, Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of the plan | Stage 4: Adoption and Monitoring | Copies of the DPD, SA Report and adoption statement should be made available to consultees. A summary of SA issues, how they were taken into account etc. (SEA Statement) should also be produced. |

3 The Local Development Framework

3.1 Background

Haringey's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in June 2006 and sets out land use policies for the area up to 2016. The UDP is to be replaced by a Local Development Framework. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act allows policies in the existing plan to be 'saved' for 3 years as part of the LDF until they can be replaced by new Development Plan Documents. The LDF will include the following documents:

- *Statement of Community Involvement* – this will establish how the Council will involve the community in the preparation of the development plan documents.
- *Core Strategy* – this will set out the spatial vision for development of the Borough up to 2016 and will be cross related to other strategies and policies in Haringey. The broad locations for development and be identified and there will be a series of policies for development control.
- *Proposals Map* – this will show the main proposals, designations and areas to which site specific policies apply.
- *Site Allocations Development Plan Document* – The North London Waste Plan will identify the location of strategic waste facilities across six North London Boroughs.
- *Area Action Plans* – Central Leaside (to be prepared jointly with LB Enfield).
- *Supplementary Planning Documents* – these will provide guidance for specific areas or topics.

3.2 LDF Implementation and Timescales

Table 3.1 presents the timetable for producing and adopting the various elements of the LDF.

Table 3-1 Timetable for production of LDF documents

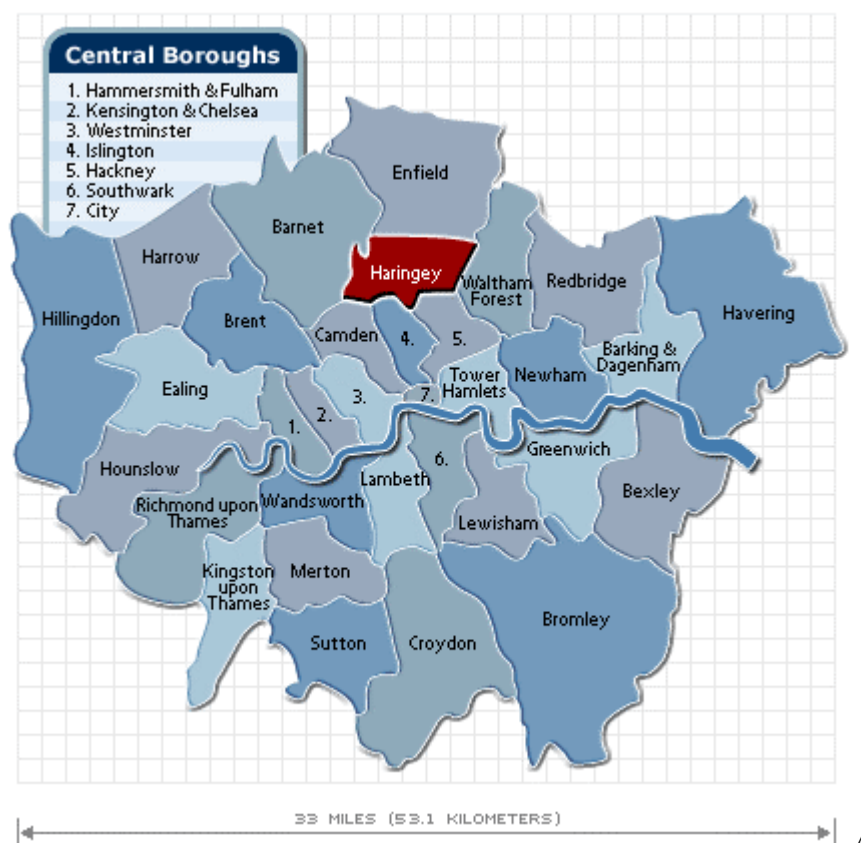
| Document Title | Date of Adoption |
|---|------------------|
| Statement of Community Involvement | March 2008 |
| Core Strategy | December 2009 |
| North London Waste Plan | December 2010 |
| Central Leaside AAP | June 2010 |
| Wood Green Metropolitan Centre SPD | March 2008 |
| Tottenham Hale Masterplan SPD | October 2006 |
| Lawrence Road and Wood Green Civic Centres SPDs | October 2007 |
| Housing SPD | September 2008 |
| Open Space Standards SPD | February 2008 |
| Conservation SPD | November 2008 |

Note: the above timetable is subject to change.

3.3 The Study Area

The following maps illustrate Haringey's location with respect to other local authorities in Greater London and the wards that are referred to in the rest of this report.

Figure 3.1 Boroughs in Greater London

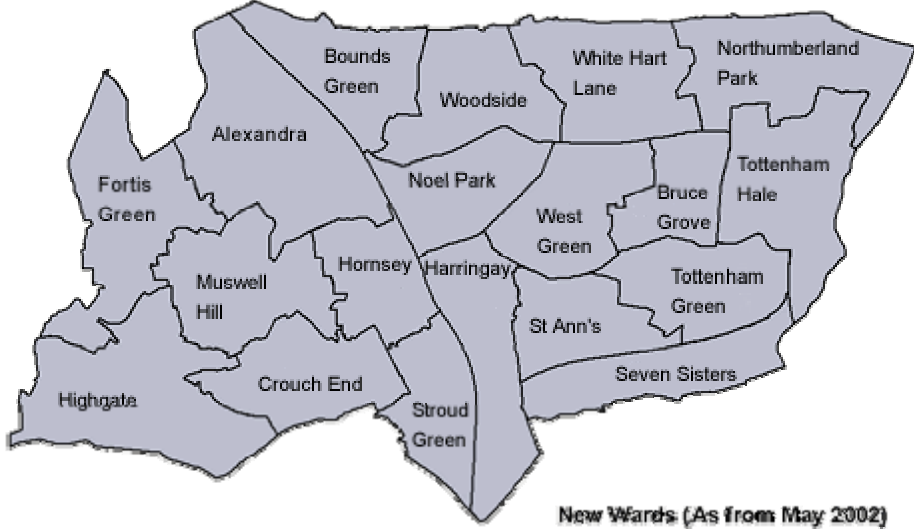


⁴ Source www.londontown.com

Figure 3.2 Map of Haringey Borough⁵



Figure 3.3 Wards within Haringey⁶



New Wards (As from May 2002)

5 Source: Haringey Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Ordnance Survey tile used under terms and conditions, 2007.

6 Source: www.haringey.gov.uk

4 Relationship with other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP)

4.1 Introduction

Box 2 SEA Directive Requirements

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA covers:

'the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes' (Annex 1(a))

'the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1(a), (e))

A review of other plans and programmes that may affect the Core Strategy was undertaken in order to contribute to the development of the SA and the Core Strategy. This included:

- Identification of any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process;
- Identification of any baseline data that should be reflected in the SA;
- Identification of any external factors that might influence the preparation of the plan, for example sustainability issues;
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the Core Strategy; and
- Determining whether there are any clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging Core Strategy.

The review included documents prepared at international, national, regional and local scale. Each document is reviewed as to how it may affect the SA and Core Strategy. A summary is provided in Appendix B.

A synopsis of the key outcomes and implications is presented below.

4.2 International PPPs

A review was undertaken of the key European Directives and Conventions and International agreements that could potentially influence the development of the Core Strategy and the SA. European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual member state and,

therefore the key themes should 'trickle down' into national, regional, sub-regional and county level documents and strategies as appropriate. Consequently this review merely sought to identify the key themes that are emerging at an international level. The key themes identified included:

- Recognising the challenge of climate change and implementing appropriate action to deal with it;
- The need to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment, particularly sites of international importance e.g. Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation;
- Resource efficiency and the development of more sustainable patterns of production and consumption; and
- The need to protect and enhance natural capital.

All of the above are primarily environmentally issues, although it is through more sustainable patterns of consumption, land use and design that real achievements can be made towards tackling some of these issues.

No key conflicts were identified between or within the international documentation, although a difficult issue was identified in the European Spatial Development Perspective, namely reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. This issue is something common to all areas and authorities and through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable sustainability objectives, indicators and targets it should be possible to identify where potential issues and tradeoffs may arise and identify suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.

4.3 National PPPs

A review was undertaken of relevant white papers, plans and strategies. One of the most important documents reviewed was the UK Sustainable Development Strategy which emphasises the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities by increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, providing better employment opportunities, enhancing public services and, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour amongst many other things. These are all key themes which must be fully considered in the development of the Core Strategy and the SA.

Central Government establishes their broad guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes and Statements (PPS). The following key issues were noted as particularly pertinent:

- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs;
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of urban areas;
- The need to protect the historic environment;
- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of the urban environment;
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development;
- To promote sensitive waste management;
- To promote more sustainable transport choices and improve accessibility;
- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport, and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life;
- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency;
- The prudent use of natural resources; and
- The need to prepare strategic Flood Risk Assessments.

4.4 Regional and Sub-Regional PPPs

A wealth of different plans and strategies has been produced at the regional, sub-regional and county level covering a variety of topics including: housing; economic development and performance; climate change; renewable energy; equality and diversity; health; waste; cultural provision and diversity; tourism, sport and physical activity. All of the issues, themes and objectives of these plans are very important to development of the London Boroughs and specific issues raised need to be taken on board and driven forward by Haringey as appropriate. However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these PPPs may be outside the remit of Haringey. Furthermore, the Core Strategy is only one of a number of different vehicles for trying to deliver some of the regional and sub-regional targets.

As noted in the international and national PPP review there is a common conflict occurring throughout, namely the need to promote and develop the economy and the potential environmental and social implications of such development.

For example, The London Plan (2001) suggests an increase of 800,000 in London's population over 15 years. London's projected growth, coupled with a reduction in the average household size will inevitably place greater

demand pressures upon housing, the use of resources, infrastructure and services within Haringey. This could potentially be in conflict with environmental and social objectives and this is where the SA process will be particularly important, as this should identify appropriate policy modifications and mitigation measures, where possible.

For Haringey, some of the most important PPPs are those relating to sustainable housing and sustainable communities and the objectives and recommendations contained therein. It is imperative that the objectives are complemented in the Core Strategy.

4.5 Local PPPs

A suite of local documents have been reviewed many of which have been produced by Haringey Borough Council and detail specific aims, objectives and actions for local issues under specific topics. All of these documents collectively attempt to enhance sustainable development in the Borough whether it be for social, economic or environmental purposes. The LDF and to an extent the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in its policies and proposals. These local plans have, above all else, been instrumental in the development of the SA framework and have been taken into account throughout this process. These plans, should have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level; plans through the trickle down effect. They should also provide more of a local focus for Haringey itself. It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the LDF that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents.

Some of the main themes identified through the plans analysis include:

- To achieve an overall improvement in quality of life for all residents;
- To discourage the use of the car, reduce the need to travel and promote other forms of transport;
- Narrow the educational and employment rates gap that spans across the Borough from east to west;
- To narrow the gap between attainment groups with particular attention to minority ethnic groups;
- To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health and well being;
- To ensure that housing stock within the Borough is affordable whilst complying with decent homes standards; and improves the local environment of communities;
- To reduce the incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour;
- To improve access to health and social care services;
- To encourage local business development; and

- To protect and enhance the quality of the natural and urban environment.

Within these broad goals, there are potential challenges. As identified above achieving sustainable development is about achieving a balance between social progress, economic development and environmental protection and enhancement. In many instances, these issues may try to pull in opposite directions, for example the desire for economic growth and transport development can be in direct conflict with objectives to regenerate the natural environment. In contrast, the development of a high quality urban and natural environment can in themselves be drivers for investment and hence economic growth as well as an improved quality of life for residents.

The SA process has a role to play in identifying the likely consequences of the Core Strategy's actions and will act as a decision aiding tool. The SA will establish the relative merits of each action within the Core Strategy and attempt to mitigate any adverse consequences.

5 Baseline Information and Identification of Key Sustainability Issues

5.1 Introduction

Box 3 Characterising the Baseline Environment

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA covers:

'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme' and, 'the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1(b), (c))

'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC' (Annex 1 (c))

Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline, issues and context is an important activity in defining the framework for the SA. It involves the following elements:

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the Borough including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities which could be considered in the LDF.

5.2 Methodology

The environmental, social and economic baseline was characterised through the following methods:

- Review of relevant local, regional and national plans, strategies and programmes;
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from DCLG guidance, previous consultation recommendations from similar SAs and the data available for the Borough; and
- Attendance at the Sustainable Haringey Conference in March 2007.
- Workshop held with council officers from within Haringey and planning policy officers from surrounding Boroughs in April 2007.

A brief overview of the baseline trends is presented below, along with an identification of the key sustainability issues and opportunities relevant to each baseline category. In accordance with best practice guidance, gaps in or uncertainties with the available data have been made explicit. It should

be noted that baseline information needs to be kept up to date after the scoping stage is complete and to be reviewed whilst drafting future LDDs.

The baseline indicators and summaries below have been divided into baseline topics for ease of presentation, and there are many overlaps between the baseline indicators and topics. Each of the baseline topics identified in the SEA Directive has been represented in some form.

The SEA Directive also requires, 'material assets' to be considered within the SA/SEA. Material assets refer to the stock of valuable assets within a study area and can include many things from valuable landscapes, natural and cultural heritage resources through to housing stock, schools and hospitals. It is considered that material assets of the Borough are appropriately covered in the following baseline sections, and consequently will not be repeated in its own designated topic:

- Population;
- Education & Qualifications;
- Human Health;
- Water;
- Soil and Land Quality;
- Air Quality;
- Flooding;
- Climatic Factors;
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Landscape;
- Minerals & Waste;
- Transportation;
- Economy;
- Living Environment, including Deprivation; and
- Housing.

5.3 Environmental, Social and Economic Baseline

5.3.1 Population

The following indicators were used to identify key population trends and characteristics:

- Population change;
- Population transience;
- Percentage ethnic groups;
- Population density; and
- Age structure.

Population Change

Haringey's population is now 225,700, a 0.7 per cent increase on the revised mid-2005 population of 224,100. This increase is due, in part, to a higher birth rate. There have been 2,700 more births than deaths since mid-2005. However, some 1,200 more people migrated from the borough than arrived. This takes into account migration from within and outside the United Kingdom.

A word of caution must be attached to population figures as they do not account for the high numbers of asylum seekers and refugees in Haringey, as a result, these recent estimates are likely to have underestimated the borough's population.

These projections are to be used by Communities and Local Government (CLG) in the allocation process for local authority Revenue Support Grant for financial years 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Overall, London's population increased by 0.8 per cent (56,300) from a revised 2005 figure of 7,456,100 to currently stand at 7,512,400. Haringey accounts for 3.0 per cent of the London population. This remains unchanged from mid-2005. The United Kingdom (UK) population has grown to almost 61 million. Mainly driven by international migration the UK population has increased by 0.6 per cent (349,000) compared to the revised mid-2005 figure.

Population Transience and Ethnicity

Historically Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. The 2001 Census found a total of 36,336 migrants who moved to Haringey in the year before the Census, almost 10% of which came from outside the UK with the remainder coming from within the UK. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London.

At April 2006, there were around 493 known asylum seekers in the Borough supported by Haringey Council and by the National Asylum



Support Service (NASS). However, in addition to this number there are placements by other local authorities in Haringey, and those refused asylum that have not left and those who stay illegally. There are also a large number of people granted refugee status and/or those with extended leave to remain. Their precise figure is unknown.

In 2001 the Greater London Authority estimated there to be between 352,000 and 422,000 refugee and asylum seekers in London. Results from the 2001 Census provide evidence that around 35,000 people living in Haringey were born in countries and world regions that have historically provided refugee and asylum seekers.

In the 2001 Census, 34.4% of residents were from 'non-white' communities. Many of the ethnic groups in Haringey are white. When we include 'other white' born in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, White Irish and 'other white' born in the UK and Ireland in our definition of black and ethnic minorities then almost 49% (48.94%) of Haringey's population are from black and ethnic minority communities. This is the 6th highest proportion in London. An estimated 193 languages are spoken in the Borough.

Haringey ranks as London's fourth-most diverse borough, based on the Office for National Statistics' diversity index. Some idea of how varied its ethnic make-up is can be gained from the fact that almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language⁷. Haringey's diversity offers the potential to foster a sense of a global community within the Borough.

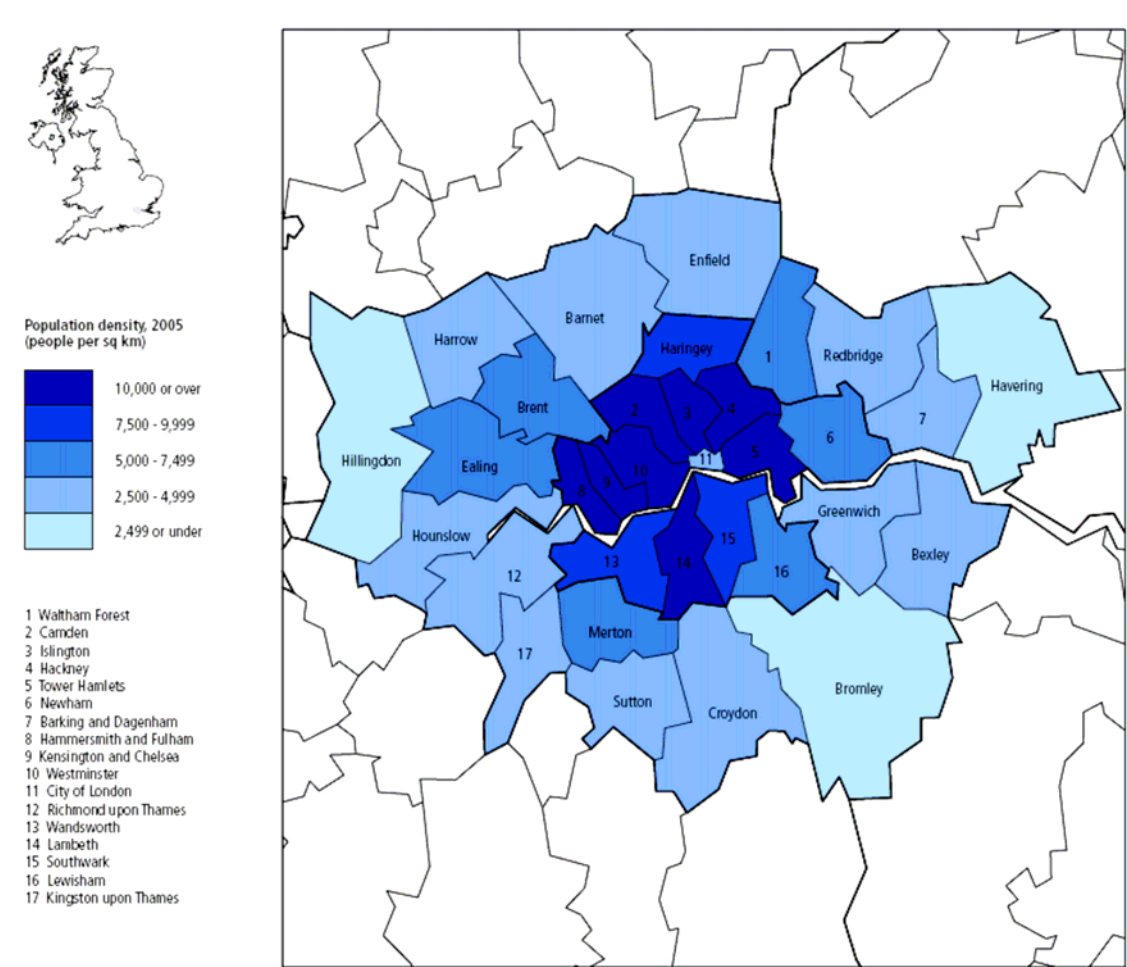
Population Density

Haringey's population has grown by 8.4% since 1991 and is projected to grow by a further 12.6% by 2016.

Haringey has a population density of 7,609 people per square kilometre (73.18 per hectare). This is the 11th highest of all London Boroughs.

⁷ Commission for Racial Equality, 2001.

Figure 5.1 Population Density in London (2005)⁸



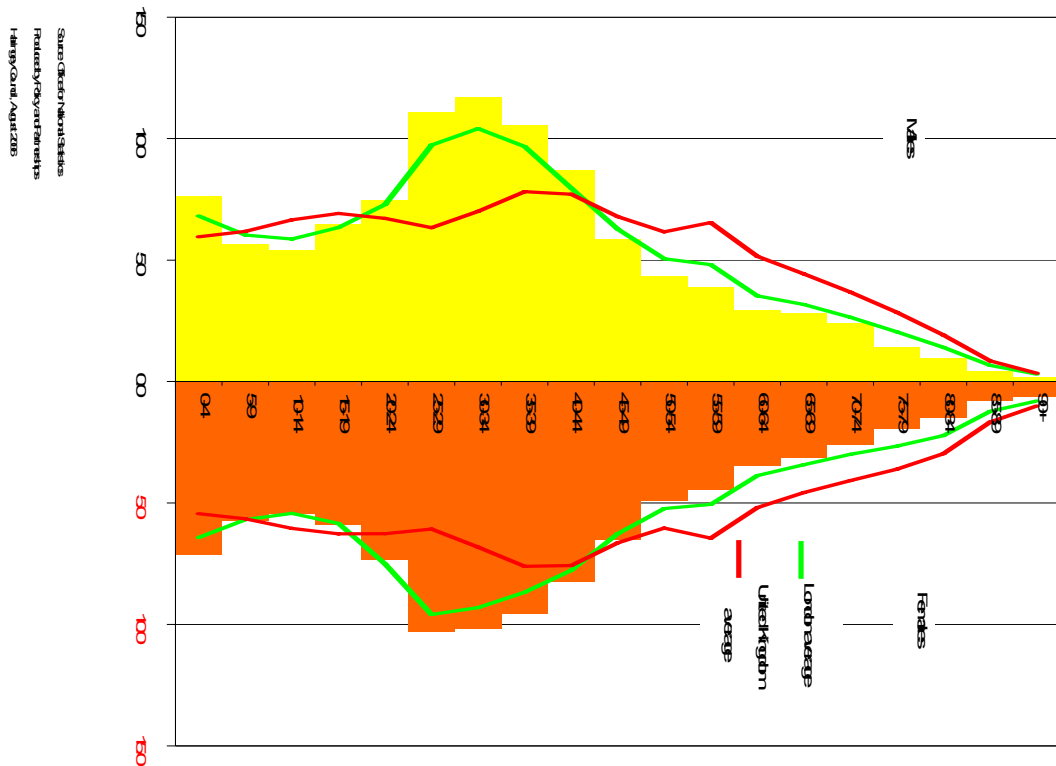
Population Structure

Haringey's population is evenly balanced in terms of gender with there being 112,700 males compared to 111,800 females – a ratio of 50:50. At 4.3 per cent the 40 to 44 age group experienced the largest population increase. The biggest population decline was amongst the 10 to 14 age group, at 3.4 per cent. The working-age population increased slightly to 155,400 over the year - a growth rate of 0.06 per cent (100).

The 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.

⁸ Source: Office of National Statistics, 2006

Chart 5.1 Population Structure, Haringey (mid-2005)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Uncertainty over the exact population of Haringey due to the mobility of residents and the high numbers of refugees and asylum seekers.

Key Issues and Opportunities

The west of the Borough is predominantly 'older' than the east. This will have implications for provision of educational facilities, recreational facilities etc.

There needs to be appropriate service provision for all members of the population in terms of education, housing etc.

The higher proportion of older people in the Borough is likely to place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.

Haringey's ethnic diversity has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations.

5.3.2 Education and Qualifications

The following indicators were used to identify levels of education and attainment in the Borough:

- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent;
- Number of wards with Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 25% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation;
- Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5;
- Number of educational establishments offering NVQ Level 3; and
- Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

Levels of educational attainment are directly linked to levels of affluence as qualifications determine the type of employment which influences income and quality of life. Many of the local plans reviewed for Haringey, for example the Haringey Community Strategy identify that improving educational attainment and skills are essential to developing better communities and improving quality of life in the Borough.

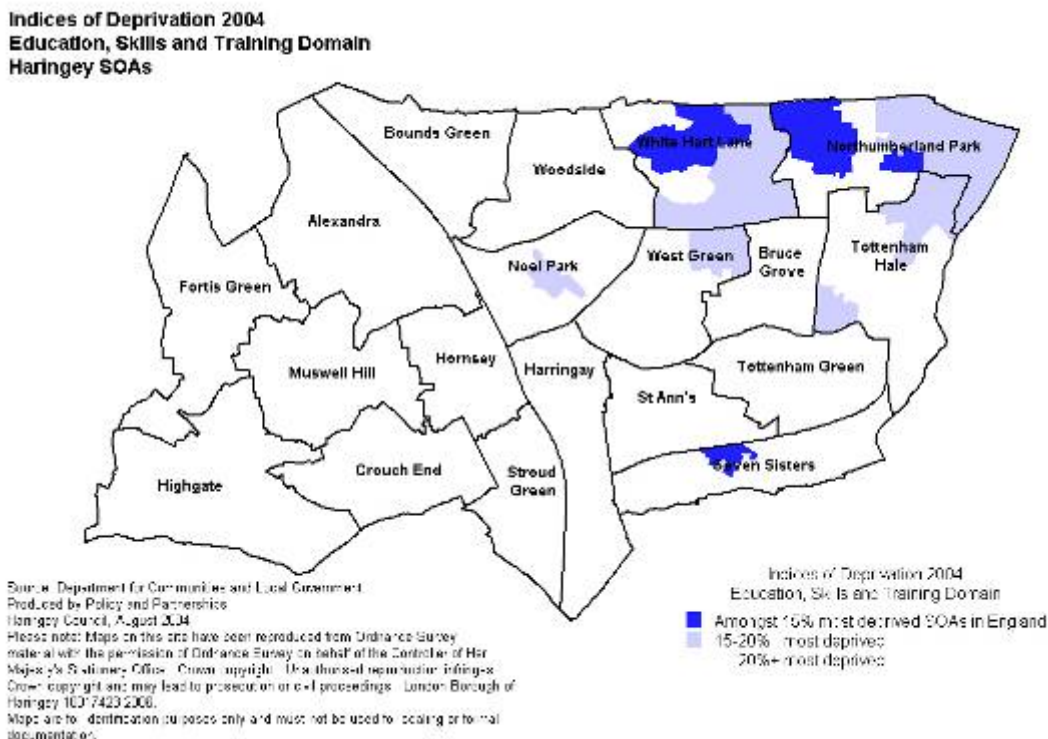
Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent

In 2006 51.7% of pupils in Haringey gained 5+ A*-C grades or equivalent compared to a national average of 59.2%⁹. The 51.7% of pupils gaining 5 +A*-C grades represent a significant improvement when compared to the 2001 figure of 30.9%¹⁰ although performance remains below the national average.

9 <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

10 <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Figure 5.2 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain for Haringey SOAs by Ranking Position in England (2004)



Wards with Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 25% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation

Discussion at the workshop highlighted low levels of educational attainment in the Borough. Figure 5.2 shows that those SOAs suffering the lowest levels of education and training are situated in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters. Education and skill levels must be improved to encourage a re-skilling of the local work force and thus further support local jobs for local people.

The low educational rates may be attributed to the low aspirations of some members of the population. Parents often have low literacy and numeracy levels and are not as involved in their children’s education which could be adversely affecting childhood attainment. The problems associated with low levels of educational attainment are most pronounced in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters.

People aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5

In 2006 75% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in English and 70% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in Mathematics. The national average is 79% for English and 76% for Maths¹¹.

Number of educational establishments offering NVQ Level 3

There are 11 secondary schools in Haringey, 9 of which have sixth form provision. A new sixth form centre is due to open in the east of the Borough in 2007.

Percentage of Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

15% of Haringey's working age population has no qualifications; this proportion is higher than the rest of London and the UK which stands at 14.3%¹².

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No data gaps were identified.

Key Issues and Opportunities

Educational attainment is lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters

There are opportunities to improve educational attainment in the Borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.

5.3.3 Human Health

The following human health indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions and key trends:

- Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages;
- Life expectancy for males/females;
- Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease;
- Rate of under 18 conceptions;
- Infant mortality rates compared to national/regional averages;
- Percentage of population with a long-term limiting illness;
- Number of wards with SOAs in bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation); and

¹¹ DfES, 2006

¹² NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2001.

- Percentage participating in sports and exercise (at least one occasion of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes).

Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages

According to the 2001 Census, 70.2% of people in Haringey are in good health. This compares favourably to the 68.6% recorded for England and Wales but is slightly lower than the 70.8% average for the whole of London¹³.

Life Expectancy for males/females

The average life expectancy in London is 76.5 for men and 81.1 for women. Across England and Wales these figures are 76.5 for men and 80.8 for women.

Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease

Both nationally and locally, incidence of Cancer, Circulatory Disease (which includes Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and strokes are major causes of ill-health and death. Recently rates have started to decrease in Haringey. In 2002 the death rate for cancer was 181 per 100,000 compared to 186 for London as a whole. Rates for Cancer and CHD are below the national average and are comparable to similar areas. However the rate for stroke (9.74 per 100,000 population) remains higher than both the London and England and Wales averages of 9.74 and 8.92 per 100,000 population respectively¹⁴.

Rate of Under 18 conceptions

Haringey has the fifth-highest teenage pregnancy rate among London's 32 Boroughs, and is 13th highest in the country. Pregnancy in adolescence increases the risk of poor health and social outcome for both mother and baby. In Haringey, one in every 16 girls aged 15 to 17 fell pregnant in 2005, an increase of 8.3 per cent since 1998. There is a large degree of variation in pregnancy rates across the Borough; however, ranging from a high of 11.1% of girls aged 15-17 in Bruce Grove to a low of 1.7% in Muswell Hill¹⁵.

Infant Mortality Rates

Infant mortality and the proportion of low birth-weight babies are key indicators of health and inequality. Infant mortality in Haringey (2002) was 6.9 per 1000 live births compared to 5.7 in London. For low birth-weight babies (2002), 6.49% of Haringey babies weighed under 2,500 grams at birth compared to the national figure of 6.20%. The percentage of low birth

13 neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

14 Office of National Statistics 2006

15 www.haringey.gov.uk

weight babies in Haringey is decreasing, but not as quickly as it is nationally¹⁶.

Population with a long-term limiting illness

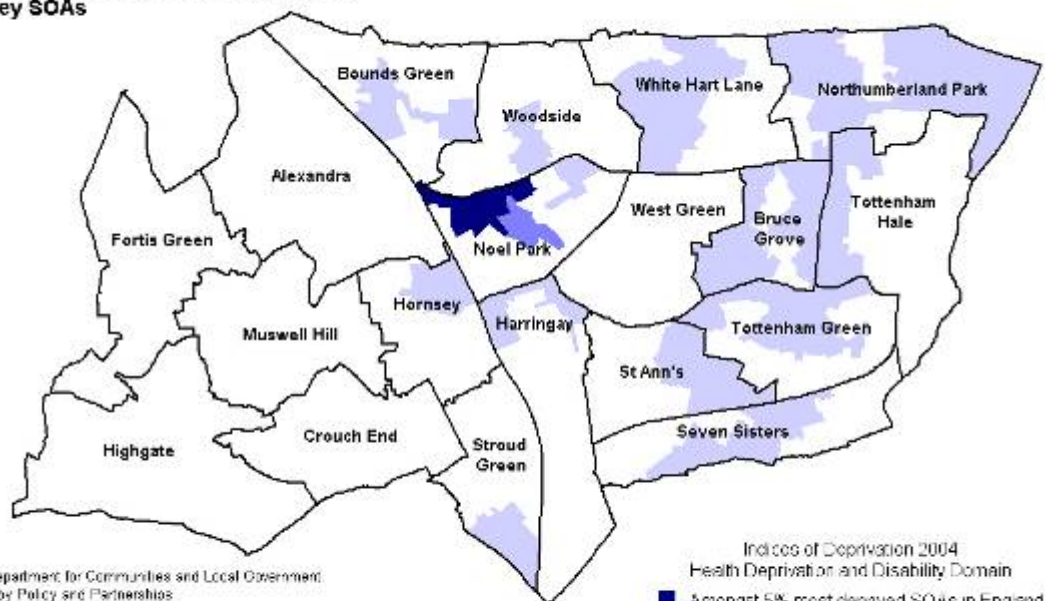
15.5% of the population in Haringey have a long-term limiting illness. This figure exactly coincides with that calculated for the whole of London. Of this 15.5%, 12.8% are of working age.

Number of wards with SOAs in bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation)

The number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability highlights the poor state of health. Noel Park is amongst the most deprived areas in England.

Figure 5.3: Health Deprivation and Disability Domain for Haringey SOAs by Ranking Position in England (2004)

Indices of Deprivation 2004 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Haringey SOAs



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government.
Produced by Policy and Partnerships
Haringey Council, August 2004.
Please note: Maps on this site have been reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. London Borough of Haringey 10017423 2005.
Maps are for identification purposes only and must not be used for scaling or formal documentation.

Indices of Deprivation 2004
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

- Amongst 5% most deprived SOAs in England
- 5-10% most deprived
- 10-20% most deprived
- 20%+ most deprived

16 London Health Observatory, 2006

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage participating in sports and exercise (at least one occasion of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes).

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Targeted health improvements would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough. Primary healthcare facilities, particularly in some areas of Tottenham, do not meet expectations and require modernisation.

The high levels of teenage pregnancy have implications for health service provision, housing and educational attainment.

Worklessness, isolation and low income have adverse effects upon resident's health and wellbeing.

5.3.4 Water

The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline water environment conditions and key trends:

- River Quality Objectives;
- Groundwater Vulnerability;
- Water Abstractions;
- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality;
- Domestic water use per household;
- Historical daily domestic water use data for the Borough to identify whether water use has increased or decreased over time;
- Daily domestic water use in the Borough; and
- Historical biological water quality data.

Chemical and biological water quality

The River Lee (including the Lee Navigation) on the Boroughs eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. Upstream of its upper confluence with Pymmes Brook the Lee has been assigned River Quality Objective (RQO) class 2, whilst downstream of the lower confluence water quality is RQO 5. The Lee Navigation is RQO 3. RQOs relate to the level of water quality that a watercourse should achieve in order to be suitable for

its agreed uses; class 1 being suitable for all uses and class 5 is suitable for very restricted uses.¹⁷

Groundwater Vulnerability

Major aquifers are very sensitive to potential pollution where hydraulic continuity exists between the ground and surface waters. This is unlikely to be the case in Haringey and the Environment Agency has confirmed that there is a low risk of the chalk aquifer being contaminated by surface water or groundwater as it is overlain by impermeable London Clay. The only exception is the potential for piling or building foundations to penetrate the London Clay thus increasing the risk to groundwater.

However, groundwater vulnerability maps supplied by the Environment Agency show source protection zones protect two drinking water extraction sites in Haringey. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey, where surface water is periodically pumped into the chalk aquifer to balance deep ground water abstraction. Land use activities within the source protection zones are closely monitored by the Environment Agency.

Water Abstractions

Thames Water advises that, in addition to the North London Artificial Recharge scheme, drinking water is also abstracted from the New River and the Lee Valley Reservoirs for treatment just outside the Borough at the Coppermills Water Treatment Works.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality;
- Domestic water use per household;
- Historical daily domestic water use data for the Borough to identify whether water use has increased or decreased over time;
- Daily domestic water use in the Borough; and
- Historical biological water quality data.

¹⁷ Environment Agency, Pollution Inventory, 2007

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Opportunities should be sought to ensure waterways contribute towards the provision of green corridors within the Borough by creating buffer zones

Continue efforts to encourage access for all to the River Lee to provide health and educational excursions for residents and visitors.

Encourage development which includes Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.

5.3.5 Soil and Land Quality

The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions:

- Drift Geology within the Borough;
- Historical Landuse;
- Volume of Previously Developed Land;
- Percentage of land stock contaminated;
- Amount of derelict, under-used or neglected (DUN) land;
- Percentage of land stock vacant; and
- Percentage of new homes built on Previously Developed Land.

Drift Geology

The general geology for the Borough is chalk overlain by London Clays, which provides some degree of protection to groundwater in the chalk¹⁸. London Clay is not considered vulnerable to land pollution because of its characteristic, impermeability to water penetration and inert nature in respect of volatile organic and inorganic soil contaminants. This characteristic protects the underlying Cretaceous Chalk, which is the major drinking water aquifer for the South East region. There are sand and gravel drift deposits in the Muswell Hill area.

Historical Landuse

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many industries moved from inner London to areas like Haringey where land was cheaper. Industry tended to locate along the River Lee navigation channel. Industries included furniture production at Ferry Lane and Blackmans Ventilation systems. Production shifted during the Second World War to include motors for submarines and

18 British Geological Survey 1:50,000 sheet 256

components for searchlights. There is now little industry along the river in Haringey. The remaining industrial estate, just north of Tottenham Hale, is mainly warehousing where imported goods such as drinks, clothes and hardware are stored before being delivered to stores.

Haringey's industrial history has left a legacy of contamination. The management and control of contaminated sites in the Borough is essential to reduce the risks posed to the natural environment and human health. Haringey's Contaminated Land Strategy (August 2004) identifies potentially contaminated sites in the Borough and inspected according to a clear risk based approach to ensure those sites most likely to threaten vulnerable pollution receptors are dealt with first. A percentage of the total land area likely to be contaminated is not available.

Volume of Previously Developed Land

London has just over 3,000 hectares of Previously Developed Land (PDL). The North London sub-region contains 14% of the region's PDL, there are some large concentrations of PDL sites in this area, which is why it is part of the London Stansted Cambridge Peterborough Corridor Growth Area.

Table 5.1 North London Boroughs Number of PDL Sites and Area¹⁹

| Sub Region | Local Authority | Number of Sites | Area (Ha) | % of London PDL Area |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| North | Barnet | 24 | 135.5 | 5% |
| | Enfield | 48 | 95.0 | 4% |
| | Haringey | 29 | 84.9 | 3% |
| | Waltham Forest | 19 | 27.8 | 1% |
| North Total | | 120 | 343.1 | 14% |

PDL within Haringey accounts for approximately for 3% of London's total PDL area. According to the London Development Agency, Haringey has 29 PDL sites, which cover 84.9ha of land (see Table 5.1). The vast majority (86%) of PDL in Haringey is already allocated within the Unitary Development Plan or has planning permission; only 2% of sites are without planning permission. Vacant or derelict land/buildings account for the remaining 12% of Haringey's PDL²⁰.

Percentage of new homes built on Previously Developed Land

Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. In 2005/06, 100% of new and converted housing completions in Haringey took place on previously developed land. The Borough is seeking to maintain the proportion of houses built on PDL between 2006 and 2016²¹.

¹⁹ London Brown Field Review, 2007

²⁰ London Brown Field Review, 2007

²¹ Haringey Annual Monitoring Report, 2006

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage land stock contaminated

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

A variety of industrial land uses have potentially left behind substantial contamination in the Borough.

Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged. (e.g. the Black Redstart, a nationally important bird species associated with waste land and derelict sites is present in the Borough, see Section 5.3.9 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna)

The regeneration of Haringey is continuing at pace. Haringey Council must continue to prioritise brownfield sites, which offer the greatest capacity for development and those, which may be better used as a green resource.

5.3.6 Air Quality

The following air quality indicators were used to characterise the baseline environmental conditions and key trends:

- Distribution/number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs);
- Predicted Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels;
- Predicted Daily Mean PM₁₀ Objectives; and
- Industries with emissions to air, listed under the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory.

Air Quality Management Areas

Under the National Air Quality Strategy Haringey conducted a three-stage review and assessment of the air quality in the Borough. The review indicated that the Government's air quality standards for PM₁₀ and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO₂) will not be met, as a consequence, The Council declared the whole Borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 1 July 2001.

Figure 5.4 Predicted Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels for 2005 Concentration for Haringey (Based on 1999 Met Data)²²

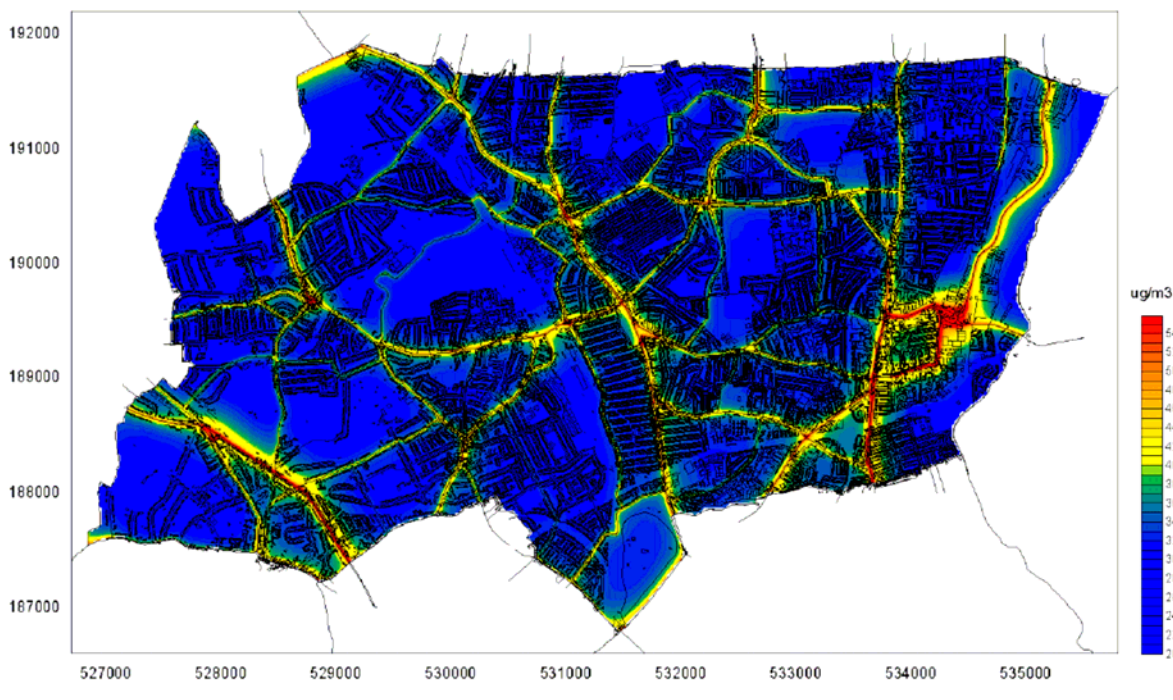


Figure 5.5 Predicted Daily Mean PM₁₀ Objective for 2005 in Haringey (Based on 1996 Met Year)²³



²² Source: Kings College London, 2004.

²³ Source: Kings College London, 2004.

The predicted concentrations of the annual mean for the 2005 base case, assuming that the meteorology of the year 1999 was repeated, are shown in Figure 5.4. The areas coloured yellow to red are those that exceed the air quality objective of $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (21ppb). The predictions confirm that the air quality objective will be exceeded adjacent to major roads across the Borough.

Figure 5.5 shows the prediction for the number of days exceeding the 24 hour mean of $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 2004, (assuming that the meteorology of the year 1996 was repeated) The areas coloured yellow to red exceed the National Air Quality Strategy objective, in this case where PM_{10} concentrations greater than $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ occur for more than 35 days each year.

Once again it is clear that major roads provide a significant proportion of PM_{10} concentrations in Haringey although the PM_{10} concentrations differ markedly from that of NO_2 , with the areas predicted to exceed being much smaller.

Industries with emissions to air, listed under the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory

There are no sites within the Borough, which are listed as producing emissions to air under the Environment Agency's Pollution Inventory; however, the Edmonton Solid Waste Incinerator is located just beyond the northeast boundary of the Borough.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Opportunities should be sought to reduce the need to travel and promote the use of public transport.

Efforts are required to reduce car use through design i.e. capped car provision for new developments.

Encourage businesses/services to produce travel plans and require them as part of planning applications for new development with significant transport implications.

Set out best practice aspects of design, orientation, density and location of buildings to minimise energy demand, optimise sustainability and minimise the impact of air pollution and noise inside buildings.

Promote better amenities and interconnections for active travel (walking/cycling).

5.3.7 Flooding

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- History of Flooding in the Lower Lee;
- Nature of Flood Risks;
- The likely effects of Climate Change;
- Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding;
- No of dwellings within areas at risk of fluvial flooding; and
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

History of Flooding in the Lower Lee

The River Lee catchment is a mixture of relatively small urban tributaries with very fast reaction times to flood and the main River Lee channel which has a large and primarily rural upstream catchment.

The River Lee suffered extensive flooding in 1947. Subsequently through the 1970s the River Lee Flood Relief Channel was constructed to reduce the risk of flooding through the Lee Valley. It is known that the design specification for the River Lee Flood Channel was to accommodate a 1 in 70 year flood. This is below the level of protection that is now required. The defences are ageing and deteriorating in parts and together with increasing urbanisation and climate change, there has been a gradual increase in the level of flood risk.

It will therefore be important for the current level of flood protection through the Lee Valley to be reassessed. This is particularly relevant given the extent of built development in the natural flood plain and the fact that there are considerable development proposals within Haringey (Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands), London and in the Hertfordshire and West Essex upper catchment.

Nature of Flood Risk

As a predominantly urban Borough, Haringey's rivers are often heavily modified from their natural state. This means that river channels have been straightened, deepened, widened and constructed from materials such as concrete. These changes have often been made specifically to reduce the risk of flooding by either increasing the physical size of the river channel or increasing the rate rivers convey water.

The urbanised river environment also contains numerous bridges, tunnels and culvert structures. These are often underneath roads or railways but sometimes flow under substantial areas of land. These form potential flood risks as they can become blocked or restricted.

Groundwater flooding (where the water table breaches the surface) is managed by Thames Water.

Flooding: The Likely Effects of Climate Change

Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Most predictions estimate that peak flows will increase by 20% beyond 2050.

This means that developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider the above range of flood risk management options and consult closely with the Environment Agency. Furthermore, methods of reducing surface water runoff from urban developments and changing building design is important.

Figure 5.6 Flood Plains and Indicative Flood Plains (2003)²⁴

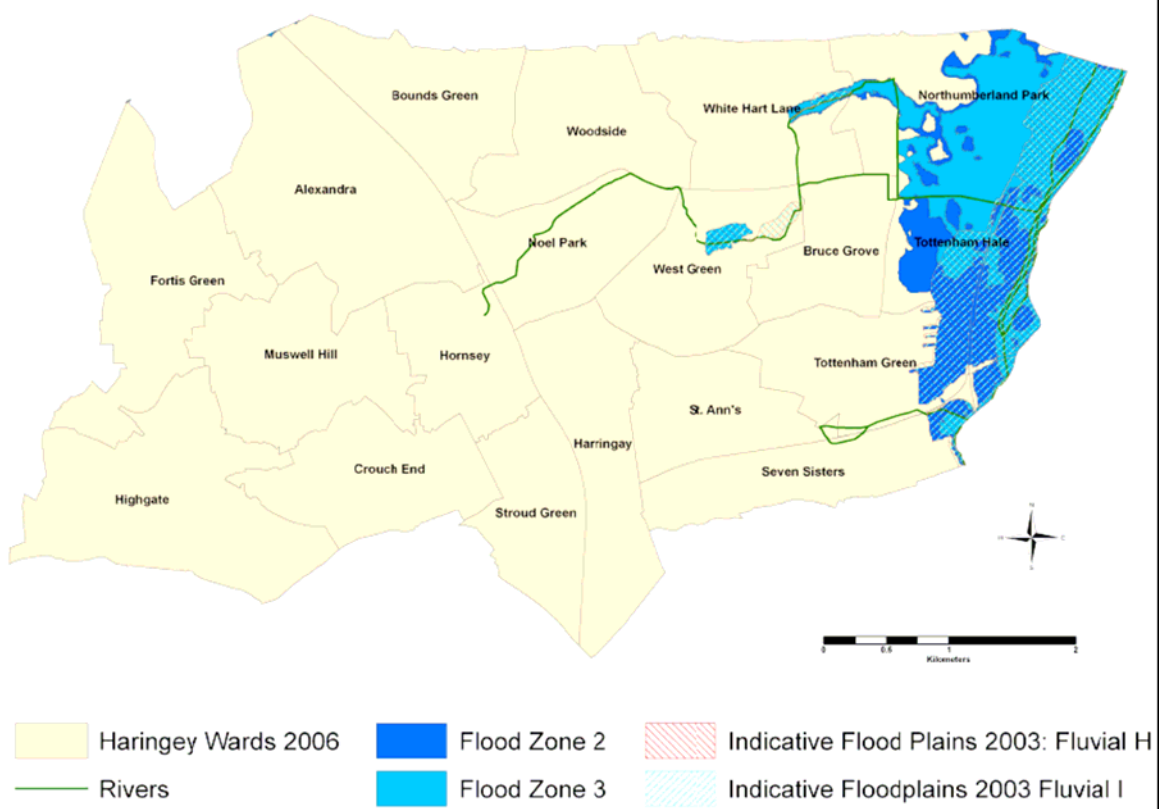


Figure 5.6 shows that wards to the east of the Borough are at risk from flooding. In Flood Zone 3, the flood risk from the River Lee and surface water runoff is classified as ‘high’, while in Flood Zone 2 it is said to be ‘low to medium’²⁵. A flood risk assessment is required for proposed developments within the flood zones to ensure that all aspects of flood risk are considered both to the proposed development itself and also the potential impact on people and property elsewhere within the catchment.

²⁴ Source: Adapted from Haringey UDP GIS Layers (2006)

²⁵ FRA Guidance Note 3: Development in Flood Zones 3 and 2 (Excluding Minor Extensions) (March, 2007)

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk, in line with PPS 25.

Alternative ways to manage flood risk should be considered in line with Planning Policy Statement 25, The Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan and the North London River Restoration Strategy.

Development should be directed away from the highest flood risk areas, where possible.

New developments on the flood plain should be designed to be flood compatible or constructed of flood resilient materials.

Open spaces within developments (i.e. car parks) can be designed as flood storage areas.

5.3.8 Climatic Factors

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Energy Efficiency;
- Percentage of energy use from renewable sources;
- Renewable energy projects underway in the Borough;
- Total CO₂ emissions (kg) per household per year;
- CO₂ emissions (ktpa) from each sector;
- CO₂ emissions (kg) density map; and
- Projected CO₂ emissions (kg).

Energy Efficiency

An aircraft fitted with infra red technology was commissioned to assess energy loss from homes and businesses within the Borough. The Haringey online Heat Loss Map allows residents and businesses to discover how much energy they are losing²⁶. Haringey hope this will encourage them to consider better insulation and other energy saving techniques, which in turn will contribute to Haringey's efforts to tackle climate change at a local level.

²⁶ http://www.haringey.gov.uk/energy_saving_forefront.htm

CO₂ Emissions

Haringey's emissions for the year 2003 have been estimated at 968 Kilo Tonnes per annum (ktpa), equivalent to each resident of Haringey flying to New York and back five times per year. These are direct emissions from energy use in buildings (domestic and non-domestic) and transport within the Borough. These are broken down as follows:

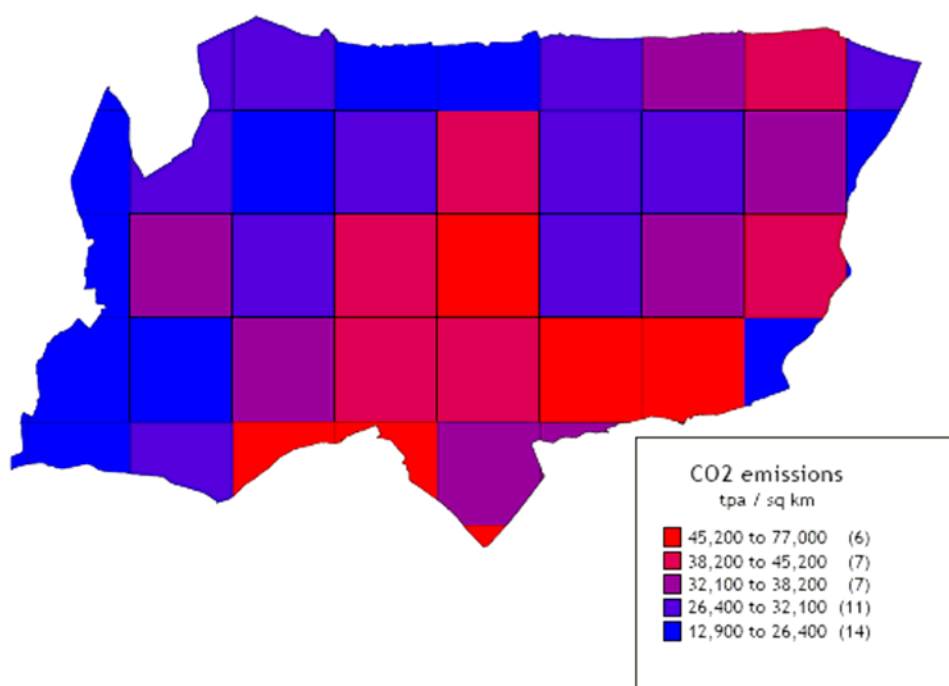
Table 5.2: Baseline CO₂ emissions²⁷

| Sector | CO ₂ emissions (ktpa) | CO ₂ emissions (%) |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Domestic | 484 | 50% |
| Non-Domestic | 312 | 32.3% |
| Transport | 172 | 17.7% |
| Total | 968 | 100% |

Haringey has the fifth lowest CO₂ emissions per capita of all London Boroughs. Domestic emissions per capita are average for London, but non-domestic and transport emissions are comparatively low compared to London averages. Figure 5.7 reveals that CO₂ emissions are concentrated in the lower reaches of the Borough and follow developments along the Lee Valley to the East of the Borough and central wards.

²⁷ Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

Figure 5.7 CO2 Emissions density Map for Haringey (2003)²⁸



The London Plan suggests that 680 new homes will need to be built per year in Haringey to 2016²⁹. This includes the regeneration areas at Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands. Assuming 95% of these are built to 2006 building regulations standard and 5% to best practice standards, and assuming 70 demolitions per year, each year's additional housing stock will contribute a further 1.5 ktpa to Haringey's emissions.³⁰

In addition, the population of Haringey is expected to increase during the period to 2050. This will result in the construction of new buildings and a greater demand for transport. If this growth is allowed to happen at current rates, by 2050, emissions would have increased by a further 195 ktpa³¹.

Renewable Energy Schemes

There are no large renewable energy schemes in the Borough. Neither existing nor planned.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gap was identified:

²⁸Source: Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

²⁹ Haringey's UDP, June 2006

³⁰ Source: Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

³¹ Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

- Percentage of energy use from renewable sources.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power and energy action zones should be encouraged.

There is an opportunity to link existing homes to a decentralised local energy network

A proportion of the energy requirement from new development should be provided from on site renewable sources.

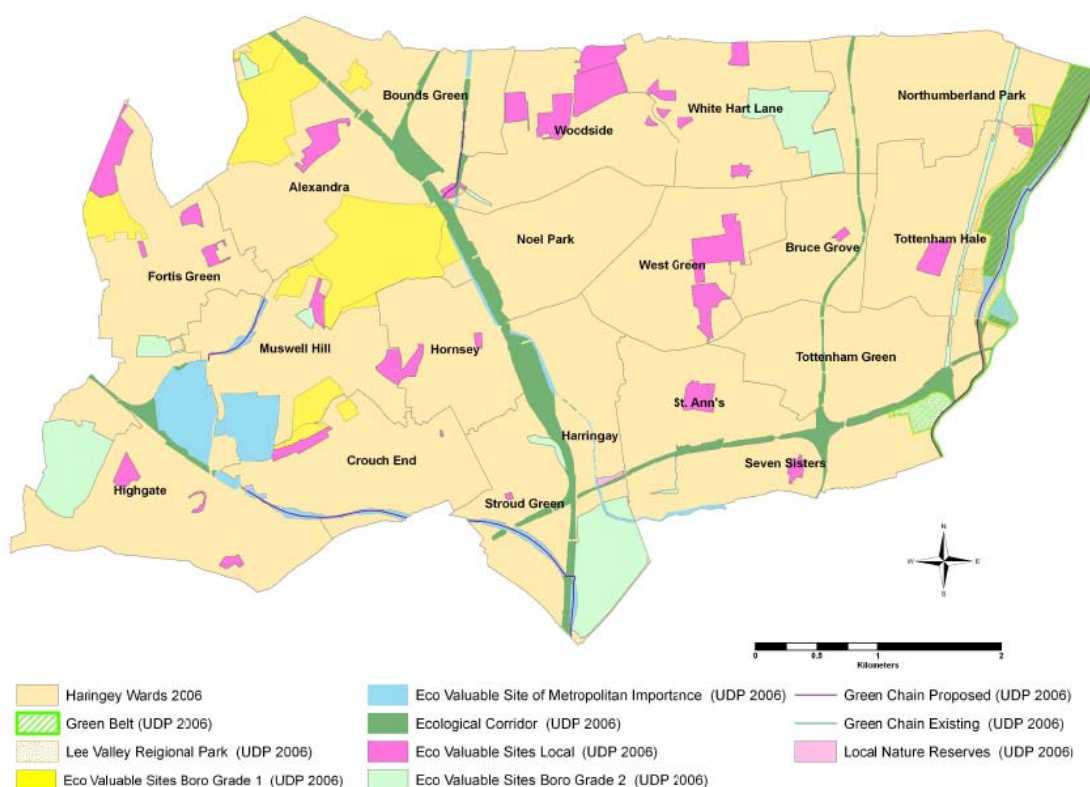
Broad areas for the development of specific renewable energy technologies should be identified.

5.3.9 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of designated sites;
- Ecologically valuable sites;
- Local Nature Reserves;
- Green Chain/Corridors; and
- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species present.

Figure 5.8 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Sites within Haringey (2006)³²



Important Biodiversity Sites

Haringey is a small, largely urban Borough; however, there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets in the locale. Figure 5.8 depicts the biodiverse sites within Haringey. Of particular note is the Lee Valley Regional Park which straddles the eastern boundary of the Borough.

Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment has been completed and submitted to Natural England. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (Report No: 5001 – LN00993-LNR-01) focuses primarily on the likely significant effects of the Core Strategy upon the Lee Valley Ramsar Site and Special Area of Conservation.

Beyond the Lee Valley there are 44 sites of biodiversity importance in Haringey.

- 6 Sites of Metropolitan Importance;
- 12 Sites of Borough Importance (Graded both I & II);
- 23 Sites of Local Importance³³; and

³² Adapted from Haringey's UDP GIS layers, 2006

- 3 Local Nature Reserves³⁴.

Flora and Fauna

Haringey supports:

- 12 Nationally Important Species such as the Black Redstart, a rare breeding bird associated with waste land and derelict sites;
- 6 London Priority Species such as the Grey Heron at Walthamstow Reservoir;
- 4 London Flagship species such as the Speckled Wood butterfly which has strong hold at the Railway Fields London Nature Reserve;
- 18 Haringey Priority Species such as the Zoned rosette fungus which can be found in shaded areas of Alexandria Park; and
- 15 Haringey Flagship Species such as Broad-Leaved Helleborine, a rare woodland Orchid rarely seen in London³⁵.

Key Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gap was identified:

- Number of designated sites in land management schemes.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

All biodiversity sites should be protected and, where possible, enhanced.

Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.

The Lee Valley presents a significant recreational waterway which could serve to link Haringey with developments in East London, most notably the Olympic Park.

The biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites should be recognised.

Opportunities should be sought to enhance green corridors/chains within the Borough.

The East London Green Grid Framework presents and opportunity for Haringey to enhance inter-borough green corridors.

33 Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

34 Natural England, Nature on the Map, 2006

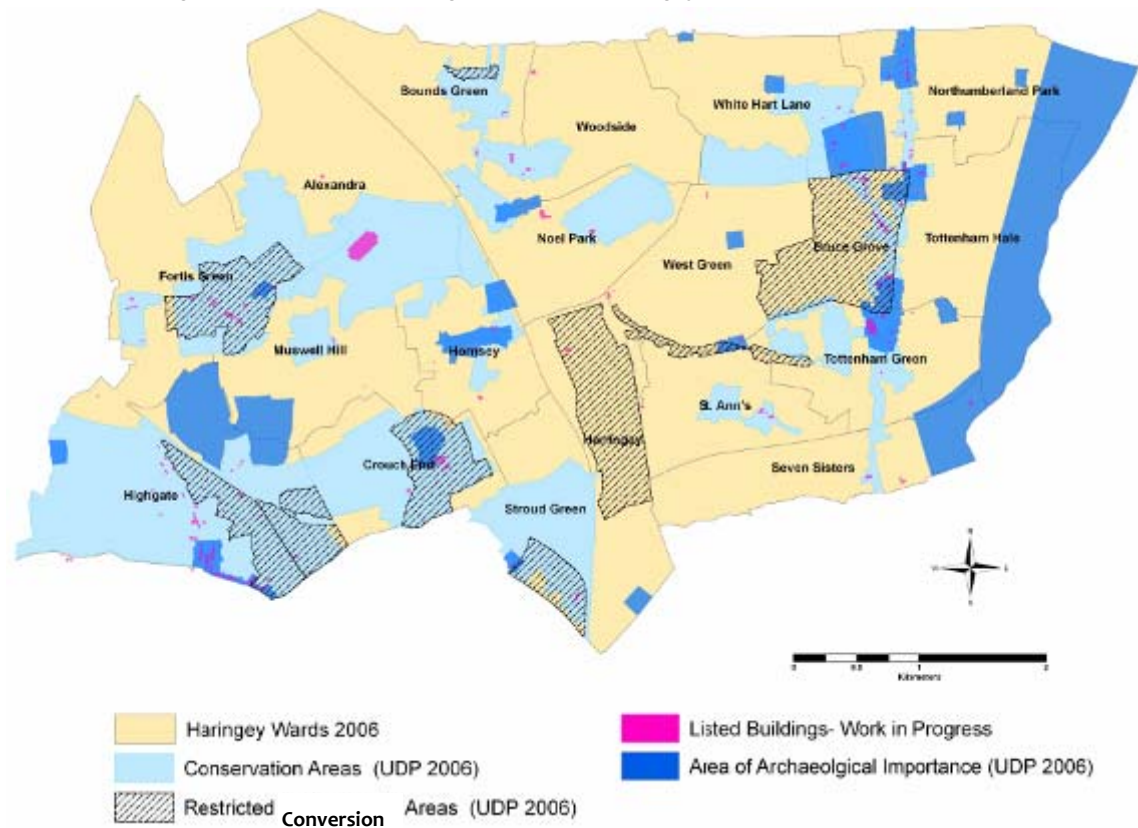
35 Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

5.3.10 Cultural Heritage

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Listed Buildings;
- Areas of Archaeological Importance/ Archaeological Priority Zones;
- Conservation areas; and
- Historic Parks.

Figure 5.9 Cultural Heritage Sites within Haringey (2006)³⁶



The main environmental concerns in regard to archaeology and cultural heritage are related to development of infrastructure and the resulting adverse effects that this can have on conservation areas, listed buildings and other areas of local historic value.

³⁶ Source: Haringey's UDP GIS Layers, 2006

Listed Buildings

Buildings considered to be of special architectural or historic interest are 'Listed' by the Department of National Heritage in one of three categories in recognition of their importance: Grades I, II and II*. The Borough has 221 Listed Buildings, including Alexandra Palace and five Grade I buildings, including Bruce Castle, which are of outstanding national significance. There are 207 Grade II Listed buildings or structures, of which 15 are classified Grade II* and are of particular importance. These sites are protected by national legislation or by local policies.

Archaeological Priority Zones

The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service has defined a number of Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) that indicates particular archaeological interest. Extensive APZs within the Borough include:

- The Lee Valley;
- Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood; and
- Areas around the Anglo-Saxon settlements of Tottenham, Hornsey and Highgate.

Conservation areas

Haringey has 28 designated Conservation Areas, located throughout the Borough. Conservation Areas are defined as those that have:

- A common architectural style/layout of buildings/spatial relationship;
- A particular scale or density of buildings; and
- The presence of buildings of local architectural/historic importance.

Historic Parks

Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park are identified by English Heritage in their *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England*. A further 34 of Haringey's public parks, gardens, squares, cemeteries and churchyards are of local historic interest and are registered in *The London Parks and Garden Trust Inventory*.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There were no significant data gaps or uncertainties identified.

Key Issues and Opportunities

All cultural heritage features should be conserved.

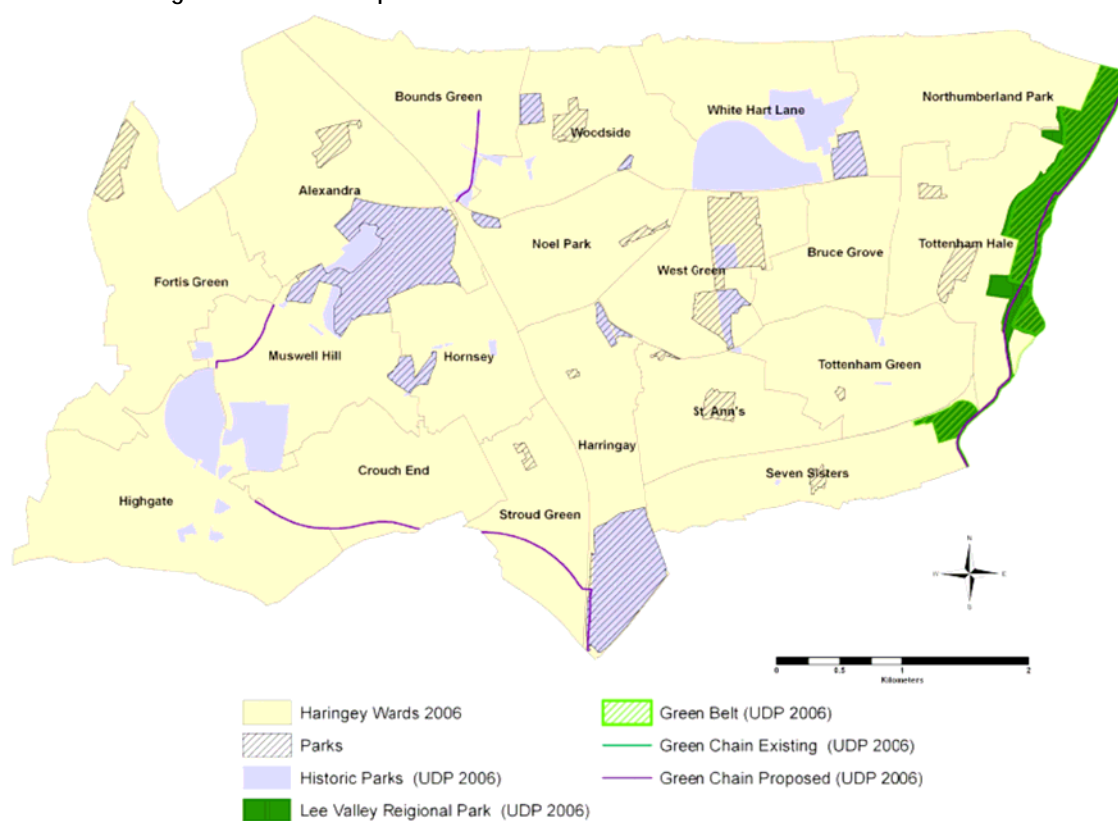
Whilst preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development.

5.3.11 Landscape

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Extent of greenbelt;
- Extent of Metropolitan Open Land;
- Significant Local Open Land;
- Green Chains; and
- Heritage Land.

Figure 5.10 Landscape Areas³⁷



Distribution of Green Space

The landscape includes large open areas of the Borough including:

- The Lee Valley Regional Park and Metropolitan Green Belt; and
- Metropolitan Open Land

³⁷ Source: Haringey's UDP GIS Layers, 2006

These areas are indicated on Figure 5.10. Landscape defines the overall setting that open space has within a defined area. Open spaces are particularly important to the densely populated urbanised areas of London; it has been suggested that time spent in open space has substantial health benefits including, for example, reducing stress levels.

Improving the environment develops the economy through influencing the location of business and amenity, and improves working conditions for employees in terms of physical and social health. Open environments also provide the opportunity to develop sport and recreational facilities which further enhance regeneration within an area. However, all open areas are under pressure from/in the urban environment.

Establishing a balance between development, protection and enhancement is vital.

Existing landscape resources include:

Metropolitan Open Land

- Highgate School Sports Ground;
- Muswell Hill Golf Course;
- Coldfall Wood and Coppetts Road Sports Ground;
- Highgate Golf Course;
- Finsbury Park;
- Former railway land - adjacent to Finsbury Park;
- Highgate Wood, Queen's Wood, Shepherd's Hill Allotments and Crouch End Playing Fields;
- Lordship Lane Recreation Ground and Downhills Park;
- Tottenham Cemetery and Bruce Castle Park;
- Parkland Walk (Section from Muswell Hill Road to Muswell Hill);
- Alexandra Park;
- New River Sports Ground, White Hart lane Recreation Ground;
- Former track bed - adjacent Highgate Wood;
- Highgate School Playing Fields;
- Highgate Station Cutting;
- Coldfall School and Fortismere School Playing Field & 79 Creighton Avenue; and
- Parkland Walk (Section from Highgate Underground Station to Finsbury Park).

Significant Local Open Land: the largest areas being:

- Fortis Green Reservoir and Playing Field
- St Alloysius/Channing Playing Fields
- Chestnuts Recreation Ground
- Down Lane Recreation Ground; and
- Priory Park.

Green Chains

The interlinking of open spaces, footpaths, rivers, canals, bridleways and disused railways is of structural, recreation and nature conservation importance. In some cases, areas of open land link together across Borough boundaries to form 'green chains'. These can play a useful role in the urban environment by providing extended pathways for public and wildlife corridors in natural surroundings.

Heritage Land

Heritage Land is open land of strategic importance to London of significance for its landscape, open character, historical and nature conservation interest. The Council will take account of the values identified in "Heritage Land" published by the Countryside Commission in determining applications to develop on or in proximity to such land. Highgate Golf Course has been identified in *Strategic Guidance for Heritage Land in London* as Heritage Land. It forms part of a wider area, encompassing Hampstead Heath, which has a high inherent value to London due to its visual, historic and nature conservation qualities.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There were no specific data gaps identified.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Strategic landscape and open space resources should be maintained, enhanced and, where possible, linked.

Where necessary, the accessibility and quality of open spaces should be improved.

Opportunities for new open spaces should be explored.

There are opportunities to improve smaller open spaces and green areas around highways and junctions, including tree planting.

5.3.12 Waste

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Kilograms of household waste collected per head;
- Percentage of household waste recycled and composted;
- Location of strategic waste sites; and
- Industrial and commercial waste production.

Household Waste

Waste disposal is an important strategic issue for Haringey. Haringey Residents generate 354kg of waste each³⁸. Overall, residents of Haringey produce 85,000 tonnes of waste each year. Unless people change their habits and reduce the waste they produce, it will mean that the amount of waste will go up by two thirds in the next 20 years. Residents and businesses will need to take immediate and sustained action to reduce, reuse and recycle as much waste as possible.

Around 75,000 homes in Haringey currently receive a green box recycling service, enabling them to recycle a wide range of goods. 22% of waste was re-cycled; between 2006-07, this show a substantial rise from just 2% in 2000-01³⁹.

Around 54% of households in Haringey have gardens. There are no formal records of the number of home composters sold in previous pilot schemes so the number of residents composting at home is unknown. The Council re-launched a scheme to provide subsidised compost bins to interested residents in early 2005⁴⁰.

Haringey Council intends to develop a 'swap shop' on their web-site so residents can exchange unwanted goods.

Strategic Waste Sites

The remaining residential and commercial waste, if suitable, is sent for incineration at Edmonton Waste Incinerator which generates electricity.

38 www.londoncouncils.gov.uk, 2007

39 www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

40 www.nlwa.org.uk, 2007

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Borough wide industrial and commercial waste production data.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

A strategic waste processing facility, at Edmonton, is located close to Haringey. Transport implications must be managed carefully.

Haringey is performing well in terms of reuse, recycling and composting, however, opportunities should be sought to further reduce waste production.

Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the Borough.

5.3.13 Transportation

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of major transport systems – Roads, London Underground, Cycle Routes, rail etc;
- Car Ownership;
- Journey to work by mode;
- Number of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) schemes implemented; and
- Percentage of dwellings approved and located within 400m of an existing or proposed bus stop or within 800m of an existing or proposed railway station 2001 – 2004.

Figure 5.11 Transport links in Haringey (2006)⁴¹

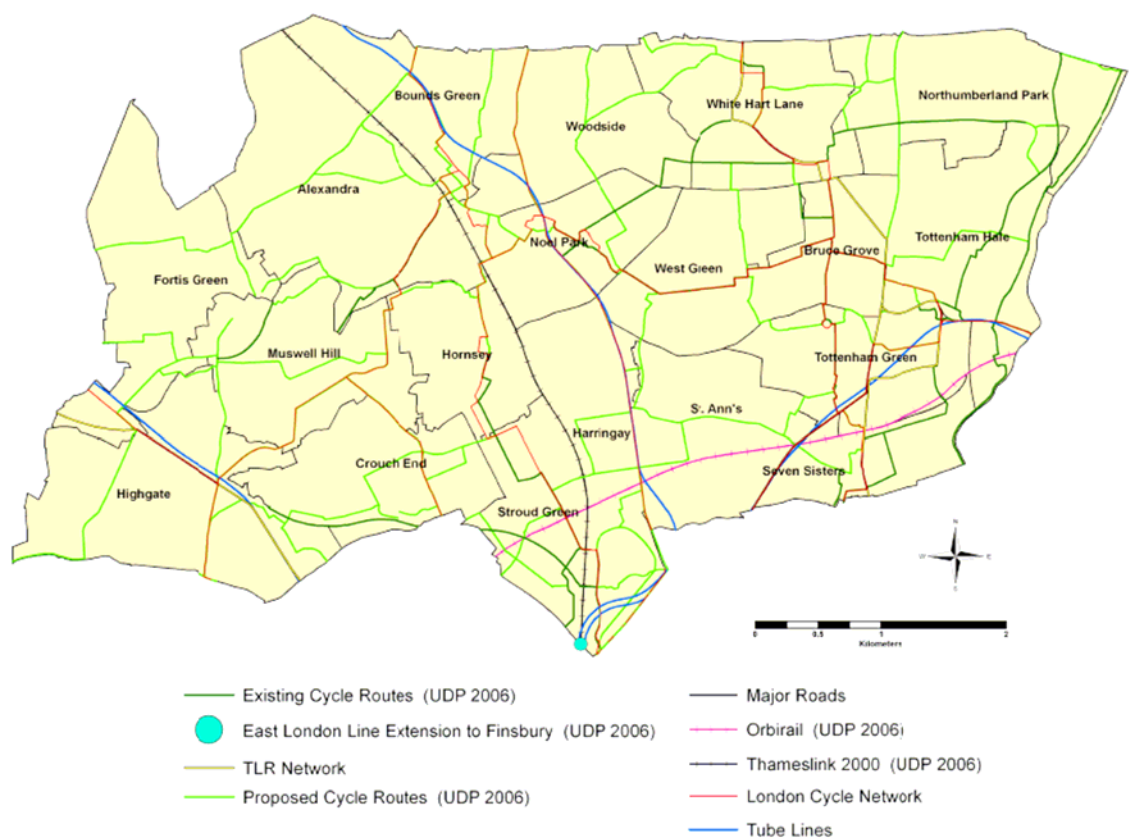


Figure 5.11 shows that Haringey is well served by public transport yet car ownership continues to rise in the Borough. In 1996 there were 0.79 cars per household and this is expected to rise to 0.95 cars per household by 2011. The 2001 Census indicates that 46.5% of households within Haringey have no car or van, and that 12.3% have two or more cars or vans⁴².

In the more deprived parts of the Borough there are low levels of car ownership. Some of these areas are well served by both rail and bus services particularly in the Victoria Line corridor. In the east of the Borough:

- Areas away from the rail stations and High Road Tottenham have insufficient access to public transport; and
- Rail transport does not serve local trips effectively.

Car ownership is higher towards the west of the Borough but the level of car use is understood to be modest. Some areas notably Wood Green, those served by the Northern Line and those to the north of Finsbury Park

⁴¹ Source: Haringey UDP GIS Layers, 2006

⁴² Office of National Statistics, 2007

have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services.

The Gospel Oak to Barking train service provides for some orbital movement but the service is only half hourly and other orbital movements are reliant on bus services.

Travel to Work

Table 5.3 covers travel to work in the Borough. The Borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of residents who travel to work by public transport. Meanwhile, compared to inner Boroughs, Haringey has the third lowest number of people who walk to work. This information suggests that Haringey is a ‘dormitory’ Borough with little indigenous employment, as a result residents must commute out with the Borough for work. This assertion appears to be validated by the fact that a high percentage of residents use the underground and bus services compared to average figures for London.

Table 5.3 Percentage Modal Share of Daily Transport – Haringey (2001)⁴³

| Mode | Haringey |
|---|-------------|
| Underground, light rail & tram | 34.8 |
| Train | 6.3 |
| Bus, coach or mini bus | 12.9 |
| TOTAL: Public Transport | 54 |
| TOTAL: Drive Car or Van | 25.4 |
| Bicycle | 2.5 |
| On foot | 5.9 |
| TOTAL: Active Travel | 8.4 |

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of existing properties and dwellings within 10 minutes walk of a bus stop or railway station; and
- Number of ICT schemes implemented.

⁴³ Source: Haringey’s Local Implementation Plan, 2004

Key Issues and Opportunities

Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependency on the private car and increase public transport use.

Opportunities to reduce the need to travel should be explored, for example encouraging home-working and locating high trip generating development in areas of good public transport accessibility.

Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.

Key transport interchanges require upgrading/improvements to accommodate proposed housing developments and regeneration programmes.

Encourage a high quality urban environment that supports active travel.

5.3.14 Economy

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Employment Rates;
- Percentage unemployed;
- Number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% most deprived for employment deprivation;
- Number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% most deprived for income deprivation;
- Number of VAT registered businesses and trend;
- Vacant floor space in town centres;
- Number and value of inward investment projects attracted to the Borough;
- Peak Zone A rental data £/m² (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6);
- Sectors where there are skills shortages; and
- Pattern and rate of Research and Development within the borough.

The London Borough of Haringey comprises three principal centres, which are Tottenham, Wood Green and Muswell Hill. It is predominantly residential in character with some industry in the east of the Borough.

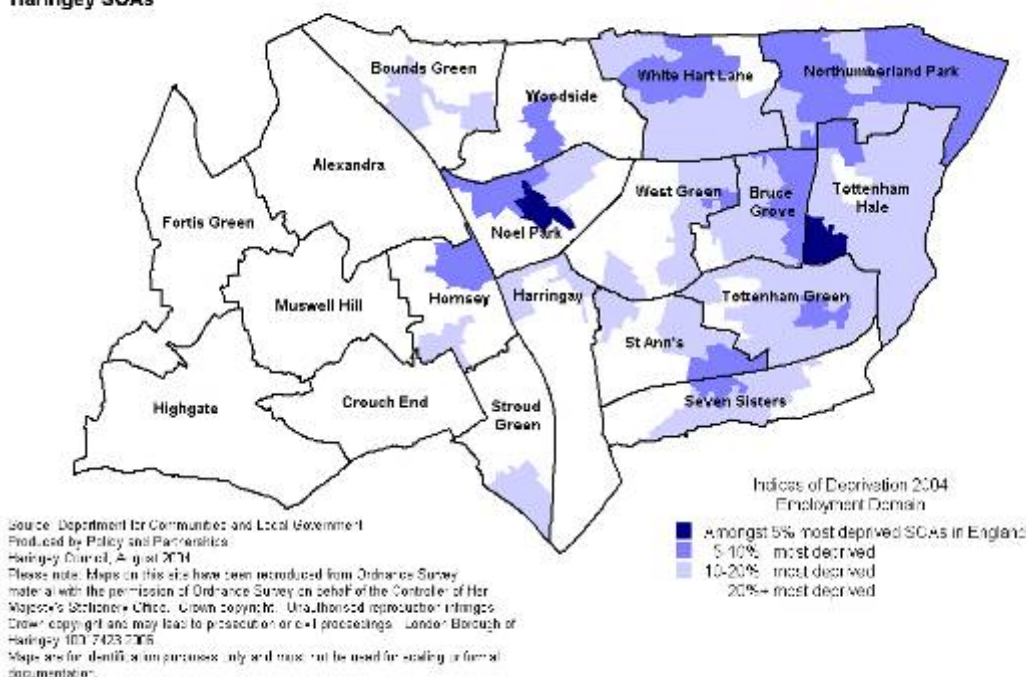
Employment

During the period November 2005 and June 2006 unemployment across the Borough stayed the same 7.9%. This is more than double the national average of 3.6%. Chart 5.12 displays the unemployment trends within the Borough since January 2005. The overall rate of unemployment remains

largely unchanged; however the chart depicts an overall view and does not reveal the high levels of unemployment experienced within the eastern wards and the heartland area of the Borough.

Figure 5.12 Employment Deprivation - Haringey (2004)

**Indices of Deprivation 2004
Employment Domain
Haringey SOAs**



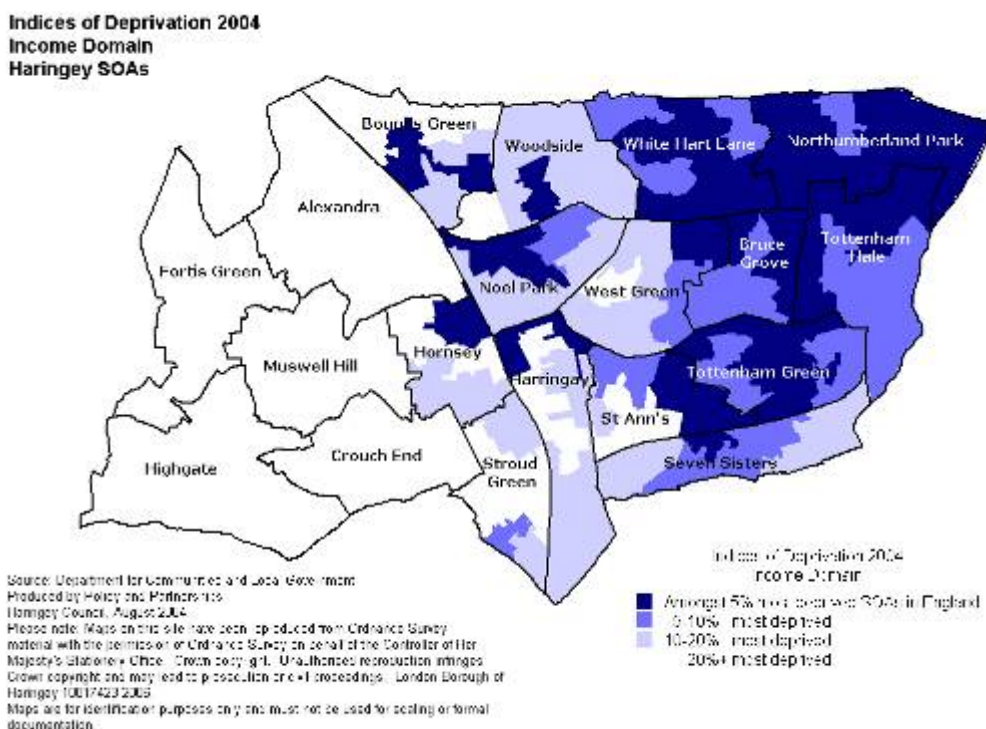
There are particularly high unemployment rates in the Tottenham area at over 16% and in Northumberland Park ward where the unemployment rate is 16.6%. The unemployment rate within Northumberland Park is the highest rate out of all wards in London.

High levels of unemployment and long-term unemployment are found within certain ethnic groups and communities. These areas contrast with the employment rates in the western wards of the Borough, which includes Crouch End, Muswell Hill and Highgate.

Income and Employment Deprivation

Figure 5.12 depicts deprivation of employment. This domain measures the involuntary exclusion of the working age population (men aged 18 - 64 and women aged 18 - 59) to employment. This is done by looking at people who claim benefits such as Incapacity Benefit or participate in the various New Deal schemes. Again, the employment deprivation is polarised between east and west with SOAs suffering severe employment deprivation concentrated in the east of the Borough.

Figure 5.13 Income deprivation in Haringey



Claimants of unemployment related benefits

In March 2006, there were 8,245 residents in Haringey claiming Job Seekers Allowance, which at a rate of 7.7%, is considerably higher than the rate for London (4.6%) and over twice as high as the rate for Great Britain (3.6%)⁴⁴.

Northumberland Park has the highest unemployment rate out of all wards in London at 19.3% - this is 5.0 percentage points higher than the 2nd highest ranking London ward (Harlesden ward in Brent - 14.3%).

Results from the 2001 Census suggest that long-term unemployment is a serious issue facing Haringey. Over 50% of unemployed Haringey residents have not worked for over 2 years or have never worked.

Ward level analysis reveals that, with over 62%, Northumberland Park has the highest proportion of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed or have never worked in London.

44 Greater London Authority and Office for National Statistics, 2006

Income

Annual earnings provide an indicator of economic prosperity. At £28,763, average gross annual earnings in Haringey are lower than the London average of £33,373 but higher than the England average of £24,064⁴⁵. However, these figures are an average and do not represent the polarised nature of income in the Borough. Figure 5.13 shows the disparity between incomes in the west of the Borough and incomes in the east. Again the eastern wards are amongst the most deprived SOAs in England for income.

Value Added Tax (VAT) Registrations

VAT registrations and self employment rates are a crude means of measuring entrepreneurial activity. Haringey has a total of 5,645 VAT registered businesses employing approximately 60,300 people which accounts for 1.5% of all employment in London. The vast majority of these businesses only employ less than 4 people. Only 180 of these businesses employ 20 or more people⁴⁶.

In 2002 13.1% of VAT registered businesses were newly registered compared with 11.9% in London. When VAT de-registrations are taken into account then Haringey has stronger net growth in businesses than London (Haringey: 0.2%, London: -0.8%)⁴⁷.

11.1% of the working age population are self-employed compared with 9.4% in London.

Employment by Sector

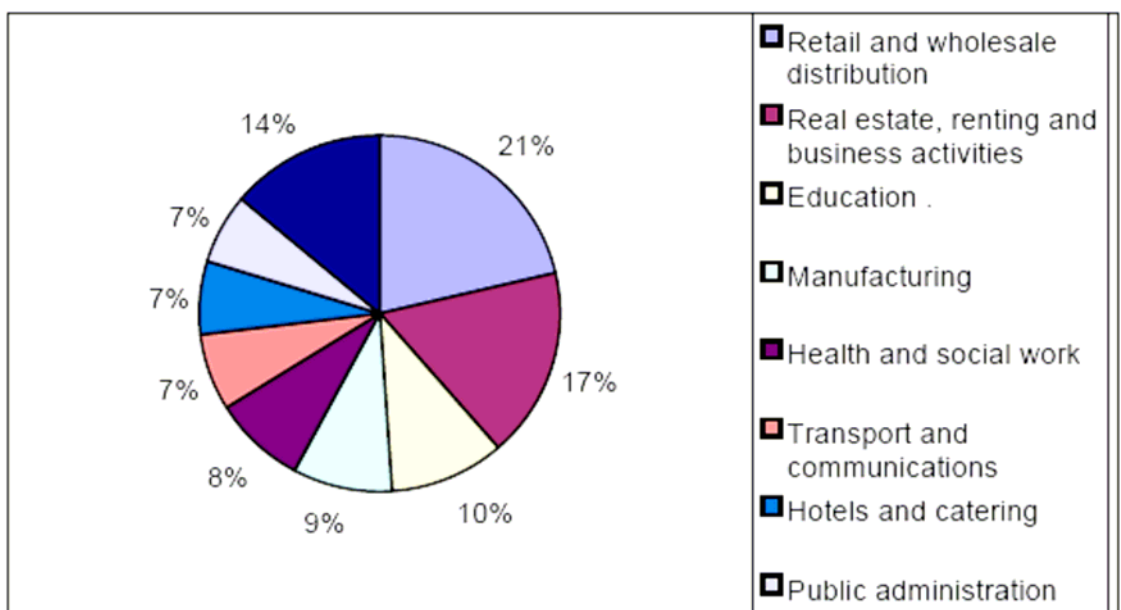
Chart 5.2 shows employment sectors in Haringey. Retail and distribution has the highest percentage share of the workforce, this coupled with transport and communications accounts for almost 30% of employment within the Borough. Distribution of goods plays a strong role in Haringey's employment due to strong transport links within the Borough, most notably the North Circular route and Haringey's position between central London and strategic transport links to the rest of the UK. The historical manufacturing base now only accounts for 9% of employment in the Borough.

45 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2005

46 Source: www.haringey.gov.uk, 2006

47 Haringey's Local Implementation Plan, 2004

Chart 5.2 Employment by Sector – Haringey (2004)⁴⁸



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

When collating baseline data for this topic area, difficulties have been identified in obtaining information about inward investment to the Borough and research and development opportunities. Key indicators where information was sought but was not available are listed below:

- Vacant floor space in town centres;
- Number and value of inward investment projects attracted to the Borough;
- Peak Zone A rental data £/m² (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6);
- Sectors where there are skills shortages; and
- Pattern and rate of Research and Development within the borough.

In addition, economic and employment projections for north London predict low rates of growth. The North London Strategic Alliance, of which Haringey is a member, has commissioned work to investigate these low growth projections and their implications for quality of life in the Borough. The report is due shortly and as the results become available they will be fed into the SA process⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ Source, Haringey's Local Implementation Plan, 2004

⁴⁹ www.nlsa.org.uk, March 2007

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.

The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities.

Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.

Start-up businesses should be encouraged and supported.

Existing employment areas including town centres should be retained and enhanced.

Inward investment should be encouraged, with a focus on growth sectors and existing key business clusters.

5.3.15 Deprivation and Living Environment

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Recorded crime rates per 1,000 for key offences;
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 25% for crime deprivation;
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 25% and 10% most deprived;
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% most deprived for living environment; and
- Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking; rural – driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types at least one of which has achieved a quality mark.

Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a number of different factors. In Haringey, problems associated with the decline in the prosperity of manufacturing industry, the ageing housing stock, the poor quality of the local environment and the lack of jobs coupled with low wages have led to significant, long-term unemployment problems in certain wards of the Borough. This will impact upon the quality of the living environment which affects health, social well-being and educational attainment.

Recorded crime rates per 1000 for key offences

Social deprivation factors contribute to crime and disorder problems and a poor living environment may lead to anti-social behaviour as there may be feelings of lack of ownership or social responsibility. Currently there have been 33,015 recorded Total Notable Offences (TNOs) in Haringey, 19%

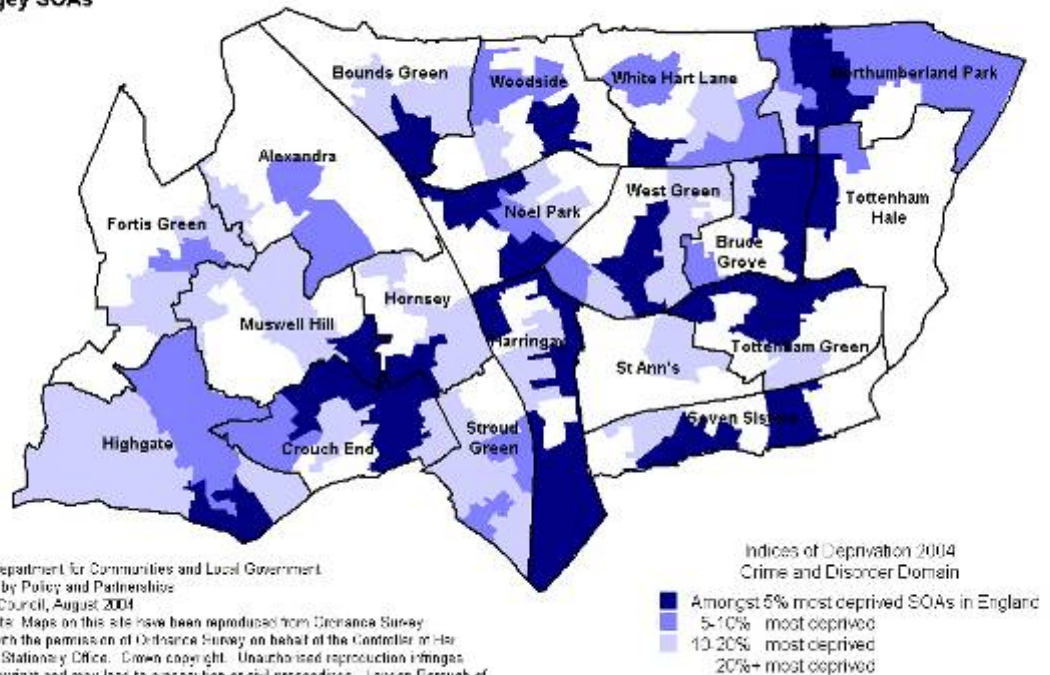
down (5,346 fewer offences) than for the same period last year. This performance represents an annual incident rate of 166.4 offences per 1,000 residents which is 2.1% under the 2003/04 performance of 170. On average there are approximately 74 fewer offences every month this year compared to last year.

London: Currently Haringey is ranked 11th highest in London above the London average of 29,177 TNO offences.

Figure 5.14 incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the Borough with no clear east-west split; however, figure 5.14 suggests a corridor of crime occurring along Seven Sisters Road.

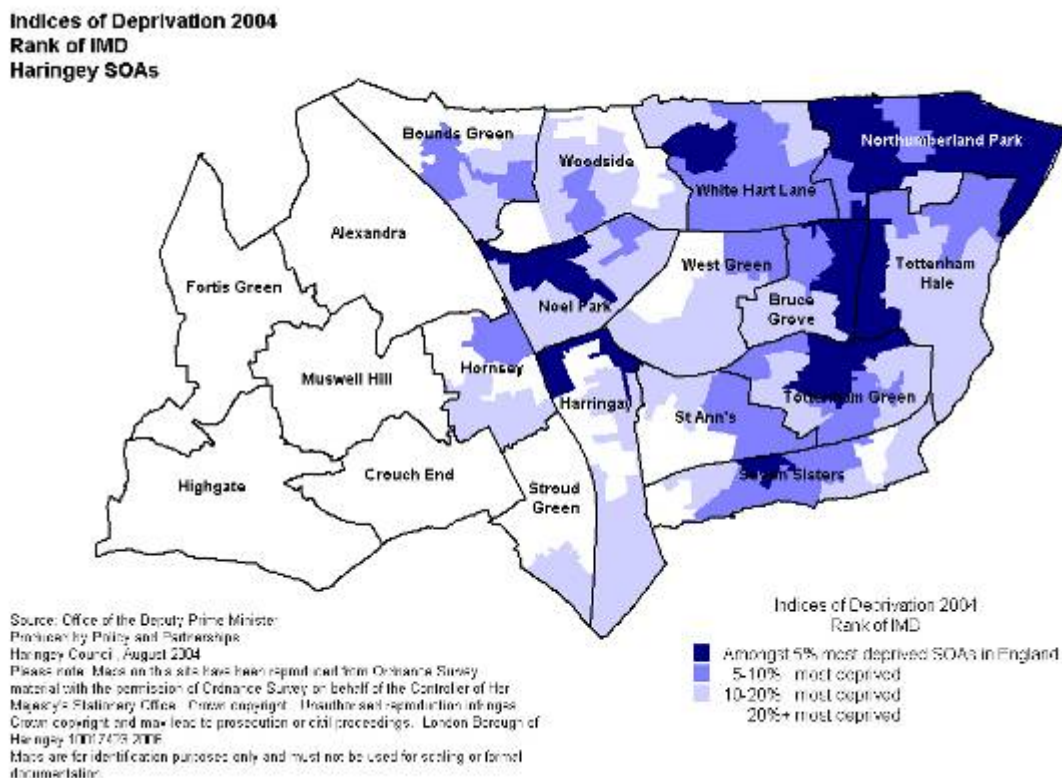
Figure 5.14 Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 25% for crime deprivation

**Indices of Deprivation 2004
Crime and Disorder Domain
Haringey SOAs**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government
Produced by Policy and Partnerships
Haringey Council, August 2004
Please note: Maps on this site have been reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. London Borough of Haringey 10017423 2006.
Maps are for identification purposes only and must not be used for scaling or formal documentation.

Figure 5.15 Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 25% and 10% most deprived



The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven individual areas namely: income deprivation; employment deprivation; health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training deprivation; barriers to housing and services; living environment deprivation and crime.

Haringey is the 10th most deprived district in England⁵⁰. On all six district level deprivation measures used in the Indices of Deprivation (2004), Haringey ranks in the top 50 most deprived districts in England and Wales, and in London, Haringey ranks in the top 5 most deprived boroughs⁵¹.

Haringey is economically and socially polarised. 50% of SOAs in Tottenham Parliamentary Constituency are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country. However, fewer than 10% of SOAs in Hornsey and Wood Green Parliamentary Constituency are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country.⁵²

50 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004

51 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004

52 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004



If Tottenham Parliamentary Constituency was a district, then using the Average of SOA Scores measure it would be the 5th most deprived district in England (behind Liverpool, Manchester, Knowsley and Tower Hamlets) and the 2nd most deprived district in London (behind Tower Hamlets).⁵³

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 the 43 SOAs in the Borough that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England⁵⁴.

Deprived Living Environment

This domain looks at deprivation in the local environment in two ways: the "inside" environment, which looks at the quality of housing, and the "outside" environment which looks at two measures; air quality and road traffic accidents.

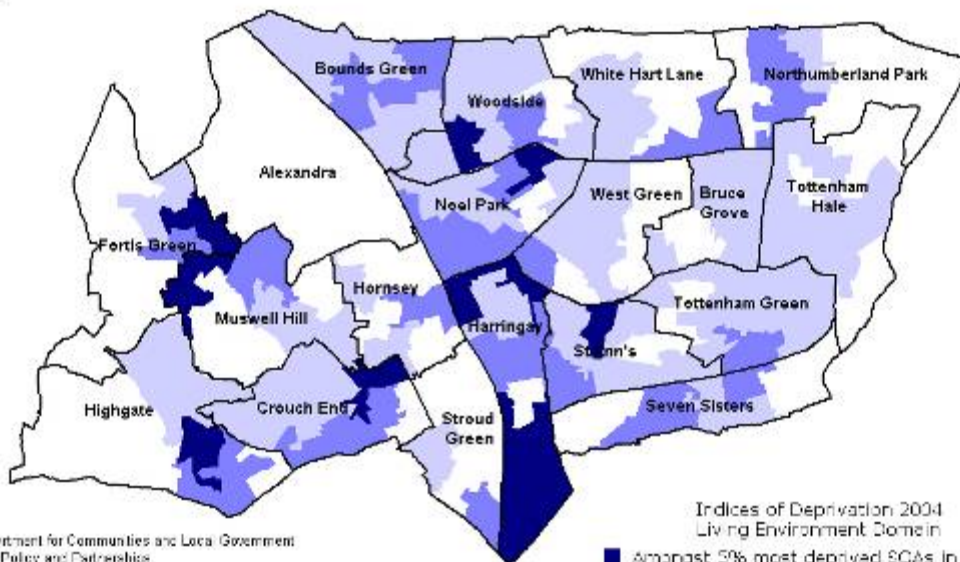
In this instance, there are pockets of extreme deprivation surrounding Fortis Green, which stands against the predominant pattern where eastern SOAs are considered worse off than their western counterparts.

53 www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

54 www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

Figure 5.16 Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% most deprived for living environment

**Indices of Deprivation 2004
Living Environment Domain
Haringey SOAs**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government
Produced by Policy and Partnerships
Haringey Council, August 2004
Please note: Maps on this site have been reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. London Borough of Haringey 10017423 2005.
Maps are for identification purposes only and must not be used for scaling or formal documentation.

Indices of Deprivation 2004
Living Environment Domain

- Amongst 5% most deprived SOAs in England
- 5-10% most deprived
- 10-20% most deprived
- 20%+ most deprived

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Access to sports facilities and related health benefits.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

There are pockets of deprivation in a number of the wards in the Borough. Deprivation is a very complex issue and requires a coordinated approach by all service providers to tackle the underlying issues.

There is a particular need to tackle anti-social behaviour in the Borough and overall levels of crime to enhance overall quality of life.

5.3.16 Housing

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Local Housing Market;

- Percentage of homes unfit for use by wards compared to national/regional averages;
- Tenure;
- House prices compared to regional/national averages;
- Ratio of average house price to average income;
- Overcrowding;
- Housing Demand;
- Percentage split of dwelling types;
- Barriers to Development;
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 25% most deprived;
- Key Regeneration Areas;
- Number of households accepted as statutory homeless and in priority need by the Local Authority;
- Proportion of vacant housing; and
- Percentage of usually resident population within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, food shop, bus stop, post office, primary school).

Quality and choice are key to meeting housing needs and supporting sustainable communities. Many of those have been revisited in Haringey's Sustainable Communities Plan and Haringey's Housing Strategy (2006).

Local housing market

Housing costs and affordability – the average home in Haringey costs £275,358⁵⁵. Private renting costs vary but the average rent for a 3-bedroom house is £1,200 per month. At £28,122, average gross household income in Haringey is lower than the London average of £31,488. Within this, however, 11.5% of households have an annual income below £10,000. Taken together, these figures illustrate that for a high proportion of Haringey households the only affordable housing is in the social rented sector or the cheaper parts of the private rented sector.

High levels of temporary accommodation have led to a distortion of the private rented market. The availability of annex accommodation (a self contained flat paid for at a nightly rate when occupied) in particular, has led many other Boroughs to place their homeless households within Haringey, impacting further on the market and creating wider sustainability issues.

In April 2005, there were 49.9% homes that were not decent; this is improving from a base of 58% non-decent in 2002.

Haringey's 2004/06 Registered Social Landlords development programme is the largest in North London. Funding for Haringey was £70 million,

⁵⁵ Fordham's Housing Need Update 2005

providing an extensive programme of 936 new homes, 494 as affordable rented homes and 442 as affordable⁵⁶.

Tenure

The number of households living in the Borough has increased from 85,300 (1991 census) to 92,200 (2001 census). Of these households:

- 45.8 per cent are owner occupiers (49.7 per cent in 1991 census);
- 20.1 per cent are renting privately (19 per cent in 1991 census);
- 19.7 per cent are Council tenants (24.9 per cent in 1991 census); and
- 10.5 per cent are RSL tenants (6.4 per cent in 1991 census).

According to the 2001 census, there has been a small increase in the number of one-person households and this upward trend is expected to continue.

Over crowding

There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking amenities in Haringey. The 2001 census shows that:

- 20,400 households have an overcrowding indicator, which ranks Haringey 12th in London;
- 8,000 households have no central heating (11th highest in London); and
- 2,000 households do not have their own bathroom/shower and toilet (3rd highest in England and Wales).

Housing need in Haringey

Headlines from the 2007 Haringey's Housing Needs Assessment, include:

- A shortfall of approximately 4,865 affordable housing units per annum;
- An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing, with disrepair and unfitness as major problems;
- An estimated 25% of households have lived in their current home for less than two years, with nearly 45% of moves occurring with the borough;
- Single parents and people from black and minority ethnic communities are more likely to be in housing need;
- All 19 wards display an overall shortage of affordable housing, but the shortage is most apparent in Haringey, Bruce Grove, Northumberland Park and Tottenham Green; and
- The requirement for affordable housing is most acute for three and four bedroom properties.

⁵⁶ Haringey Housing Strategy 2003-08

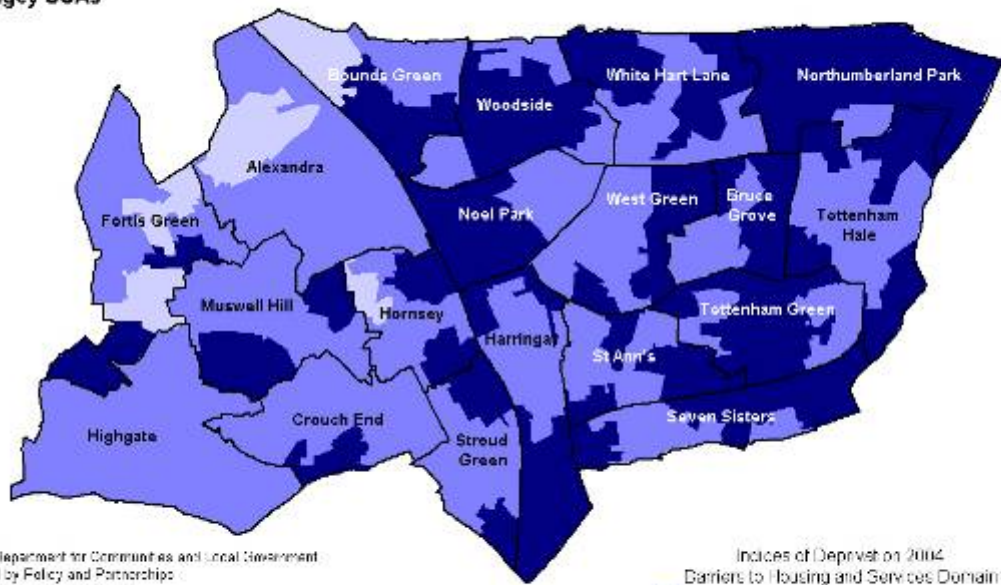
Barriers to Housing and Services

Figure 5.16 looks at barriers that local people have to obtaining suitable housing, and in accessing local services in terms of distance. Generally Haringey suffers high deprivation indices for housing barriers; however, this pattern is repeated across London due to the high house prices in Greater London.

There are evident increased barriers to housing in the eastern wards of Haringey which relate to low incomes and thus private housing becomes untenable to many residents on benefit or low income. High renting capacity is likely to support a transient population base and thus uncondusive to the development of a sense community, which is a prerequisite for a sustainable community.

Figure 5.16 Barriers to Housing and Services

**Indices of Deprivation 2004
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain
Haringey SOAs**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government
Produced by Policy and Partnerships
Haringey Council, August 2004
Please note: Maps on this site have been reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. Unauthorized reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. London Borough of Haringey 111174/3 2004
Maps are for identification purposes only and must not be used for scaling or formal documentation.

Indices of Deprivation 2004
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

- Amongst 5% most deprived SOAs in England
- 5-10% most deprived
- 10-15% most deprived

Key Regeneration Areas

Tottenham Hale: Tottenham Hale is identified as an Opportunity Area in the Mayor's London Plan and is located within the Department for Communities and Local Government's London-Stansted-Cambridge Peterborough Growth Corridor. It provides a major opportunity to create a thriving, sustainable urban centre with new homes and jobs, focused around an enhanced, fully accessible transport interchange with rapid access to Central London, Cambridge and Stansted International Airport.

The Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Master Plan details six key sites which cover over 39ha;

- Former GLS Depot
- Hale Wharf
- Ashley Road area
- Station Interchange
- Tottenham Hale Retail Park
- High Cross Housing Estate,

Taken together these sites represent a major opportunity to create a thriving, sustainable urban centre, providing more than 2,500 new homes and a substantial number of jobs, which maximise the area's exceptional locational advantages.

Haringey Heartlands: Haringey Heartlands is identified in the London Plan as an Area for Intensification. The Haringey Heartlands Development Framework (2003) was produced to provide guidance for change. Proposals for Haringey Heartlands include at least 1500 new jobs and 1,000 new homes to be created before 2016. The development of Haringey Heartlands is a high priority for London Borough of Haringey to create a new heart for the Borough, linking east and west, opening up inward investment and securing high density, mixed use development.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There is a wealth of data available on the condition of the housing market in Haringey. The main data gap identified was:

- Number of households accepted as statutory homeless and in priority need by the Local Authority.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Regeneration programmes present significant opportunities both to revitalise the housing stock in the Borough and to improve quality of life.

House prices in the Borough have increased in the past three years but incomes have not matched this rate of growth which has led to problems of housing affordability.

If house prices in the Borough were to decline, house owners may suffer negative equity. Resulting repossessions and subsequent increase in homelessness would place additional pressure on social, temporary and affordable housing within Haringey.

Given the overwhelming need for affordable housing in the borough, the local authority must focus on those in greatest need and reduce the numbers of homeless households and those in temporary housing.

To improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion, there should be a focus on the quality of existing and new homes.

Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will effect the character of the Borough.

5.4 Relationship with other Local Authority areas

For many authorities, the geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they relate closely to neighbouring authorities. For example, housing provision and prices, employment migration and commuting, service provision and education can all result in flows of people across Local Authority boundaries.

Key 'transboundary' issues were identified during a key stakeholders workshop between Haringey and planners from both within and around the Borough.

- It has been identified that a number of people living in Haringey out-commute daily to neighbouring authorities for employment; this creates a Borough which effectively is a 'dormitory';
- There is a lack of transport links between Haringey and Waltham Forest due, in part, to the physical boundary that the Lee Valley presents;
- There is a need to protect the strategic viewing corridor from Alexandra Palace to Central London (covers Camden, Islington and Hackney);
- The creeping urbanisation of northern Boroughs as a whole is a significant sustainability issue and there is a need to protect areas with suburban character;
- The Linear park at Blackhorse Road could be extended to interlink with Waltham Forest to the east of the Borough;
- The proliferation of major 'Out of Town' retail areas such as Brent Cross have led to a decline in Metropolitan shopping centres such as Wood Green;
- There is a need to pursue a polycentric approach to town centre development in across the North London Boroughs; and
- Overall the north London Boroughs lack an identity, there may be scope to encourage suitable prestige projects to boost the image of the sub-region and attract greater inward investment.

6 SA Framework

6.1 Introduction

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology. A series of environmental, social and economic SA objectives were developed to be used as methodological yardsticks against which the Core Strategy options and policies will be assessed (see Section 6.4 on the 'Appraisal Matrix' for details of how this is undertaken in practice).

The SA objectives are distinct from the objectives of the Core Strategy. The SA objectives were informed by other relevant plans and programmes, the objectives of which may influence, or be influenced by, the Core Strategy.

6.2 Development of Objectives

The methodology used for the creation and derivation of objectives was developed from that outlined in DCLG guidance. The objectives were devised using the SEA Directive topics and were informed by the issues and opportunities identified through:

- The review of Policies, Plans and Programmes;
- The baseline data collection; and
- A workshop held with key stakeholders in April 2007.

This was supplemented with direction from the key international, national and regional planning documents identified in Section 3 and including specifically:

- Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005);
- The London Plan (2004);
- The North London Sub Regional Development Framework (2006); and
- A suite of local planning documents relevant to Haringey.

Of these documents, the London Plan and the North London Sub-Regional Development Framework provide priorities and long-term goals for the region. Consequently the priorities and criteria from the London Plan and Sub-Regional Development Framework were used as a starting point for the SA objectives.

The SA Framework must also have regard for the principles underpinning the UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (2005). The original strategy was published in 2000 and has since been updated in 2005 to include priorities for action and five key guiding principles which should form the basis for policy in the UK, namely:

Guiding Principles

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;
- Promoting good governance; and
- Using Science Responsibly.

Priority Areas for Action

- Sustainable consumption and production;
- Climate change and energy;
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and
- Sustainable communities.

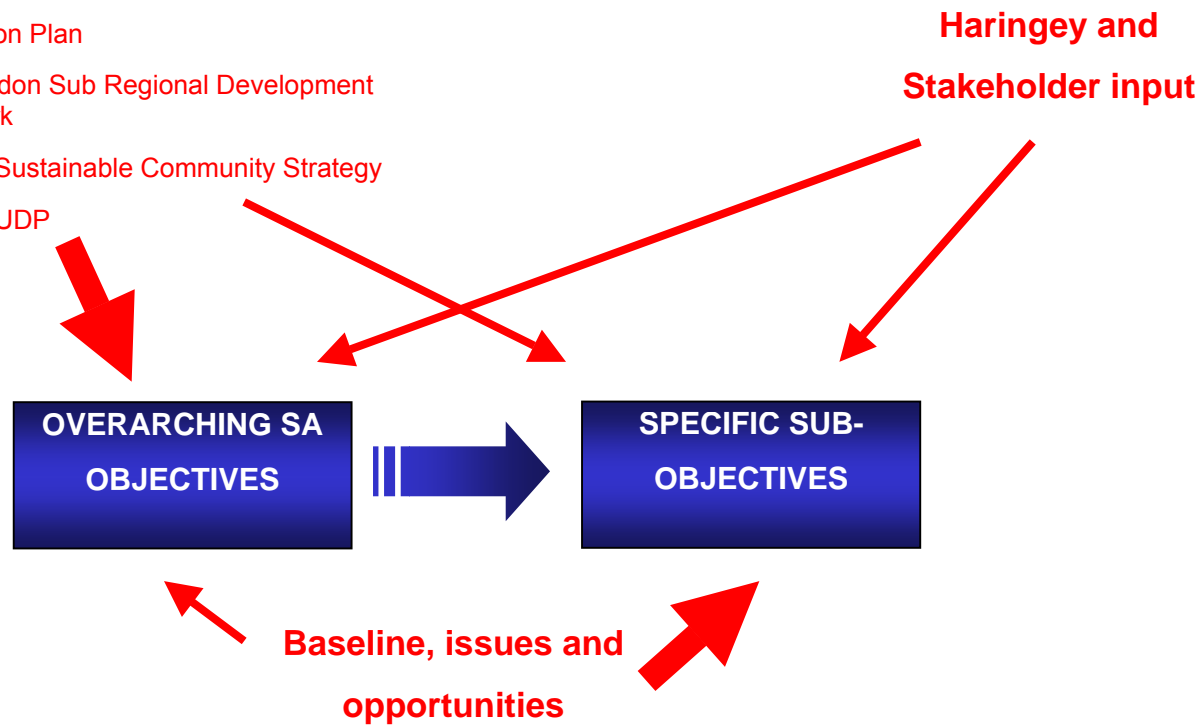
These have been reviewed, along with the 15 headline indicators of UK sustainable development and are incorporated into the SA objectives.

Figure 6.1 illustrates the different sources used to develop the SA objectives and supporting sub-objectives. It illustrates how the overarching objectives are broad and potentially generic to a number of Local Authorities, and the more detailed sub-objectives and targets are more specific to Haringey Borough Council having been developed more as a result of local plans analysis, the baseline study and the stakeholder workshop.

Figure 6.1: Development of SA Objectives, Indicators and Targets

PPP analysis, in particular:

- UK Sustainable Development Strategy
- The London Plan
- North London Sub Regional Development Framework
- Haringey Sustainable Community Strategy
- Haringey UDP



6.3 SA Objectives

Table 6.1 identifies the SA objectives to be used in the SA framework. These have been sub-divided further into sub-objectives which more clearly outline the key aspects of each objective.

Table 6-1 SA Objectives

| SA Objective | | Sub-Objectives |
|------------------|--|--|
| Social: | | |
| 1 | To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime. | To encourage safety by design. To reduce levels of crime. To reduce the fear of crime. To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour. To reduce alcohol and drug misuse. |
| 2 | To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society. | To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities. |
| 3 | To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities. | To improve access to health and social care services. To prolong life expectancy. To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces. To promote healthy lifestyles. |
| 4 | To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents. | To reduce homelessness. To increase the availability of affordable housing. To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock. To improve the diversity of the housing stock. |
| 5 | To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion. | To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being. To develop opportunities for community involvement. To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities. |
| 6 | To improve access to services and amenities for all groups | To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities. To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities. |
| Economic: | | |
| 7 | To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development | To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities. To diversify employment opportunities. |

| SA Objective | | Sub-Objectives |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| | across the Borough. | To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy |
| 8 | To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool. | To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training. |
| | | To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness. |
| 9 | To encourage economic inclusion. | To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs. |
| | | To support flexible working patterns. |
| | | To encourage new businesses. |
| 10 | To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres. | To enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres |
| | | To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit |
| | | To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements. |
| | | To promote high quality buildings and public realm. |
| Environmental: | | |
| 11 | To protect and enhance biodiversity. | To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan. |
| | | To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors. |
| | | To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces. |
| 12 | To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources. | To promote townscape character and quality. |
| | | To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest |
| | | To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces. |
| 13 | To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources. | To preserve ground and surface water quality. |
| | | To conserve water resources. |
| 14 | To encourage the use of previously developed land | To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land. |
| | | To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts. |
| 15 | To adapt to climate change | To reduce and manage flood risk. |
| | | To encourage 'green design' solutions |
| | | To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development |
| 16 | To protect and improve air | To manage air quality within the borough. |

| SA Objective | | Sub-Objectives |
|--------------|---|---|
| | quality. | To encourage businesses to produce travel plans. |
| 17 | To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions | To reduce the use of energy |
| | | To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives |
| | | To increase the use of renewable energy |
| 18 | To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. | To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources). |
| | | To encourage the re-use of goods |
| | | To reduce the production of waste. |
| | | To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods. |
| | | To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors. |
| 19 | To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport. | To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes. |
| | | To promote the use of public transport. |
| | | To reduce the use of the private car. |

6.4 Internal Consistency of Objectives

After finalising the SEA objectives, they were tested against each other to identify any potential areas of incompatibility. This is represented by the compatibility matrix shown in Appendix B, which is designed to highlight areas of internal incompatibility between the objectives. Reasons for incompatibilities are outlined in Table 6.2.

Table 6-2 Internal Consistency of SA Objectives

| SA Objectives | Potential Incompatibility | Consideration |
|---|--|--|
| Objective 7 with objectives 11 – 19. | Economic development, if unsustainable, has the potential to be incompatible with the main objectives of environmental protection. | The Core Strategy should ensure that no development can take place where it could lead to an overall detrimental impact upon the environment, and should contribute to enhancing the natural environment. If undertaken in a sustainable manner, new development has the potential to compliment environmental enhancement. |
| Objective 4 with objectives 11-13 and 16 Objective 10 and 12 | Essentially these objectives pose development versus conservation considerations. Housing, retail and renewable energy systems will alter the Borough's townscape. | Projects will need to be assessed on a site-by-site basis to ensure that they are appropriate to the townscape and landscape character and the setting of cultural heritage features. |

Identified incompatibility does not mean that the SA objectives must be re-written. Some areas of potential conflicts will always remain e.g. promoting a buoyant and diverse local economy may have potential adverse environmental impacts. However, the negative impacts of these objectives should be avoided through the implementation of robust mitigation measures. New economic development can also provide opportunities to enhance the quality of the environment if sensitive design is promoted.

6.5 The Appraisal Matrix

The appraisal matrix presented in Table 6.5 has been developed to be used to assess each of the Core Strategy options and policies in detail. Each option and policy will be assessed against each of the SA objectives, using the indicators and targets as benchmarks. Through adopting this approach, the following will be considered:

- **Impact:** Whether the effect of the effect is positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the objectives;
- **Significance:** Whether the effect would be slightly or greatly significant;
- **Timing:** Whether the effect will be short term (within 5 years) or long term (up to and beyond the end of the plan period);
- **Spatial Scale:** Whether the effect will be realised in predominantly rural or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside the study area would also be considered. This would be qualified in terms of area in the commentary where appropriate.
- **Cumulative Effects:** Would there be cumulative effects realised upon specific receptors, e.g. would the option have a greater overall environmental disbenefit due to having many smaller impacts upon heritage, biodiversity, landscape, water quality etc.

The direction and severity of the effects are described in the SA matrix using the following notation:

- ++ = Major Positive Impact
- + = Positive Impact
- 0 = No Impact / Neutral
- = Negative Impact
- = Major Negative Impact
- ? = Uncertain impact – more information required

This notation is explained further in Table 6.3.

Table 6-3 Explanation of Matrix Notation

| Alignment | Description | Symbol |
|--|---|--------|
| Major Positive Impact | The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective | ++ |
| Positive Impact | The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly | + |
| No Impact/ Neutral | There is no clear relationship between the proposed development and/or the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible | 0 |
| Negative Impact | The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly | - |
| Major Negative Impact | The proposed development detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective | -- |
| Uncertain impact – more information required | The proposed policy either has both a positive and negative relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. | ? |

6.6 Comparison of Core Strategy Policies and Objectives

This task will be carried out as part of the appraisal of issues and options as the Core Strategy Objectives have not yet been developed.

The result of this comparison will highlight potential areas of conflict. Based upon the outcomes of the assessment it may be necessary for Haringey to adapt their Core Strategy objectives to ensure that sustainability themes are appropriately addressed.

Table 6-4 Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Matrix - Example

| Policy: XXXXXXXX | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| SA Objectives and Criteria | | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Cumulative | Commentary |
| | | | Sub-Region | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | | |
| | | | Urban | Rural | | | | | |
| To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources | | | | | | | | | |
| To increase energy efficiency | Electricity/gas consumption in the commercial/business sector per year (A 10% improvement in energy efficiency in the business sector by20) | | | | | | | | |
| To increase the use of renewable energy | | | | | | | | | |
| To reduce the use of energy | | | | | | | | | |

7 The Content of the SA Report

7.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive DCLG guidance provide strict minimum requirements for the content of the SA Report, to be completed in order to document the entire SA process.

The requirements of the SEA Directive are presented in Box 3, and will be presented in the outline table of contents shown in Section 7.2.

Box 3 Requirements of the SEA Directive for contents of the SA Report

- *An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.*
- *The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.*
- *The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.*
- *Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Habitats Directive.*
- *The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community of Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.*
- *The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as – biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these issues.*
- *The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.*
- *An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.*
- *A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.*
- *A non-technical summary of the information provided in the Environmental Report, as described above.*



7.2 Outline Table of Contents for the SA Report

Executive Summary

Non-Technical Summary of the findings of the SA

Introduction

Background

The Haringey Core Strategy

Purpose of the SA Report

Structure of the SA Report

Consultation Provisions

How to Comment on this SA Report

Sustainability Appraisal

The SA Process

SA Progress to Date

The Legislative Requirements of the SEA Directive

Consultation Requirements

Limitations of the SA Process

Sustainability Baseline, Issues and Context

SEA Legislative Requirements

Links to other relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Environmental and Sustainability Baseline

Environmental and Sustainability Problems and Opportunities

The Appraisal Methodology

The SA Framework

Internal Consistency of the SA Objectives

Elements of the Core Strategy subject to the Assessment

Compatibility of the SA Objectives and the Core Strategy Objectives

Compatibility Results

Recommendations

Assessment of Issues and Options

Main Strategic Options Considered

Comparison of Main Sustainability Impacts of Options

Proposed Mitigation for Options

Development of Preferred Options

Assessment of Preferred Options

Main Preferred Options Assessed

Significant Sustainability Effects of Preferred Options



Mitigation of Significant Effects

Monitoring Framework

Approach

Existing Monitoring Programmes

Proposed Monitoring Framework

Conclusions and Recommendations



PART TWO

AREA / TOPIC SPECIFIC SCOPING



This section of the Scoping Report is intended to be completed on commencement of the preparation of individual SPDs.

It is intended that a separate chapter is provided for each which would incorporate any area/topic specific information deemed necessary to undertake the SA for that particular document, over and above that provided in Part One. This may include additional or updated baseline information, additional PPPs, additional sustainability issues or opportunities or additional or amended SA Framework components.



Abbreviations

| | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| LDF | Local Development Framework |
| PPPs | Policies, Plans and Programmes |
| SA | Sustainability Appraisal |
| SOA | Super Output Areas |
| SPD | Supplementary Planning Document |
| TNO | Total Notable Offences |
| UDP | Unitary Development Plan |

1 Housing Supplementary Planning Document

1.1 Introduction

The Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) forms part of London Borough of Haringey's Local Development Framework (LDF) and will provide guidance on implementation of housing policies within the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2006. The Housing SPD will help to implement the policies within the UDP as it will focus on specific areas where guidance is required.

This chapter of Part Two of the Scoping Report will provide the context, baseline and SA Framework that is intended to be used to appraise the Housing SPD. This chapter will refer, where possible, to aspects of the scoping exercise for the Core Strategy (Part One) to ensure continuity between all elements of the SA for the LDF.

1.2 Purpose of the Housing SPD

The Housing SPD will support the determination of planning applications for housing development or for mixed use proposals involving housing. It will provide detailed guidance on standards for new housing and conversions, on affordable housing provision and on housing density and design.

1.3 Proposed Content of the SPD

The Housing SPD will set out conditions for design standards, which will apply to new and refurbished houses across the borough. The SPD will aim to enhance design quality addressing issues such as environment and sustainability and aiming to tackle issues such as energy efficiency and resource use. It will also steer architectural and urban design where issues such as height, scale and massing are carefully planned as well as the public realm and character of open space and buildings.

The Housing SPD will ensure that changes to existing housing stock by the SPD will be carefully assessed against sustainability objectives and conservation practices. Where new developments are proposed, the existing context including historic environment will be analysed and valued.

The Housing Strategy will take into account flood risk, particularly when looking at the allocation of land for housing. The SPD will set out requirements in the design of development to reduce and manage flood risk. A Sequential Approach will be adopted to steer development away from areas at risk of flooding. This Housing Strategy will be linked with the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

1.4 Relationship to other Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPPs)

A review of plans and programmes relevant to development in Haringey as a whole was carried out in Part One of this document, identifying the main implications between the identified PPPs and development planning in the Borough. A more specific review has been undertaken to identify those plans and programmes of particular relevance to the SA of the Housing SPD with results presented in Table 2-1-1. The review highlighted that there is a need in the London Borough of Haringey for an improvement to housing services focussing on the needs of all residents, to maximise the amount of affordable housing from all available sources and to protect existing housing under the pressure of redevelopment.

From the viewpoint of the SA, these needs for the Borough will be considered and balanced against other important policies governing sustainable housing, sustainable communities and environmental performance of developments.

Table 2-1-1: Additional PPPs relevant to the Housing SPD

| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| North London Housing Strategy | | | |
| <p>A Framework Strategy has been developed for north London, comprising the boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey, Islington and Westminster.</p> <p>The Framework Strategy is primarily designed to set out the baseline position. In this context, it specifically focuses upon a number of immediate priorities, most notably in the supply of affordable housing and helping to promote greater mobility and housing choice across the sub-region and beyond.</p> | <p>The Framework Strategy sets out the shared objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing the supply of permanent affordable housing ▪ Meeting the needs of homeless households ▪ Investing in the intermediate market ▪ Promoting mobility and choice ▪ Contributing to the development of balanced and sustainable communities ▪ Meeting the need for Supporting People services ▪ Improving the quality of all housing across the sub-region <p>No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.</p> | <p>The Housing SPD will mirror the shared objectives of the Framework.</p> | <p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing and also ensuring that such housing is available to all communities and sectors of society.</p> |
| Housing Strategy Statement 2003-2008 (Updated December 2005) | | | |
| <p>The Council's Housing Strategy contains a vision for Haringey by:</p> <p><i>Meeting the Borough's current and future housing needs – and through doing so, making a major contribution to social inclusion and the socio-economic well-being of Haringey.</i></p> <p>The strategy outlines the main housing issues that affect the borough:</p> | <p>The Housing Strategy has the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve housing services to residents across the tenures ▪ Maximise the supply of affordable homes, increasing access and housing choice ▪ Improve community safety, sustainability and cohesion in our most deprived communities and create opportunities for people to achieve and | <p>The Housing SPD will provide guidance to implement the priorities of the Housing Strategy.</p> | <p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing, environmental performance of housing (e.g. energy efficiency) and creating mixed</p> |

| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of market housing ▪ A high level of housing need ▪ A shortage of settled affordable housing ▪ An high level of homelessness and temporary accommodation ▪ Some areas characterised by poor housing conditions – in public, owner-occupation and private rented sectors ▪ Problems associated with multiple deprivation in some parts of the borough ▪ A shortage of affordable family sized housing | <p>succeed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regenerate our neighbourhoods, achieving decent homes for all and improve the environment | | <p>tenure developments.</p> |
| 2007 Housing Needs Assessment | | | |
| <p>The Housing Needs Assessment was undertaken across all tenures in the Borough in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyse the housing market and assess levels of housing need across all tenures within the Borough ▪ Inform the Council's LDF ▪ Guide future investment in the provision of social and intermediate housing | <p>Following the Basic Needs Assessment Model, it was estimated that within the Borough, there is currently a shortfall of affordable housing in the Borough of 4,865 units per annum.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Council seeks to maximise the availability of affordable housing from all available sources.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the Council ensures that the costs to occupants of affordable housing meets the needs of the residents, in particular the requirements of households with support needs, older person households, key workers, Black Minority Ethnic (BME) households and overcrowded households.</p> | <p>The Housing SPD will include objectives to maximise affordable housing to meet current and future needs of residents.</p> | <p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing.</p> |
| Haringey's Empty Property Strategy 2005 to 2008 | | | |
| <p>The Empty Property Strategy aims to make better use of</p> | <p>The core components of the strategy are:</p> | <p>The strategy lists</p> | <p>The SA Framework</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>empty properties for housing, in response to given the current and future needs for the Borough.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify – through Council Tax information and professional and private reporting any properties that could be influenced ▪ Advise - in 2005/06 advice to property owners alone resulted in 78 empty properties being brought back into use. ▪ Deliver – sustaining interventions in the private housing market to drive up standards and facilitate bringing properties back to use. ▪ Enforce – where a property owner refuses to take action, Council has a number of avenues to enforce use ▪ Implement – monitoring the strategy. | <p>commitments to be taken into account in other Council documents.</p> | <p>needs to include objectives relating to effective re-use of housing stock.</p> |
| <p>Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2005 to 2008</p> | | | |
| <p>The Homelessness Act, 2002 requires local authorities to carry out a review of homelessness and publish a five year homelessness strategy based on the results of that review. The strategy sets out a new approach to homelessness, which focuses as much on the multiple problems that homeless people face as the fact of homelessness.</p> <p>The Homeless Strategy has been developed from three key drivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haringey's Homeless Review ▪ Government Priorities ▪ The Council's corporate priorities <p>The vision for Haringey is:</p> <p>To measurably improve the quality of life for the people of Haringey by tackling the biggest problems and making it a</p> | <p>There are 6 overarching aims to deliver the homeless strategy which are:</p> <p>Aim 1 - To deliver high quality services that meet the needs of those who are homeless or facing homelessness</p> <p>Aim 2 - To ensure a comprehensive approach to homelessness prevention and support.</p> <p>Aim 3 - To develop a comprehensive temporary accommodation strategy that meets the needs of homeless households and the community</p> <p>Aim 4 – Maximise affordable housing supply and develop alternative housing options</p> | <p>The Homelessness SPD will include objectives to improve the services to homeless households</p> | <p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to homelessness and housing supply.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <p>borough to be proud of</p> <p>The Housing Strategy sets out its key priorities which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve housing services to residents across the tenures ▪ Maximise the supply of and access to affordable homes ▪ Develop communities that are safe, sustainable and cohesive, where people can achieve and succeed <p>To regenerate the physical environment, achieving decent homes for all and narrowing the gap between our wealthiest and poorest areas.</p> | <p>Aim 5 – To ensure that there is an integrated response to homelessness in Haringey and that agencies work together to provide services to promote the well being of individuals in the community.</p> <p>Aim 6 – Achieve a reliable and comprehensive knowledge and information system as a basis for delivering our homelessness strategy</p> | | |

1.5 Baseline Information and Identification of Key Sustainability Issues

1.5.1 Baseline Data

The following section includes a review of the baseline data of particular relevance to this Housing SPD. Reference should be made to the baseline section (Section 5) of Part 1, Scoping Report for Core Strategy (Report no 5000-LN00993-LNR-02) for information about overarching sustainability conditions across the Borough.

Key baseline information relating to Housing in Part 1 is briefly summarised below:

- 20,400 households have an overcrowding indicator, which ranks Haringey 12th in London;
- A shortfall of approximately 4,865 affordable housing units per annum;
- The requirement for affordable housing is most acute for three and four bedroom properties.
- An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing, with disrepair and unfitness as major problems;
- 19.5% of all the Borough's households contain support needs members
- 14.3% of households in Haringey contain older persons only
- Over 60% of key worker households can afford market housing in the Borough
- The Housing Needs study suggests that around 14.7% of the net affordable housing requirement comes from key worker households.
- Single parents and people from black and minority ethnic communities are more likely to be in housing need;
- The Housing Needs study suggests an estimated 64.6% of the net affordable housing requirement is for households headed by a White person, although there is a net need for affordable housing from each ethnic group.
- 8.9% of all households are overcrowded and 18.6% under-occupy their dwelling
- There has been an annual average of 257 new affordable housing completions between 2002-03 and 2004-05.

The following information relates to deprivation issues which is a factor affecting housing issues. Key findings from the Part 1 baseline information are:

- Haringey is the 10th most deprived district in England
- Currently Haringey is ranked 11th highest in London above the London average of 29,177 TNO offences.
- 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 the 43 SOAs in the Borough that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England

Housing Supply in Haringey

A five year supply of deliverable land for housing has been identified by the Council in accordance with PPS3.

The two key areas identified for housing regeneration include Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands as outlined in Section 5.3.16 Housing of Part 1. The two areas will provide over four fifths of the housing supply currently identified. A policy framework has been prepared by the London Borough of Haringey for both areas, being; Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan and Haringey Heartlands Development Framework. The Council has secured funding from the Government to deliver new housing in these areas.

Housing Need in Haringey

A Housing Needs Assessment has been carried out in 2007 – see policy section 1.1 in Part 2 of this document for a review of key policies. Other key findings of the assessment are described in Section 5.3.16 Housing of Part 1 and within the beginning of this section.

Affordable Housing

There are high levels of housing needed within the borough. Of those households in housing need in the borough, 90% are on housing benefit. Around 5,700 households are living in temporary accommodation within the borough.

The Council aims to maximise the availability of affordable housing from all possible sources, including new development. It seeks to maximise the provision of affordable housing by ensuring all developments over 10 units provide an element of affordable housing which will contribute to the borough target of 50%.

The Housing Needs Assessment has identified the largest shortfall of affordable accommodation within the 19 wards is within the wards of Harringay, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green and Northumberland Park.

A key aim for housing accommodation is to provide permanent affordable housing for those households in temporary housing.

1.5.2 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The review of baseline data has identified the following sustainability issues and opportunities for consideration during the development of the SPD and also the SA.

There is significant shortfall of affordable accommodation within certain wards of the Borough.

More affordable homes need to be built to high design standards where every home is assessed under The Code for Sustainable Homes. Homes should cater for users with mobility issues as well as for those with other special needs.

There needs to be strong planning and design with regards to density, dwelling mix, appropriate space provision and in particular energy efficiency concerns and adaptation to climate change.

1.6 SA Framework

The SA Framework comprises a set of SA objectives that will be used to assess the constituent parts of the SPD.

For continuity, the assessment of the Housing SPD will utilise the SA Framework for the Core Strategy. However, given that additional PPPs were considered relevant for the Housing SPD, additional sub-objectives have been included in SA Objective 4 from the Core Strategy.

Table 2.1.2 SA Sub Objectives with additional Housing Objectives shows the SA objectives which are included in Part One, Section 6.3 and also outlines the additional sub-objectives that will be used to appraise the housing SPD (shown in red text).

Table 2- 1-2: SA Sub-Objectives with additional Housing Objectives

| SA Objective | | Sub-Objectives |
|----------------|---|--|
| Social: | | |
| 1 | To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime. | To encourage safety by design. To reduce levels of crime. To reduce the fear of crime. To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour. To reduce alcohol and drug misuse. |
| 2 | To improve levels of educational attainment for | To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society |

| SA Objective | | Sub-Objectives |
|------------------|--|---|
| | all age groups and all sectors of society. | To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities. |
| 3 | To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities. | To improve access to health and social care services. |
| | | To prolong life expectancy. |
| | | To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces. |
| | | To promote healthy lifestyles. |
| 4 | To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents. | To reduce homelessness. |
| | | To increase the availability of affordable housing. |
| | | To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock. |
| | | To improve the diversity of the housing stock for those with other special requirements. |
| | | To promote the efficient re-use of the existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character. |
| | | To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures. |
| 5 | To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion. | To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being. |
| | | To develop opportunities for community involvement. |
| | | To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities. |
| 6 | To improve access to services and amenities for all groups | To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities. |
| | | To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities. |
| Economic: | | |
| 7 | To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough. | To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities. |
| | | To diversify employment opportunities. |
| | | To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy |
| 8 | To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool. | To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training. |
| | | To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness. |
| 9 | To encourage economic inclusion. | To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs. |
| | | To support flexible working patterns. |
| | | To encourage new businesses. |

| SA Objective | | Sub-Objectives |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 10 | To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres. | To enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres |
| | | To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit |
| | | To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements. |
| | | To promote high quality buildings and public realm. |
| Environmental: | | |
| 11 | To protect and enhance biodiversity. | To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan. |
| | | To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors. |
| | | To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces. |
| 12 | To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources. | To promote townscape character and quality. |
| | | To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest |
| | | To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces. |
| 13 | To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources. | To preserve ground and surface water quality. |
| | | To conserve water resources. |
| 14 | To encourage the use of previously developed land | To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land. |
| | | To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts. |
| 15 | To adapt to climate change | To reduce and manage flood risk. |
| | | To encourage 'green design' solutions |
| | | To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development |
| 16 | To protect and improve air quality. | To manage air quality within the borough. |
| | | To encourage businesses to produce travel plans. |
| 17 | To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions | To reduce the use of energy |
| | | To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives |
| | | To increase the use of renewable energy |
| 18 | To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. | To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources). |
| | | To encourage the re-use of goods |
| | | To reduce the production of waste. |

| SA Objective | | Sub-Objectives |
|--------------|---|--|
| | | To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods. |
| | | To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors. |
| 19 | To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport. | To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes. |
| | | To promote the use of public transport. |
| | | To reduce the use of the private car. |

1.7 Programme

The Scoping Report was issued to Statutory Consultees for a five week statutory response period where comments were received by 8 February 2008. After this time an assessment of the SPD elements will be undertaken.





Appendix A

Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes



Summary of International Plans

| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|--|
| The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 | | | |
| <p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources,</p> | <p>No targets or indicators, however actions include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater resource efficiency; ▪ Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; ▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility; ▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. | <p>Local Development Documents need to include policies that encourage resource efficiency.</p> | <p>SA Framework should include objectives that cover the action areas.</p> |
| <p>Renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <p>Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy.</p> | <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New technology development; ▪ Push on energy efficiency; ▪ Low-carbon programmes. | <p>Local Development Documents need to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency.</p> | <p>The SA framework should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p> |
| <p>Biodiversity.</p> <p>Significantly reduce the rate of loss by 2010.</p> | <p>Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents need to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p> | <p>The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p> |
| European Spatial Development Perspective, CEC (1999) | | | |
| <p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and</p> | <p>Targets and measures for the most part deferred to member states.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents need to recognise the tensions</p> | <p>The provisions of National Strategies and the London Plan should</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>social cohesion. In accordance with the definition laid down in the United Nations Brundtland Report, sustainable development covers not only environmentally sound economic development, which preserves present resources for use by future generations, but also includes a balanced spatial development. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development. The EU will therefore gradually develop, in line with safeguarding regional diversity, from an Economic Union into an Environmental Union and into a Social Union.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ Balanced competitiveness of the European territory | | <p>between social, economic and environmental issues, and include objectives that encourage sustainable development.</p> | <p>already encompass the provisions of this development perspective, however care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international objectives.</p> |
| Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC) | | | |
| <p>The Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources in the Internal Electricity Market aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework thereof.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a</p> | <p>The global indicative target - 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents need to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> | <p>The SA framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| percentage of electricity consumption by 2010. | | | |
| Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) | | | |
| <p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in New York in 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the convention by addressing the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.</p> | <p>Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. The UK target is to reduce emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country; ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries; and ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets. | <p>Local Development Documents need to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues.</p> | <p>The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform with the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p> |
| EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan, 2001 | | | |
| <p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Thus a long term objective of a maximum global temperature increase of 2° Celsius over pre-industrial levels and a CO₂ concentration below 550 ppm shall guide the Programme. In the longer term this is likely to require a global reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); | <p>Objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratification and entering into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations framework Convention on climate change by 2002 and fulfilment of its commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the European Community as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998 ▪ Realisation by 2005 of demonstrable progress in achieving the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol | <p>Local Development Documents need to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the EU Plan e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p> | <p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform with EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the European Union and on a global scale; ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development; ▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Placing the Community in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions. | | |
| Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters), June 1998 | | | |
| <p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p> | <p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the member states:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.</p> | <p>The development of the Local Development Documents needs to be a transparent process, and the Statement of Community Involvement needs to identify how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.</p> | <p>The SA should be mindful that while the Local Development Documents will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it still needs to comply with the principles of this Convention. Authorities should ensure that enough time is provided for consultation</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | | on the SA documents. |
| EU Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC) and (1993/30/EC), (2002/3/EC) | | | |
| <p>Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p> <p>Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.</p> | <p>Thresholds for pollutants in 2002 Directive.</p> | <p>The Core Strategy should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p> | <p>The SA framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.</p> |
| EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) | | | |
| <p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of</p> | <p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015; ▪ achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies; ▪ prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; ▪ achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas. <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015; ▪ prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; ▪ reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit | <p>Policies within the Local development documents should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p> | <p>SA should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p> | <p>input of pollutants to groundwater;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas. | | |
| Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC) | | | |
| <p>Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.</p> | <p>Standards constitute legal limits.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents need to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformance with values.</p> | <p>SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.</p> |
| Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) | | | |
| <p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982.</p> <p>The principle objectives are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> | <p>Each Contracting Party are obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention; ▪ undertakes, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna; and ▪ promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. | <p>Local Development Documents must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.</p> | <p>The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) | | | |
| Relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds. | The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> creation of protected areas; upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones; re-establishment of destroyed biotopes; creation of biotopes. | Local Development Documents must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites. | The SA needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that cover biodiversity. |
| Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979) | | | |
| The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as the Bonn Convention or CMS) was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979, and is an intergovernmental treaty under United Nations Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species. | Overarching objectives set for the Parties are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species; shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and shall endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. | Local Development Documents account for the habitats and species identified under this directive, and include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement. | The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention. |
| EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) | | | |
| Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora. | It is required that each Member State propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types and which species the sites host. The information would include a map of the site, its name, location and its extent. The Commission will then establish, in agreement with each | Local Development Documents account for the habitats and species identified under this directive, and include | The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the EU Directive, including the improvement of the |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| | Member State, a draft list of sites of Community importance drawn from the Member States' lists identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species. | provision for their protection, preservation and improvement. | quality of the environment. |
| EU Council Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC) | | | |
| Member States are to take appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials and energy recovery. Member States are to take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is disposed of without endangering human health and without harming the environment. | Most of the duties of this directive are deferred to designated "competent authorities" within each member state, responsible for the planning, organization, authorization and supervision of waste disposal operations. Certain operational requirements are specified in the directive. Every three years, Member States draw up a situation report on waste disposal in their respective countries and shall forward it to the Commission. The Commission shall circulate this report to the other Member States. The Commission shall report every three years to the Council and to the European Parliament on the application of this Directive | Local Development Documents should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery. | The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues. |
| EU Council Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC) | | | |
| The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. | The key targets given in the directive are given maximum timeframes from the start year in which to have them achieved. With 2001 as the start year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2006, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available. ▪ By 2009, biodegradable municipal waste going to | Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this directive, local and regional waste policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority. | The framework must incorporate the principals of this directive in conjunction with the Council Directive on Waste, as well as local and regional waste policy. |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| | landfills must be reduced to 50 %. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%. | | |
| EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (see also amending directive 2004/12/EC) | | | |
| <p>This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. This Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.</p> | <p>The Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no later than 30 June 2001 between 50 and 65% by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery; ▪ no later than 31 December 2008 60% as a minimum by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery; ▪ no later than 30 June 2001 between 25 and 45% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled (with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material); ▪ no later than 31 December 2008 between 55 and 80% by weight of packaging waste will be recycled; ▪ no later than 31 December 2008 the following recycling targets for materials contained in packaging waste must be attained: 60% by weight for glass, 60% by weight for paper and board, 50% by weight for metals, 22.5% by weight for plastics and 15% by weight for wood. ▪ No later than 31 December 2007, the European Parliament and the Council, acting on a proposal | <p>Again while this directive dictates national legislation, Local Development Documents can include policies that encourage better waste management.</p> <p>These targets are incorporated into national legislation and Local Development Documents must adhere to them as appropriate.</p> | <p>The framework must be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | from the Commission, will fix targets for 2009--2014. | | |



Summary of National Plans

| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|---|
| Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM), June 2005 | | | |
| <p>The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; ▪ Providing more settled homes. <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p> | <p>Key target is:</p> <p>Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents need to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p> | <p>The SA framework will include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.</p> |
| UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005) | | | |
| <p>As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action. Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less. Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend. From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat. In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Governments thinking on sustainable development.</p> | <p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the objectives of the strategy within the confines of the table. The following principals will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance | <p>Local Development Documents need to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using sound science responsibly <p>There are also 68 high level UK government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met.</p> | | |
| Government / DfT 10 Year Transport Plan, 2000 | | | |
| <p>Transport 2010 is the long-term strategy for delivering a quicker, safer, more punctual and environmentally friendly transport system. The goal is to transform our transport system over the next 10 years, tackling congestion and pollution, increasing choice and raising standards to make travel safer, more attractive and accessible to all.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Widening 360 miles of trunk roads; ▪ 80 schemes to improve safety and traffic flow at junctions; ▪ New technology for better traffic management and real-time information; ▪ Speeding up the introduction of cleaner fuels and cleaner vehicles. ▪ Up to 25 new light rail or tram lines in major cities; ▪ Up to 100 new park and ride services; ▪ Up to 50 new bypasses to relieve communities blighted by congestion and pollution; ▪ At least an hourly bus service within a ten minute walk for a third more rural households; ▪ Support for a wide range of flexible, community transport projects such as minibus and taxi-based schemes. | <p>The policies and actions within Local Development Documents should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable development.</p> | <p>SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.</p> |
| Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, February 2003 | | | |
| <p>The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mismatch between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the sustainment of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> | <p>This action programme marks a step change in our policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities | <p>Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood</p> | <p>SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs. Recognition that housing</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Step change in housing supply ▪ New growth areas ▪ Decent homes ▪ Countryside and local environment | <p>renewal and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development. Protection of Green Belt land.</p> | <p>should be provided for all groups in society.</p> <p>Environmental improvements can improve quality of life</p> <p>Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the borough where there is need.</p> <p>Review SA framework against these objectives.</p> |
| <p>Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, October 2002</p> | | | |
| <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <p>Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</p> | <p>A key DEFRA objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by ▪ reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends ▪ bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites | <p>Local Development Documents should support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p> | <p>Include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity. For example targets that require 95% of SSSI within borough to be of a favourable condition.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</p> <p>Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</p> <p>Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach.</p> <p>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p> | <p>The Government is already committed, in its Quality of Life Counts indicators, to using key indicators to measure progress with sustainable development in the UK. The ones that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest ▪ Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits | | |
| Historic Environment: A Force For the Future, December 2001 | | | |
| <p>The UK Government Guidance sets actions to protect and sustain our heritage for future generations through measures that look in detail at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding ▪ Legislation ▪ Policy Guidance ▪ Delivery Mechanisms ▪ Reprioritisation ▪ Partnership Working <p>The Guidance aims to incorporate several running themes into policy guidance:</p> <p>Local Authority Involvement</p> | <p>In order to encourage future generation knowledge and management of the historic environment, provision of free entry for all children to properties in the care of English Heritage and other bodies funded by central Government to any historic property. Or, alternatively, a voucher scheme for schools to allow free access, whether in public, charitable or private ownership.</p> <p>The historic environment can play a role in combating social exclusion through lifelong learning, volunteering and regeneration.</p> <p>Advice to be given to owners and local authorities on their application to listed buildings.</p> <p>Creative Partnerships Programme will help broker and</p> | <p>Local Development Documents will need to include policies that take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives that relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The provision of educational involvement. ▪ Training and learning for local authority and champions. ▪ Free access and learning for children in the area. ▪ Combating social |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| <p>The Guidance encourages Local Authorities to adopt a positive approach to the historic environment and its management. Elected champions and members are urged to have access to training in respect of the historic environment within their area.</p> <p>Local Authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships are encouraged, in preparing their community strategies, to consider the role of the historic environment in promoting economic, employment and educational opportunities within the locality</p> <p>Future generations Consultation with relevant outside bodies to develop on the principles of encouraging free access for children to visit national museums and galleries etc, which may be extended to the historic environment.</p> <p>Provision of learning opportunities within the historic environment sector, which can act as a catalyst for further historic environment management.</p> <p>Access for All <i>Planning and Accessibility: A Good Practice Guide on planning and access for disabled people to help local authorities, developers and others to achieve a more consistent approach to disabled access</i></p> <p>Combating Social Exclusion <i>People and Places: A Draft Social Inclusion Policy for the Built and Historic Environment.</i> This focuses on the role the historic environment can play in combating social exclusion</p> <p>Organisation Involvement UK Government encourages historic environment organisations to get involved.</p> | <p>support schools projects right across the cultural, creative and heritage fields. The £40 million scheme will initially target schools in sixteen of the most disadvantaged areas in England. The historic environment sector and its many professionals have a huge amount to offer young people and to the Creative Partnerships Programme.</p> | | <p>exclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inclusion of all local people. ▪ Investment in the historic environment through protection and regeneration. |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Economic Potential The tourist industry represented around 5% of GDP-larger than the car, steel and coal industries put together. High profile, small and large, regeneration schemes using the remains of the past can act as a powerful catalyst for renewal and a stimulus to high-quality new design, development and economic prosperity.</p> | | | |
| Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge, May 2007 | | | |
| <p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming -by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 ▪ to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; ▪ to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and ▪ to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. | <p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p> | <p>SA Framework should include for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> |
| Suburbs & the Historic Environment, English Heritage March 2007 | | | |
| <p>Provides “checklist” for local Authorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a comprehensive vision for local suburbs that includes the historic environment; 2. Ensure that the results of urban capacity studies inform decisions on the future of historic suburbs; 3. Understand what is there; 4. Use control mechanisms carefully; | <p>The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.</p> | <p>The checklist should be used to ensure the adequate protection of existing conservation areas an, if necessary the re-evaluation of additional sites</p> | <p>SA Framework includes objective to protect heritage</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|---|
| 5. Consider issuing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD); 6. Engage the local community; 7. The public realm.; 8. The impact of traffic and parking on historic character can be significant. | | | |
| Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005 | | | |
| Where decisions are being made about the future of historic buildings, areas or landscapes as part of a regeneration scheme, English Heritage will seek to ensure that their historical, architectural and archaeological significance has been properly assessed. In areas where the historic environment is distinctive, retains its coherence and is valued by the local community, English Heritage will favour an approach which promotes repair and refurbishment as an alternative to outright replacement. | The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators | Re-using existing buildings is a simple way of achieving sustainability Re-using buildings and adapting landscapes help reinforce a sense of place. | SA Framework includes objective to protect heritage |
| Retail Development In Historic Areas, English Heritage 2005 | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing consumer choice by providing a range of shopping, leisure and local services which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community and particularly socially excluded groups; ▪ Supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and tourism sectors, with improving productivity; improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport; and promoting high quality and inclusive design, | The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators | Muswell Hill and Crouch End already accommodate retail sites within conservation areas and areas of archaeological importance. This cohabitation requires development control. | SA Framework includes objective to protect heritage |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving the quality of the public realm and open spaces, protecting and enhancing the architectural and historic interest of centres, ▪ Providing a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity and ensuring that town centres provide an attractive, accessible and safe environment for businesses, shoppers and residents. | | | |
| Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005 | | | |
| <p>This position statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage’s vision for the historic environment as an integral part of Community and Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategies. It outlines how the historic environment contributes to regeneration in both social and economic terms. It is intended to be of assistance to LAs as their strategies are developed and updated.</p> | Wider consultation | Key question: Has the local community been consulted about which elements of the local historic environment they value, and how they might be put to use? | Outcomes of wider consultation will inform assessment stage |
| Guidance on Tall Buildings, July 2007 | | | |
| <p>Local planning authorities will need to consider the scope for tall buildings, where they are a possibility, as part of strategic planning. This may include how they contribute to areas of change. In identifying locations where tall buildings would and would not be appropriate, local planning authorities should, as a matter of good practice, carry out a detailed urban design study.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ natural topography ▪ urban grain ▪ significant views of skylines ▪ scale and height ▪ streetscape ▪ landmark buildings and areas and their settings, including backdrops, and important local views, prospects and panoramas. | <p>Identify constraints for tall buildings with respect to existing, townscape, heritage and housing demand.</p> <p>Any proposal must under consultation with the Commission for Architecture</p> | <p>Tall buildings offer a realistic alternative to meet housing demand. This alternative will be considered during the assessment phase. This would be completed at Project Level.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | and the Built Environment (CABE). | |
| Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage February 2005 | | | |
| <p>This guidance identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas, whilst recognising that resources are limited and have to be prioritised. It aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic places , outlines how the management of conservation areas relates to the new development plans system</p> | <p>Targets and indicators specific to each conservation area</p> | <p>LB Haringey should express in their core strategy how their strategy for conservation is integrated with other policies and then locally applied in the building of specific local sustainable communities and places.</p> | <p>Conservation areas should be protected. SA Framework includes objective to protect heritage</p> |
| The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, April 2004 | | | |
| <p>Sustainable communities are defined as:</p> <p>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. | <p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. ▪ % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. ▪ % of respondents surveyed who feel they ‘belong’ to the neighbourhood (or community). ▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. ▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence | <p>Local Development Documents should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p> | <p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA framework.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. ▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. ▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. ▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. ▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment ▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities. | <p>decisions affecting their local area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household. ▪ % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. ▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO2, SO2, O3, CO or PM10. ▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. ▪ % of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay. ▪ % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. ▪ % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown). ▪ Average life expectancy. <p>No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population.</p> | | |
| Relevant National Planning Policy Statements (PPS)⁵⁷, Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)⁵⁸ | | | |
| Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development | | | |
| PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document does not set out any specific targets, goals, or indicators, however it states a number of | Local Development | By undertaking the SA of |

⁵⁷ Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England.

⁵⁸ Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local planning authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals – Apply to England.



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 1, General Policies and Principles, published in February 1997</p> <p>The Government set out four aims for sustainable development in its 1999 strategy. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; ▪ effective protection of the environment; ▪ the prudent use of natural resources; and, ▪ the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p> | <p>key principles should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time. ▪ Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change – through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development. ▪ A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. ▪ Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted. ▪ Development plans should also contain clear, | <p>Documents should encompass the broad goals and aims of the PPS, and should also keep the key principles in mind.</p> | <p>the Core Strategy, sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in PPS1 are followed whilst Local Development Documents evolve.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>comprehensive and inclusive access policies – in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people’s diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals. | | |
| PPG3 Housing | | | |
| <p>This PPG provides guidance on a range of issues relating to the provision of housing. It replaces the 1992 version of PPG3. Circular 6/98 <i>Planning and Affordable Housing</i> will continue to apply, within the framework of policy set out in this guidance.</p> <p>The main objective is to promote housing to meet the requirements of all sections of the community. Provide sufficient land, but give priority to previously developed land and re-use of buildings. Locate development in accessible locations and promote walking and cycling.</p> | <p>By 2008 the national target is for 60% of additional housing on previously developed land or conversion.</p> | <p>Compare plan target for delivery of housing development on previously developed land with national targets. Local Development Documents will include policies that promote the development of a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p> | <p>Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> |
| Draft PPS3 Housing | | | |
| <p>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community including those in need of affordable and special</p> | <p>National target of 60% new housing on previously developed land or through conversions.</p> | <p>Compare plan target for delivery of housing on</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives,</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>needs housing.</p> <p>Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p> | | previously developed land with national target. | targets and indicators that address housing. |
| PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small firms | | | |
| <p>To pursue economic growth and a high quality environment together, rather than one at the cost of the other.</p> <p>Encourage new development in locations, which minimise the length and number of trips and can be served by public transport.</p> <p>Discourage development that is likely to lead to increased congestion.</p> <p>Locate local development away from trunk roads.</p> <p>Optimise the use of existing premises in inner city areas.</p> | <p>No specific targets are stated in the PPG, however Part 1 of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 gives local planning authorities powers to take enforcement action where they consider it "expedient" to do so (i.e. when necessary to deal with the unauthorised use or development of land).</p> | <p>Develop policies that support industrial development and small firms. In particular seek to identify high intensity development in accessible locations.</p> <p>When seeking to allocate new land for development consider the contribution that can be made by existing premises.</p> | <p>Include sustainability objectives that encourage new development in locations that minimise the length and number of trips and encourage public transport.</p> |
| PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres | | | |
| <p>The key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning for the growth and development of existing centres Promoting and enhancing existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide of services in a good environment, accessible to all. <p>There is also an emphasis placed upon enhancing consumer choice, supporting efficient, innovative and competitive sectors, promoting social inclusion, promoting economic</p> | <p>The core output indicators of relevance to town centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of completed, office, retail and leisure development. The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres. <p>Local authorities should also collate data on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity of main town centre uses; | <p>The policies developed within the suite of Local Development Documents need to promote the sustainable development of commercial centres. It will be of equal importance to further develop the vibrancy of District Centres such as Bruce Grove/Tottenham High Road.</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives indicators and targets that recognise the importance of promoting sustainable town/district centres.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>growth and more sustainable patterns of development in town centres.</p> <p>Local authorities should plan positively for the development of town centres.</p> <p>The need for new floor space should be assessed, identify deficiencies in provision, identify centres where development will be focused and develop appropriate spatial policies.</p> <p>New development in town centres should provide a safe and high quality environment.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The amount of retail, leisure and office space in edge of town centre and out of town centre locations ▪ Shopping rents ▪ Accessibility; ▪ Pedestrian flows; ▪ Proportion of vacant street level property; ▪ Shopping rents | | |
| Draft PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation | | | |
| <p>To promote sustainable development — by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity with other considerations.</p> <p>To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</p> <p>To contribute to an urban renaissance — by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being</p> | <p>As this document is a PPS, there are no specific targets or indicators, however the document sets out the Government's requirements for the Planning System and should be considered when developing strategies.</p> | <p>Ensure that biodiversity and geology are conserved and enhanced as part of the plan.</p> <p>Plan policies need to recognise that increased biodiversity can contribute to urban regeneration and an improvement in quality of life.</p> | <p>Include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that aim to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the area.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>for those who live and work in urban areas.</p> <p>To contribute to rural renewal — by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</p> | | | |
| PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management | | | |
| <p>Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help deliver sustainable waste management through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be catered for. ▪ Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste; ▪ Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets. ▪ Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment. ▪ Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. ▪ Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities, business, and encourage competitiveness. ▪ Protect greenbelts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed greenbelt boundaries and in determining planning applications. These locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are | <p>The PPS identifies that suitable monitoring mechanisms need to be developed as part of Local Development Documents.</p> | <p>The waste policy elements of Local Development Documents need to be developed in accordance with national policy and be in line with the London Plan.</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned provision of new capacity should be based on clear policy objectives. | | | |
| PPS11 Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) | | | |
| <p>This policy statement sets out the procedural policy on the nature of RSSs and focuses on what should happen in preparing revisions to them and explains how this relates to the Act and associated regulations</p> <p>Includes a list of policies and guidance that should be used to advise policy topic formulation. Requires links with other regional strategies, including RSDF.</p> <p>The RSS should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> articulate a spatial vision of what the region will look like at the end of the period of the strategy and show how this will contribute to achieving sustainable development objectives; provide a concise spatial strategy for achieving that vision, defining its main aims and objectives, illustrated by a key diagram, with the policies clearly highlighted; address regional or sub-regional issues that will often cross county or unitary authority and, on occasion, district boundaries, and take advantage of the range of development options that exist at that level. The RSS should not address local issues which should be the subject of a LDD; be consistent with and supportive of other regional frameworks and strategies, including the RSDF and the | <p>The PSS requires that RSSs developed under this policy must “provide a clear link between policy objectives and priorities, targets and indicators”, and in this sense hands targets over to the specific RSS (with the RSS in line with the objectives set out in the previous column).</p> | <p>This document is primarily of relevance to the London Plan.</p> | <p>PPS provides a list of strategies, plans that can be used to guide scoping.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>regional cultural, economic and housing strategies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ be specific to the region: whilst it should have regard to national policies it should not simply repeat them nor resort to platitudes. It should provide spatially specific policies applying national policies to the circumstances of the region; ▪ be locationally but not site specific, while not going into the level of detail more appropriate to a LDD; ▪ be focused on delivery mechanisms which make clear what is to be done by whom and by when; ▪ provide a clear link between policy objectives and priorities, targets and indicators. It should be monitored annually against the delivery of its priorities and the realisation of its vision for the region, and reviewed as appropriate; ▪ should apply the test of adding value to the overall planning process; and ▪ contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. | | | |
| PPS12 Local Development Frameworks | | | |
| <p>This planning policy statement sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents, which will comprise the local development framework</p> <p>Sec 39 of the Act requires LDFs to be prepared with a view to contributing towards sustainable development. It also requires compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.</p> <p>SA should be fully integrated within the LDF process and monitoring should have regard to the principles of sustainable</p> | <p>No targets or indicators as it is a policy statement, however it outlines the requirements of local development documents, including format and content.</p> | <p>Ensure that Local Development Documents fully adhere to the recommendations and guidance contained in this PPS.</p> | <p>Ensure compliance with the SEA Directive and have due regard for the principles contained within PPS1.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|---|
| development within PPS1. | | | |
| PPG13 Transport | | | |
| <p>The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; ▪ promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and ▪ reduce the need to travel, especially by car. <p>This guidance sets out the circumstances where it is appropriate to change the emphasis and priorities in provision between different transport modes, in pursuit of wider Government objectives. The car will continue to have an important part to play and for some journeys, particularly in rural areas, it will remain the only real option for travel.</p> | <p>As this is a guidance document, there are very few specific targets to achieve (e.g. Annex D to the PPG provides maximum parking standards). However, it provides guidelines to assist in delivering the objectives of the guidance. Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges; ▪ locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling; ▪ accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; ▪ ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas; ▪ in rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport | <p>Develop policies that support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set.</p> | <p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| | provision in the countryside; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked; ▪ use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys; ▪ give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses; ▪ ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists - are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and ▪ protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements. | | |
| PPG15 Planning and Historic Environment | | | |
| The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens or the | Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable | Local Development Documents need to include policies that promote the | The SA objectives, indicators and targets need to ensure that all |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| wider historic landscape. | <p>element in this approach. . Possible indicators can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ number of Listed Buildings under each grade ▪ number and percentage of listed buildings at risk ▪ number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments ▪ number and percentage of archaeological sites at risk ▪ number of registered historic parks and gardens ▪ number and percentage of registered parks and gardens at risk ▪ number of conservation areas ▪ number and percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals ▪ impact of change on the character or appearance of conservation areas ▪ percentage or areas of historic buildings, sites and areas, including locally listed assets affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way ▪ street/public realm audits, improvement works, de-cluttering works ▪ percentage of residents content with character and appearance of local area ▪ the rate of loss of historic landscape features, and ▪ erosion of quality character and distinctiveness. | preservation and enhancement of the historic environment. | relevant issues pertaining to the historic environment are addressed. |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|--|--|
| PPG16 Archaeology and Planning | | | |
| <p>The guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.</p> <p>The guidance pulls together and expands existing advice, within the existing legislative framework. It identifies archaeological resources as finite which should be identified, recorded and in certain cases preserved from development.</p> | <p>No specific targets or indicators, however it does provide "Advice On The Handling Of Archaeological Matters In The Planning Process" which should be used.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents should recognise importance of the archaeological resource and seek the protection and greater understanding of this resource.</p> | <p>SA Framework should include archaeology as part of the historic environment.</p> |
| PPG17 Open space, sport and recreation | | | |
| <p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting urban renaissance• ▪ Supporting rural renewal; ▪ Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion ▪ Health and wellbeing ▪ Promoting sustainable development. | <p>There are no specific targets or indicators. However the PPG states that the Government believes that open space standards are best set locally, and that local authorities set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. Local standards should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed); ▪ a qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities); and ▪ accessibility (including distance thresholds and | <p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision and management of open space sport and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Plan standards should be based upon an audit of existing facilities.</p> | <p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>consideration of the cost of using a facility).</p> <p>Setting robust local standards based on assessments of need and audits of existing facilities will form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. Standards should be included in development plans.</p> | | |
| PPG 21 Tourism | | | |
| <p>The central objective is to achieve "sustainable development" that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</p> <p>This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.</p> | <p>No targets or indicators.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents need to recognise the potential benefits offered by tourism and seek to identify areas where further development could occur. Although the full environmental implications of such development must be appropriately mitigated.</p> | <p>SA should consider objective regarding economic importance of tourism balanced with protection of the environment.</p> |
| PPS 22 Renewable Energy | | | |
| <p>PPS22 replaces Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG)22. It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and | <p>The Government's energy policy, including its policy on renewable energy, is set out in the Energy White Paper. This aims to put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies.</p> <p>The development of renewable energy, alongside improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power, will make a vital</p> | <p>The policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of Local Development Documents. National policies set out in other planning policy statements or PPGs may also be relevant to</p> | <p>Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development and improving energy efficiency.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>providing new sources of energy in remote areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ effective protection of the environment - by reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reducing the potential for the environment to be affected by climate change; ▪ prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels; and, ▪ maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, but also in the development of new technologies. | <p>contribution to these aims. The Government has already set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The White Paper set out the Government's aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020, and suggests that still more renewable energy will be needed beyond that date.</p> | <p>consideration of planning for renewable energy.</p> | |
| <p>PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control</p> | | | |
| <p>PPS23 replaces PPG23: Planning and pollution control (1994). It will apply in England. It is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000</p> <p>LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.</p> | <p>No targets or indicators, however the PPS requires that International environmental and pollution control obligations are met, whilst at the same time meeting sustainable development objectives and applying the precautionary principle in considering development documents.</p> | <p>The policies in this statement and the advice in the accompanying Annexes (<i>Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality</i> and <i>Annex 2: Development on Land Affected by Contamination</i>) should be taken into account in preparing Local Development Documents. The local authority need to recognise the requirement to identify and remediate areas of brownfield land.</p> | <p>The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to pollution control.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|---|
| PPG 24 Planning and Noise | | | |
| <p>The aim of this guidance is to provide advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. It outlines some of the main considerations which local planning authorities should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.</p> | <p>This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise and builds on the advice previously contained in DOE Circular 10/73. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; ▪ introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and ▪ advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise. | <p>Local Development Documents should seek to protect general environmental quality and amenity from noise pollution.</p> | <p>SA Framework should take into consideration the detrimental effects of noise.</p> |
| PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk | | | |
| <p>This document replaces PPG 25.</p> <p>Regional Planning Bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas. ▪ Preparing regional or strategic flood risk assessments as appropriate either as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans or as a freestanding document that contributes to that appraisal. ▪ Framing policies for the location of development which | <p>Effective monitoring and review is essential to managing flood risk. The Environment Agency monitors planning decisions regarding flood risk and produces the results in Agency's High Level Target 5 Report.</p> <p>Key indicator of relevance to the SA is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of planning applications permitted by LPA's where the outcome is known against a sustained objection from the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds, as a percentage of the total number of applications to which the Environment Agency sustained an objection on flood risk grounds. | <p>The PSS requires the preparation of strategic flood risk assessments as part of the plan making process. Local Development Documents need to ensure that development in the floodplain is discouraged.</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <p>avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design including the ▪ Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk to communities. ▪ Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of development outweigh the risks from flooding. ▪ Working effectively with the Environment Agency and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously. ▪ Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning. <p>It advocates a risk based approach.</p> <p>Policies in local development documents should set out requirements for site specific flood risk assessments. For each of the different types of renewable energy e.g. photovoltaic, onshore wind.</p> | | | |



Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|--|
| The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy (2004) | | | |
| <p>In working with strategic partners, setting priorities for the GLA group, and in exercising his planning functions, the Mayor will seek to implement the following objectives.</p> <p>Objective 1: To accommodate London’s growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces</p> <p>Objective 2: To make London a better city for people to live in</p> <p>Objective 3: To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth</p> <p>Objective 4: To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination</p> <p>Objective 5: To improve London’s accessibility</p> <p>Objective 6: To make London a more attractive, well designed and green city</p> | <p>indicators to measure the implementation / success in relation to each of the six objectives.</p> <p>The Mayor will seek the maximum provision of additional housing in London towards achieving an output of 30,000 additional homes per year from all sources.</p> <p>Seek to exceed the this target and to address the suitability of housing development in terms of location, type of development and impact on the locality.</p> <p>Identify new sources of supply having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - major development in Opportunity Areas and redevelopment of low density commercial sites to secure mixed use residential development. - change of use of unneeded industrial/employment land to residential or mixed use development. - redevelopment in town centres, suburban heartlands and small scale residential infill. - intensification of housing provision through development at higher densities particularly where there is good access to public transport. - review existing identified housing sites and include existing and proposed housing sites on Proposals Maps. - Monitor housing approvals and completions. | <p>Haringey must strive to provide an annual target of 670 dwellings.</p> <p>Haringey should consult fully and ensure that Local Development Documents include different communities within the borough, disabled people; women; black and minority ethnic communities including gypsies or travellers; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities; younger/older people and religious or faith groups.</p> <p>Local Development Documents should include targets for dwellings for Key workers.</p> | <p>Objectives of the London plan will inform the creation of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Equality impact assessment will be included within SA</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>The capacity of housing sites should be determined in accordance with the urban design and density policies of this plan as well as affordable housing.</p> <p>Mayor's strategic target for affordable housing provision that 50 per cent of provision should be affordable and, within that, the London wide objective of 70 per cent social housing and 30 per cent intermediate provision, and the promotion of mixed and balanced communities.</p> <p>New developments must offer a range of housing choices, in terms of the mix of housing sizes and types, taking account of the housing requirements of different groups, such as students, older people, families with children and people willing to share accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all new housing is built to 'Lifetime Homes' standards • ten per cent of new housing is designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users. <p>Borough should consult fully and ensure that the assessment includes the full range of different communities within the borough, such as black and minority ethnic communities, disabled people and older people and households with specialist or different requirements, and that such communities are consulted on how policy is derived from the needs assessment.</p> | | |
| Towards the Mayors Housing Strategy (2006) | | | |
| The Greater London Authority and the Mayor of London are currently in the process of developing a housing strategy; | Towards the Mayors Housing Strategy does not contain targets or indicators. However, the forthcoming Mayors | Local Development Documents will need to | SA Framework should be compatible with the |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>however, Towards the Mayors Housing Strategy sets out seven key areas that the Mayor believes should be the focus of debate over the coming months. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Putting people first - linking the Housing Strategy closely to and helping deliver the wider policy aims set out in the Mayor's other strategies. ▪ Building more homes - increasing housing supply and achieving the new targets set out in the revised London Plan. ▪ Building the right homes in the right places - making the best use of investment and utilising London's housing capacity to deliver the mix of homes London needs. ▪ Designing places where people want to live - promoting good urban design and aligning housing and other investment in order to create an inclusive and better connected city. ▪ Reviewing intermediate housing - meeting the needs of Londoners on low to middle incomes by assessing the value of investment in intermediate housing. ▪ Promoting choice and mobility - ensuring all Londoners can access housing opportunities by offering more choices across London. ▪ Tackling climate change - reducing carbon emissions from London's homes, ensuring that they are resource efficient and adapted to the inevitable changes in our climate. | <p>Housing Strategy (subject to legislation, due 2007) is likely to contain a 5 year vision for London's housing stock.</p> | <p>accommodate the seven key areas outlined and remain flexible to accommodate the forthcoming Mayors Housing Strategy in 2007.</p> | <p>seven key areas outlined and remain flexible to be consistent with the objectives of the forthcoming Mayors Housing strategy.</p> |
| <p>Air Quality Strategy - Cleaning London's Air (2002)</p> | | | |
| <p>Local Authorities have a duty, under the 1995 Environment Act, to periodically monitor and review their areas against the</p> | <p>The Mayors Air Quality strategy contains no binding</p> | <p>Haringey is and AQMA. Local Development</p> | <p>The SA framework will include objectives relating</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>national air quality objectives.</p> <p>The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy states boroughs are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage and improve air quality at the local level ▪ Consult the Mayor, as well as a number of organisations, when carrying out their air quality functions ▪ Have regard to the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy when carrying out their air quality functions ▪ Periodically review and assess air quality in their areas ▪ Declare AQMAs covering these areas ▪ Within one year of declaration, produce action plans detailing air quality improvement measures in pursuit of the objectives | <p>targets but re-iterates national Air Quality Targets.</p> <p>NB: London Currently fails to meet EU and National Targets for air quality due to the size of the conurbation and because of the density of traffic.</p> | <p>Documents must seek to reduce the need for travel and promote sustainable travel either through public transport or greater interlinkages with footpaths and cycle ways.</p> | <p>to Air Quality</p> |
| <p>The Mayors Transport Strategy (2001)</p> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting London's economic and social development and improving the environment. ▪ Increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of London's transport to provide the world class system that the Capital needs. ▪ ·Priorities and improvements | <p>Increase the capacity of the underground, rail and bus systems by up to 40% over the next 10 years.</p> | | <p>Sustainable transport options</p> |
| <p>The London Road Safety Plan (2001)</p> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce traffic congestion and increase safety by use of public transport, walking and cycling. ▪ Each borough is asked to prepare a Road Safety Plan. Take the Local Road Safety Plan into consideration. | <p>See 'Transport 2010' safety targets.</p> | <p>Road Safety</p> | |
| <p>NHS and Urban Planning in London (2003)</p> | | | |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of the report is to describe how the NHS can engage more effectively in London's urban planning agenda. ▪ Develop a clear understanding on the likely healthcare demands associated with the projected population and housing increases. ▪ Contribute effectively to planning sustainable communities so that they enjoy good health. | | | <p>Healthy communities to be considered in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p> |
| Connecting with London's Biodiversity - The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002) | | | |
| <p>Presents 14 detailed policies for London's biodiversity together with 72 proposals for their implementation.</p> <p>Mayor gives particular priority to four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protection of biodiversity ▪ positive measures to encourage biodiversity action, promoting the management, enhancement and creation of valuable green space ▪ incorporating biodiversity into new development ▪ access to nature and environmental education. | <p>The success of the Mayor's Strategy is measured against two main targets: firstly, that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London; and secondly, that more open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents must ensure that there is no overall loss in bio diverse land, any loss must be compensated for by land which is of equal or higher biological diversity.</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address the need to maintain biodiversity and enhance accessibility to such areas in a sustainable manner.</p> |
| Sustaining Success – London Economic Development Strategy, January 2005 | | | |
| <p>Vision for London – to create a sustainable world city including strong long-term economic growth, social inclusion and environmental improvement. It translates this vision into policies and proposals to help ensure that looking forward to 2016, London is a city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ where all share in the benefits of wealth created by a dynamic economy ▪ where all Londoners can enjoy the highest sustainable quality of life, with goods, services and opportunities in | <p>The strategy contains no specific economic targets or indicators but refers to targets in the London plan and other supporting documents.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents should be in aware of the economic vision for London.</p> | <p>SA Framework targets and indicators should be compatible with London's Economic Development Strategy.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>easy reach, high standards of health and welfare, and a sense of safety and security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ with efficient, safe and comfortable transport systems and ready access to affordable homes, good quality education and training, health, leisure and recreation opportunities ▪ that builds on the incomparable wealth of its diversity, abolishing all forms of discrimination and making sure all Londoners have a say in their future ▪ that makes efficient use of finite resources and energy, recognises and values the importance of the natural world and wildlife, minimises air, noise and other pollution and waste, and applies its immense resources of innovation and imagination to making the most of eco-friendly design and construction, recycling and the scope for development of green industries. | | | |
| Sounder City The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004) | | | |
| <p>Three priorities for London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads. ▪ Securing a night aircraft ban across London. ▪ Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing. | <p>The European Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC, published 18 July 2002) will require noise mapping and preparation of action plans. By contrast with air quality, European or UK 'limits' or 'targets' have not yet been agreed.</p> | <p>Setting targets for noise may pre-empt the forthcoming national ambient noise strategy which is expected to set targets.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should consider ambient noise and include noise within the monitoring framework, if necessary.</p> |
| Re-thinking Rubbish in London –The Mayors Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003) | | | |
| <p>Promotes waste minimisation, increasing the proportion of waste that is recycled / composted and ensuring that all waste is handled in the most sustainable manner, with minimal environmental impact.</p> | <p>The targets currently set by the Government in Waste Strategy 2000 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recycle or compost at least 25 per cent of household waste by 2005 | <p>Local development documents must seek to minimise waste creation and maximise means for recycling from the outset.</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recycle or compost at least 30 per cent of household waste by 2010 • to recycle or compost at least 33 per cent of household waste by 2015 • to recover value from 40 per cent of municipal waste by 2005 • to recover value from 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2010 • to recover value from 67 per cent of municipal waste by 2015. | | issues. |
| Water Matters - The Mayor's Draft Water Strategy (March 2007) | | | |
| <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To secure a fair share of water for Londoners and London's water-related environment through the best use of the available water ▪ To minimise the release of wastewater into the clean water environment ▪ To reduce the threat to people and their property from flooding and to mitigate its effects | Targets refer to private utilities. | Potential for Local Development Documents to pursue more sustainable use of water resources | |
| Water Matters - The Mayor's Draft Water Strategy (2007) | | | |
| <p>Key Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To secure a fair share of water for Londoners and London's water-related environment through the best use of the available water ▪ To minimise the release of wastewater into the clean water environment ▪ To reduce the threat to people and their property from | Draft document. | Primarily the focus of utilities but LB Haringey is expected to prompt developments that reduce water consumption, reuse potable water and recycle water where | Greater opportunities for SUDs and Integrated Urban Drainage. |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|--|
| flooding and to mitigate its effects | | possible. LB Haringey's plans should prompt developers to assess water resources required for developments as part of a wider utilities assessment. | |
| Green Light to Clean Power – The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004) | | | |
| <p>The Strategy's specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to reduce London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen ● to help to eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth ● to contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock. | <p>London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010, as the crucial first step on a long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 2000 level by 2050.</p> <p>There should be at least one zero-carbon development in every borough in London by 2010.</p> <p>There should be no occupied dwelling in London with a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016.</p> <p>London should generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. This would generate enough power for the equivalent of more than 100,000 homes and heat for more than 10,000 homes.</p> <p>London should maximise its contribution to meeting the national target for combined heat and power by at least doubling its 2000 combined heat and power capacity by 2010.</p> | The Mayor will seek to have these targets included in future revisions of London's Housing Strategy and requests boroughs to do the same in their housing strategies. | The SA framework will, where possible, seek to incorporate the targets set by the Energy Strategy. |
| Lower Lee Valley Planning Framework: Strategic Planning Guidance (2007) | | | |
| Vision: To transform the Lower Lee Valley (LLV) to become a | Opportunities to upgrade the waterways that do not | Protect/enhance water | Need to protect and |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>vibrant, high quality and sustainable mixed use city district, that is fully integrated into the urban fabric of London and is set within an unrivalled landscape that contains new high quality parkland and a unique network of waterways.</p> | <p>compromise the flood defence role, transport potential, landscape character and ecological value of the river corridor and associated floodplain of the LLV should be supported.</p> <p>Development proposals in the LLV should improve the network of road links, public transport links and cycle/ pedestrian networks running east-west and north-south through the Valley without compromising the value of the river and associated corridor.</p> | <p>quality.</p> <p>Potential for LB Haringey to benefit from the developments within LLV and greater connections to this strategic site</p> | <p>enhance water quality given the potential downstream effects and growth of residents (potential receptors) in the LLV.</p> |
| <p>The East London Green Grid Framework: Draft SPG (Aug 2007)</p> | | | |
| <p>Aim of the Green Grid is to create a network of interlinked, multifunctional and high quality open spaces that connect with town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas.</p> | <p>Increase provision of high quality/diverse green space.</p> | <p>Potential to further promote Lee Valley as a strategic green route.</p> | <p>Potential opportunity to enhance connectivity of green corridors.</p> |
| <p>Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)</p> | | | |
| <p>The Mayor will, and boroughs should, ensure future developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction and reflect this principle in Development Plan policies.</p> <p>These will include measures to:</p> | <p>100% of development on previously used land, unless exceptional.</p> <p>One low/zero carbon development, per borough by 2010.</p> <p>Carbon emission for new development to be reduced by 10% by the use of renewable energy sources.</p> | <p>Need to promote policy to attract/support sustainable buildings.</p> <p>Applications for strategic developments should include a statement showing how sustainability principles will be met in terms of</p> | |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-use land and buildings ▪ Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources ▪ Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building ▪ Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects ▪ Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users ▪ Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity ▪ Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options (subject to Policy 4A.1 and 4A.2). | | demolition, construction and long-term management/ operation. | |
| Tree and Woodland framework for London (2005) | | | |
| <p>key aims for trees and woodlands in London</p> <p>A. To ensure trees and woodlands contribute to a high quality natural environment.</p> <p>B. To help shape the built environment and new development in a way that strengthens the positive character and diversity of London.</p> <p>C. Through people's contact with trees and woodlands to help foster community and individual people's well-being and</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss or gain of woodlands and trees over the years ▪ Number of management plans produced and successfully implemented for woodland sites ▪ Number of sites with Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC) ▪ Local Nature Reserve status ▪ Number of sites with Green Flag Awards ▪ Number of trees removed to mitigate subsidence claims ▪ Number of street trees planted annually. | Many of the issues surrounding trees and woodlands are cross-cutting, which means that there are very strong links between the aims and with other initiatives in urban design and spatial planning. | Include objective to protect and enhance greenspace and access to greenspace. Providing people access and interaction with greenspace is key to ensuring protection at grassroots level. |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>social inclusion.</p> <p>D. To support the capital's economy.</p> | | | |
| A Strategy for Restoring Rivers in North London (2006) | | | |
| <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show the potential for river restoration in North London by identifying areas of immediate opportunity for individual river catchments. ▪ Highlight the environmental, social and economic benefits that can accompany river restoration. ▪ Promote the role that river restoration can play in sustainable urban regeneration. ▪ Develop the river restoration proposals in the <i>Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy</i> and <i>The London Plan</i>. ▪ Encourage and inform groups who already have an interest in river restoration. ▪ Explain the concept of river restoration and present the options that are available using a range of case studies. | <p>See implications for plan.</p> | <p>The River Lee and its tributaries could benefit from restoration. Most notably in the Haringey Heartlands: Moselle Brook, Lee Navigation, Lee New Cut and Pymmes Brook. Potential funding opportunity through EA flood defence budget.</p> | <p>River restoration presents and opportunity for habitat creation, flood water retention and would improve water quality within the borough.</p> |
| North London Joint Waste Strategy, September 2004 | | | |
| <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote and implement sustainable municipal wastes management policies in North London ▪ To minimise the overall environmental impacts of wastes management ▪ To engage residents, community groups, local business and any other interested parties in the development and implementation of the Strategy ▪ To provide customer-focussed, best value services | <p>The Partner Authorities undertake to offer recycling and compost collection services to a minimum of 95% of households and will achieve 65% capture rates of targeted materials by the year 2015.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities undertake to develop sufficient Materials Recycling Facilities and In-vessel Composting Facility capacity to enable North London to meet the collective recycling and composting targets within this Strategy.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents must account for the aims of the NLJW Strategy and adhere to the Best Practicable Environmental Options (BPEO) set in NLJW Strategy.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should seek to include waste minimisation objective.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|---------------------|
| <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To minimise the amount of municipal wastes arising ▪ To maximise recycling and composting rates ▪ To reduce greenhouse gases by disposing of less organic waste in landfill sites ▪ To co-ordinate and continuously improve municipal wastes minimisation and management policies in North London ▪ To manage municipal wastes in the most environmentally benign and economically efficient ways possible through the provision and co-ordination of appropriate wastes management facilities and services ▪ To ensure that services and information are fully accessible to all members of the community ▪ To maximise all opportunities for local economic regeneration ▪ To ensure an equitable distribution of costs, so that those who produce or manage the waste pay for it | <p>The Partner Authorities will support transfer of waste by rail wherever this can be shown to offer Best Value and is in accordance with this Strategy.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities will support transfer of waste by water wherever this can be shown to offer Best Value and is in accordance with this Strategy.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities are committed to green procurement.</p> <p>A set of performance indicators are proposed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extent of odour problems ▪ Extent of litter and vermin problems ▪ Collection transport distance ▪ Potential for participation in recycling and composting (%) households with kerbside collection of recyclables ▪ Percentage of material recovered ▪ Percentage of material recycled or composted ▪ Recycling and composting targets are: 35% by 2010 and 45% by 2015 | <p>Achieving the increased recycling and composting targets of 35% by 2010 and 45% by 2015 will require a significant enhancement to the recycling services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The “Bring” recycling network will need to be improved continuously, with new sites being introduced ▪ A minimum of 95% of all properties of multiple occupancy will need to be provided with a “near entry” collection for recycling and composting and participation rates will need to enable a minimum of 65% of the targeted materials to be captured. ▪ The existing re-use and recycling centres will have to be improved further and range of materials | |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|---------------------|
| | | <p>collected will also increase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The high volumes of material collected for recycling and composting will almost certainly require more larger or additional collection boxes, sacks or wheeled bins to be provided to North London residents. | |



Summary of Local Plans

| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Implementation Plan (2006) | | | |
| <p>The key objectives are:</p> <p>A) 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</p> <p>B) Discourage the use of the car and promote other forms of travel</p> <p>C) Improve freight movement whilst minimising the environmental impact</p> <p>D) To balance the need for parking and the environmental impact of traffic movement and parked cars</p> <p>E) To encourage developments which, through design, reduce the need to travel.</p> | <p>Safety forms the largest proportion of the targets, with indicators covering a suite of different transport modes and vulnerable users.</p> | <p>The greatest implications for Local Development Documents is the concept of reducing the need to travel through design and promoting multi-modal approaches to development areas in Haringey</p> | <p>The SA framework will pursue sustainable travel</p> |
| Changing Lives – The Haringey Children and Young Peoples Plan (2006-9) | | | |
| <p>The crux of the plan is to protect vulnerable2 children and young people whilst providing support so they can to enjoy the same opportunities as any other child or young person.</p> <p>The Plan Includes 20 priorities for Haringey’s children and Youth</p> | <p>The vast proportion of targets are objective led or focused primarily on developing support networks for children and youth on Haringey, However Local development documents may consider the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish 18 Children’s Centres by April 2008 that provide multi-agency early intervention and preventative strategies for young children improve annual health checks and health planning for this group, including the provision of sexual health advice, to reach 90% of them by 2007 and 95% of | <p>Consultation events, linking into the planning process should seek to engage Haringey’s children and youth.</p> | <p>Consultation events, linking into the planning process should seek to engage Haringey’s children and youth</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>them by 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improve the use and availability of respite care ▪ reduce road traffic fatalities and casualties in children and young people under 25, and especially for boys aged 11 15 – the age group at greatest risk ▪ Support schools (at least 30 primary and 4 secondary by 2008) to provide a range of extended services, including play services, for children, young people and families in each Children’s Network in line with local needs ▪ Priority Fifteen seeks to empower children and young people to have a more effective voice in decision making. | | |
| Haringey’s Biodiversity Action Plan (2004) | | | |
| <p>To protect and enhance nine key areas of biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks and Recreation Grounds ▪ Open land on council housing estates ▪ Tottenham Marsh ▪ Alexandra Park ▪ School grounds and sports areas ▪ St Ann’s Hospital grounds ▪ Network Rail land ▪ Tottenham Hale station & GLS site ▪ Allotments | <p>Key indicators can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbers of key species, where appropriate. The British Trust for Ornithology publishes annual surveys of breeding birds. ▪ Area of borough covered by biodiversity management plans. ▪ Percentage of open space in Haringey. | <p>Local Development Documents must seek to protect and enhance those areas outlined in the BAP.</p> | <p>The SA will investigate biodiversity further as part of the baseline study.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| Haringey Urban Renewal Strategy (2002-2012) – Narrowing the Gap | | | |
| <p>The Strategy sets the direction for improvement in the most deprived areas for the foreseeable future and provides a framework for reforming and reshaping public services which reflects community needs and is owned by local residents.</p> | <p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the % of residents with high levels of concern for environmental issues by 2006 compared to levels in 2001 ▪ Increase Highways of Acceptable Standard (AC E1) to 90% ▪ BVPI 98: Street lamps not working as planned ▪ BVPI 88: Missed collections per 100,000 ▪ Parking Recovery Rate/local performance <p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI: The proportion of private sector dwellings that have been vacant for more than 6 months at 1.4.01 that are returned into occupation or demolished as a result of direct action by the local authority. ▪ Meet government target of having no families with children in B&B for longer than 6 weeks by 2004. ▪ Convert 50 B&B annexes in 2002-03 with a view to converting the bulk by 2005. ▪ To ensure that all social housing is of a decent standard by 2010 ▪ Reduce average Council Housing void turn around time. ▪ BVPI: Satisfaction of tenants of council housing with the overall service provided by their landlord. | | <p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop community leadership and active citizenship and promote civic pride ▪ To encourage a cleaner and greener environment by promoting recycling, improving energy efficiency, lowering vehicle emissions, and reducing litter and graffiti. ▪ To providing good quality leisure facilities and open spaces <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to health and social care services ▪ To improve the quality of services |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| | <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase % of patients offered an appointment to see a GP within 2 working days ▪ Upgrade eight practices including 4 under LIFT (2005) ▪ Increase number of households receiving intensive home care per 1,000 population aged 65 or over ▪ Reduce by at least 10% the gap between areas with the lowest life expectancy and the population as a whole ▪ Reduce adult smoking to 24% by 2010 <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase adult participation in learning. ▪ Increase average point score in A Level and Advanced GNVQ ▪ Increase Key Stage 1 averages for schools in/or serving priority neighbourhoods ▪ Increase achievement of black and ethnic minority pupils <p>Business and Local Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20% of development sites and premises to be brought into use ▪ Encourage new companies to relocate into the area ▪ Inward investment and business support services | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote healthy living ▪ To support vulnerable children and their families ▪ To improve joint working and integrate services <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of early years provision and by developing integrated education, childcare and health services in target wards. ▪ Ensure children and young people accelerate their progress by targeting our resources at schools, cohorts and individuals who are underachieving ▪ Help young people and adults progress into |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| | <p>would improve and increase by 30%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase supply of office accommodation by 20% ▪ At least 50% new start up businesses to have access to affordable and quality premises ▪ Increase the number of ethnic businesses ▪ Increase access to business support services ▪ Increase start ups and survival of businesses ▪ Improved image of Haringey as a competitive location for business ▪ Uncover and unlock economic advantages and business opportunities in Haringey and Priority Area wards in particular | | <p>Further Education,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher Education and work ▪ To contribute to building sustainable communities through opportunities to learn together <p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create accessible and structured openings to work by building up learning pathways and developing clear support frameworks, ▪ address exclusion from the labour market by tackling the barriers that prevent people from getting jobs ▪ develop sustainable employment links with local and wider labour market |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|---|
| | | | opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support the potential of social enterprise ▪ Improve dynamism and the ability of employers to attract investment and skilled labour. |
| Draft Crime and Drugs Strategy (2005-2008) | | | |
| <p>Sets out the ways to achieve the Council's vision to measurably improve the quality of life for the people of Haringey by tackling criminal and antisocial behaviour and reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>The emerging local priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti social behaviour ▪ Tackling acquisitive crime ▪ Tackling domestic violence and other violent behaviour ▪ Drug and alcohol related crime and disorder ▪ Young People and Crime ▪ Victim and Witness support | <p>The floor targets for Haringey are to reduce crime and the fear of crime; improve overall performance including reduce the gap between the highest crime and reduction partnership areas and the best comparable areas.</p> | | |
| Haringey's Community Strategy (2007-2016) | | | |
| <p>In July 2007, the Council and its partners approved a Community Strategy for Haringey, which aims to make the borough a better place by working together to improve local</p> | <p>No targets</p> | <p>Improve access to public services Promote neighbourhood</p> | <p>Provide better access to jobs and training. Promote developments</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>services.</p> <p>It sets out a shared vision to make Haringey “A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to”</p> <p>It identifies six priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people at the heart of change • environmentally sustainable future • economic vitality and prosperity shared by all • safer for all • healthier people with a better quality of life • people and customer focused. | | <p>development in the most deprived areas.</p> <p>Develop key sites, town centres and the Upper Lee Valley</p> <p>Provide good quality emergency and temporary accommodation.</p> <p>Meet the Decent Homes Standard by 2010.</p> <p>Assist homeless people and rough sleepers</p> <p>Increase permanent, affordable housing supply.</p> <p>Promote private sector housing improvement in neighbourhood renewal areas</p> <p>Promote developments that provide local jobs and services</p> | <p>that support businesses and attract investment.</p> <p>Encourage civic pride by ensuring that public and private property owners and property managers maintain their buildings and surrounds in good order</p> |
| <p>Haringey Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy</p> | | | |
| <p>The Strategy addresses all types of antisocial behaviour, ranging from simple individual conflict to that of persistent harassment and group disorder. A high priority for the strategy</p> | <p>Best value performance indicators (BVPIs) related to anti-social behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI 189(a): % of residents surveyed who said, | <p>Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures</p> | <p>Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| <p>is to tackle persistent types of anti-social behaviour (particularly by young people).</p> <p>The Strategy sets out the priorities and actions for all partner agencies in an effort to create in Haringey a community where residents, visitors and workers can have an improved quality of life without the fear of being subjected to anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The ASB Partnership Steering Board has identified four strategic priorities for action in the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement 2 Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures 3 Reducing the opportunity for anti-social behaviour, focusing on youth 4 Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods. | <p>they felt 'fairly safe or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in the local authority area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI 189(b): % of residents who said they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in the local authority area. ▪ BVPI 126: Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households ▪ BVPI 126(e): Robberies per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127: Violent crimes per 1,000 population and per cent detected ▪ BVPI 127(a): Violent offences committed by a stranger per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(b): Violent offences committed in a public place per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(c): Violent offences committed in connection with licensed premises per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(d): Violent offences committed under the influence per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(e): Robberies per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 128: Vehicles crimes per 1,000 detected ▪ BVPI 44: Number of pupils permanently excluded during the year from all schools maintained by the authority per 1000 at all maintained schools ▪ BVPI 45: % of 1/2 days missed due to unauthorised absence in secondary schools maintained by the local authority ▪ BVPI 46: % of half days missed due to absence in | | <p>Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|---|
| | primary schools maintained by the local authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI 175: % of racial incidents that resulted in further action ▪ BVPI 176: The number of domestic violence refuge places per 10,000 population which are provided or supported by the authority | | |
| Haringey Employment and Training Strategy (2004) | | | |
| <p>To develop a skilled workforce receiving equality of opportunity and choice and narrow the gap between employment rates in the East and the West of the borough by taking advantage of opportunities in central London and the sub-regional economy.</p> <p>The over riding aim of this strategy is to reduce unemployment across the most deprived wards in the borough.</p> <p>The strategy sets these priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborative working ▪ Access to jobs ▪ Removing barriers to work ▪ Education ▪ Employers ▪ Regional partnerships and the wider labour market | <p>No targets</p> | <p>Ensure that good quality employment premises are protected and the creation of new ones is assisted.</p> <p>Seek a range of premises of different types and costs to meet the needs of different sectors of the economy especially SME's.</p> | <p>Ensure that land and premises are capable of embracing modern work requirements.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable communities | | | |
| The Education and Development Plan (2002 – 2007) | | | |
| <p>The EDP sets out strategies and actions aimed at improving achievement and ensuring inclusion at all three levels. It outlines the ways the LEA will ensure national strategies are implemented fully and effectively. It describes actions intended not just to raise the attainment of all children but also to close the gap between the attainment of groups such as minority ethnic children and children in public care and the Haringey and national averages.</p> <p>The priorities set in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lifelong learning strategic management school improvement access & transport pupil welfare | <p>No targets</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising standards in literacy Raising standards in numeracy Supporting leadership and management, which included school self evaluation Supporting schools causing concern | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling exclusion and poverty through sustainable change Addressing the implications of diversity and equality |
| School Organisation Plan 2003 - 2008 | | | |
| <p>The SOP is part of this framework and sets out how the Authority and its partners will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support successful and popular schools to expand and encourage new providers Take swift and appropriate action where standards need to be improved | <p>The Plan's main target is to reduce the number of schools identified as being of concern</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support successful and popular schools to expand and encourage new providers Take swift and appropriate action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote inclusive cultures and practices Promote schools' contribution to community life and community |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on securing appropriate provision for all children on narrowing attainment gaps ▪ Promote inclusive cultures and practices ▪ Promote greater diversity in provision in line with pupils' needs and parental preferences ▪ Provide access to specialist facilities for children with special educational needs including children with disabilities. ▪ Secure the provision of a wider range of courses and qualifications and new learning pathways for 14-19 year olds in collaboration with other partners ▪ Ensure a sufficient supply of free part time nursery places, linking to wider early years and childcare policies ▪ Promote schools' contribution to community life and community cohesion | | <p>where standards need to be improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on securing appropriate provision for all children on narrowing attainment gaps ▪ Promote greater diversity in provision in line with pupils' needs and parental preferences ▪ Provide access to specialist facilities for children with special educational needs including children with disabilities. ▪ ▪ Secure the provision of a wider range of courses and qualifications and new learning pathways for 14-19 year olds in collaboration with other partners ▪ Ensure a sufficient supply of free part time nursery places, linking to wider early | <p>cohesion</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | years and childcare policies | |
| Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan | | | |
| <p>The Plan declares the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p>The actions set are split into</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action to reduce emissions from vehicles ▪ Action to reduce traffic volumes ▪ Action to reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources ▪ Awareness raising, education and public information | No targets | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action to reduce emissions from vehicles ▪ Action to reduce traffic volumes ▪ Action to reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources ▪ Awareness raising, education and public information |
| Housing Strategy Statement (2006-2008) | | | |
| <p>The Housing Strategy sets out the key issues Haringey faces in meeting housing need and in helping to make Haringey a better place to live and work in.</p> <p>The strategy sets four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise affordable permanent supply ▪ To procure sufficient, good quality emergency and temporary accommodation ▪ To achieve good quality homes for all, regardless of tenure ▪ To provide quality services across all tenures and | Targets expired in 2006 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise affordable permanent supply ▪ To procure sufficient, good quality emergency and temporary accommodation ▪ To achieve good quality homes for all, regardless of tenure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health and well being |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| promote community participation, health and well being | | | |
| People, Places & Prosperity: Haringey's Regeneration Strategy | | | |
| <p>The Council has drafted a regeneration strategy for the borough based on a vision:</p> <p>“To create economic vitality and prosperity for all through exploitation of Haringey’s strategic location in a global city, major development site opportunities and by developing the Boroughs 21st century business economy”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People - To increase skills, raise employment and reduce worklessness so that residents can contribute to and benefit from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world 2. Places - To make Haringey a place in which more people want to live and invest by using the opportunity of major sites and key locations to create positive change 3. Prosperity - To maintain and develop a 21st century business economy that offers opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise, to help make Haringey a place people want to work and visit. | No targets | Adequate space for business development required during development of Core Strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ |
| Cycling Action Plan | | | |
| <p>The Council's aim is to maximise the role of cycling in Haringey within an overall framework of road danger and traffic reduction, and sustainable development.</p> <p>The main objectives the Plan sets out are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop infrastructure for cycling to a high standard of | <p>The targets supporting the main objectives set out in the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to Achieving an 80% increase in cycling levels by 2010 and a 200% increase by 2020 (London-wide) | Ensure that new development is cycle friendly, and that where required, travel plans include cycling as a key alternative | |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>planning, design and implementation, in particular to assist cyclists to integrate with traffic through measures such as speed reduction and improved traffic management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek a reduction in road danger for cyclists by identifying and controlling the principal sources of threat. ▪ Pursue the objective of road danger reduction through investment in appropriate road-based cycle training to the National Standard, for children, adults and people with disabilities. ▪ Support Transport for London's (TfL) role in promoting cycling, for example by distributing leaflets and maps. ▪ Ensure that new development is cycle friendly, and that where required, travel plans include cycling as a key alternative to the car and public transport. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of Plan to contribute to reducing total number of KSI road casualties | | |
| Greenest Borough Strategy 2007 | | | |
| <p>A Draft Greenest Borough Strategy was approved for consultation in October 2007. It identifies six priorities for action over the next ten years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving the urban environment 2. Protecting the natural environment 3. Managing environmental resources efficiently 4. Leading by example - managing the Council sustainably 5. Sustainable design and construction 6. Promoting sustainable travel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreeing carbon reduction targets for the council and the borough ▪ Setting up eco-grants to support projects reducing carbon emissions ▪ Installing energy efficient street lighting across the borough ▪ Reducing the council's energy use by 10 per cent by 2010 ▪ Developing at least one zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013 ▪ Purchasing electric cars for council business ▪ Building on Haringey's success in having the joint highest number of Green Flag parks within any London borough ▪ Ensuring everyone in Haringey receives the same | <p>This document sets carbon reduction targets for the council and the borough. This commitment sets the context for potential low carbon development(s) within LBH. These developments will require suitable land allocation.</p> | <p>Provides a list of indicators suited to the measurement of SEA/plan progress</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|---|
| | quality recycling services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing on-street recycling bins for commuters | | |
| Haringey Local Delivery Plan 2005-08 NHS Teaching Primary Care Trust | | | |
| <p>This Plan was developed in conjunction with the Haringey Strategic Partnership and the Health and Social Care Partnership Board. It outlines Haringey's TPCT plans for addressing the national Public Sector Agreement (PSA) targets, as well as its wider strategies for dealing with health issues, such as health inequalities, access to health care and others.</p> | <p>Public Sector Agreement (PSA) targets mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSA01a1/a3: Substantially reduce the mortality rate per 100,000 population from heart disease and stroke and related diseases (under age 75) ▪ PSA01b: Number of GP practices with PCT _ ▪ PSA01c1/c2: Number of patients with CHD whose last blood pressure reading is 150/90 or less / Total number of patients with CHD ▪ PSA01d: Number of patients with CHD whose last measured cholesterol is 5mmol/l or less ▪ PSA03a1/a3: Decrease the mortality rate per 100,000 population from cancer in people aged under 75 ▪ PSA03b: Number of designated specialist MDTs ▪ PSA06a: Reduce the number of smoking pregnant women, as a percentage of the number of maternities ▪ PSA06b: Increase the number of women known to initiate breastfeeding, as a percentage of the number of maternities ▪ PSA05: Reduce the age-standardised death rate per 100,000 population per year from suicide and undetermined injury by 20% by 2010 ▪ PSA10: Number of people aged 15 to 75 years on GP register, recorded as having a BMI of 30 or | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Narrow the gap between the east and west of the borough ▪ Improve Local Access to health services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving health and reducing health inequalities |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| | <p>greater in the last 15 months; with a MBI recorded in the last 15 months; total number on GP register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSA11b: The percentage of patients attending GUM clinics who are offered an appointment within 48 hours increase and reach 100% by 2008 ▪ PSA11c: Decrease rates of new diagnosis of gonorrhoea ▪ PSA08a: Increase number of 4-week smoking quitters who attend NHS Smoking cessation services ▪ PSA 14a: Increase numbers of people in treatment for substances misuse by 10% each year ▪ PSA15a: Increase number of those retained in treatment over 12 weeks | | |
| Sustainable Communities Plan (2004) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling the housing shortage, including measures to accelerate the provision of housing, particularly affordable and key worker dwellings and addressing homelessness; ▪ Addressing low demand and abandonment; ▪ Seeking to ensure that all properties comply with decent homes standards; and improve the local environment of communities in order to deliver the liveability agenda. ▪ The plan also provides region-specific requirements for a sustainable community. In London, the plan aims to create communities that: are prosperous; ▪ Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people | <p>High quality local authority service delivery on local environment, public spaces and parks – every authority should have green spaces that achieve the Green Flag standard for care of parks;</p> <p>Neighbourhood wardens in over 500 communities, improving the local environment and reducing crime and fear of crime;</p> <p>By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had their homes made decent;</p> <p>Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities, especially new and</p> | | <p>Emphasis on social inclusion, decent homes, high quality services, high quality environments and liveability.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>can afford;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguard green and open space; ▪ Enjoy well-designed, accessible and pleasant living; ▪ Provide a good working environment; and ▪ Are effectively and fairly governed, with a strong sense of community. | <p>revitalised communities in growth areas and market renewal pathfinder areas;</p> <p>Delivery of a step change in the supply of new housing in London and the South East by 2016. London and the growth areas have the potential to accommodate an additional 200,000 homes above levels currently planned in regional planning guidance.</p> | | |
| Unitary Development Plan (2006) | | | |
| <p>The UDP contains five priority areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To improve services by promoting multiple uses for town centres 2 Narrow the gap between east and west focusing on housing, protecting open space and controlled development 3 Create safer communities by encouraging mixed use developments and designing out crime 4 Improve the environment both natural and urban 5 Raise achievement through education | | <p>The Core Strategy will, in part, mirror the objectives set in the UDP</p> | <p>The SA must, where possible, seek to improve upon the sustainability of the UDP objectives</p> |
| SPG 1b – Parking in Front Gardens (Draft 2006) | | | |
| <p>Rising car ownership and the conversion of houses into flats has brought increasing pressure for off-street parking. Creating a parking space in a front garden, but parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission.</p> | <p>Parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission. Where planning permission is granted, it will be conditional on approximately 50% of the area being soft landscaped as garden.</p> | <p>Consideration will be given to the effect of parking on traffic flows, pedestrian and cyclist safety, and traffic generation.</p> | <p>The SA should attempt to enhance the proportional use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems including permeable surfaces</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|--|
| SPG 1c – Strategic Views (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Developments which affect views from Alexandra Palace to the City will be resisted | SPG 1c depicts a viewing corridor. Developments throughout this corridor will be resisted. | Avoid developments within the foreground and mid ground. Preservation of wider setting and long-distance views would require close working with adjacent boroughs. | The constraint on high rise development poses a concern, especially given the housing pressure facing Haringey and surrounding boroughs. Essentially London is reaching capacity with low density development, need for higher density developments. |
| SPG 1d - Telecom Equipment - including Satellite Dishes (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Telecoms Equipment should be located at the rear of the property and should be as visually unobtrusive as possible from the road or from any footpath or public place. Locations on the front of properties or in front gardens should be avoided, and planning permission will not be granted for such proposals in Conservation Areas or on Listed Buildings. | Reduce the overall number of dishes and clutter on the street | The possibility of sharing equipment or using cable should be explored at the outset | Telecoms should be included within the heritage SEA topic.. |
| SPG 2 – Conservation and Archaeology (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Haringey has 28 Conservation areas and over 350 Listed Buildings, all of which have been designated because of their special architectural or historic interest. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect from demolition buildings and structures which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area and which define its identity. 2. Ensure that all new build developments, and improvements to existing buildings and structures, are of | The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas and will promote proposals within, adjacent to, or affecting a | Conservation and archaeology will be covered within the heritage SEA topic |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|--|
| | <p>high aesthetic design standards, and that they respect and are sympathetic to the particular local character or appearance of the conservation area involved. New developments should have regard to the contribution to local character provided by (i) existing historic property plot sizes, (ii) traditional uses or mixes of uses, (iii) characteristic materials scaling of contemporary buildings and detailing, (iv) local views, (v) the extent to which traffic intrudes or reduces the enjoyment of an area by pedestrians, (vi) the intensity of development in the locality.</p> <p>3. Protect trees that are of public amenity value and contribute to the character of the area.</p> <p>4. Insist that changes of use respect and enhance the local historic as well as visual character of the conservation area.</p> <p>5. Protect local views, landmarks and topographical features, either within or adjacent to the conservation area, particularly key vehicular or pedestrian approaches, having regard to the policies and local views identified in the local conservation area appraisal.</p> <p>6. Enforce the carrying out of necessary repairs to unlisted or locally listed buildings in accordance with its powers.</p> | <p>conservation area that preserve or enhance the appearance, character or setting of the local area.</p> | |
| SPG 3b Privacy/Overlooking, Aspect/Outlook and Daylight/Sunlight (Draft 2006) | | | |
| <p>The Council expects new developments not to result in the degree of privacy enjoyed by adjoining properties to be _____</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All rear facing habitable rooms directly opposite one another should be a minimum of 20 metres apart (66ft) for two storey developments. This | <p>It will be expected that all new development will</p> | <p>SA objectives should include additional _____</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>reduced and that new problems of overlooking are not to be created.</p> | <p>minimum requirement will be the distance measured between the two closest points of each building including any balconies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional 10 metres (33 ft) is required for each additional storey. ▪ Where appropriate mechanisms should be implemented to prevent any possible problems, including the use of obscured glazing, suitable boundary treatment and landscaping ▪ The Council expects new development to allow for adequate sunlight and daylight to reach adjoining properties in line with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Standards ▪ New development must not preclude any neighbouring property from enjoying the benefits of solar energy. | <p>comply with the provisions of the BRE standards both for the new buildings themselves and for any existing buildings upon which the development might have an impact.</p> | <p>provisions for new development</p> |
| <p>SPG 3c - Backlands Development (Draft 2006)</p> | | | |
| <p>Backland sites are generally landlocked, such as rear gardens and private open space. Careful consideration will be given to the amenity of neighbouring properties in terms of noise, daylight and sunlight.</p> | <p>The density and the height of the proposal and the latter should be subordinate to the frontage housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The privacy and outlook from existing houses and gardens • Any proposed demolition of part or all of an existing dwelling to enable access onto the site. If this would result in an unsightly gap in the consistent street frontage or, in the case of conservation area, does not preserve or enhance the character of the conservation area, the application is likely to be resisted. • Generally, access arrangements that cause significant | <p>Backland development will be expected to be accompanied by both a Design Statement and a Sustainability Statement.</p> | <p>Wherever possible, schemes should take into account principles of sustainable design.</p> |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>nuisance to neighbouring properties will not be permitted. Vehicle intrusion can include danger, noise and visual amenity. There are no specific standards that can be applied, as the extent of the problem will depend upon the level of traffic. Schemes that propose only one or two units are not likely to result in detriment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes that significantly reduce sunlight to existing rear gardens should not be permitted. • Sufficient garden depth and area should be retained by existing dwellings commensurate with their size and character and development should not interrupt rear garden areas of character formed by several properties • Where it is proposed that the site be used for housing, the layout, scale and form of any housing visible from the street should be compatible with the predominant scale of housing on the street. | | |
| SPG 4 Access for All – Mobility Standards (Draft 2006) | | | |
| The Council is committed to creating an environment which is physically accessible to all users | <p>Key areas include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas around buildings ▪ Car parking ▪ Signage ▪ Interior design ▪ Wheelchair access | The Council has a statutory obligation as a local planning authority to consider access. | Accessibility will be considered as part of the Equality Impact Assessment. |
| SPG 5 Safety by Design (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Designing out crime | Key areas include | Need to highlight areas likely | SA baseline will include |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overlooked spaces ▪ Defensible space ▪ Alcoves, niches & extensions ▪ Pedestrian and cycle routes ▪ Lighting ▪ Unobscured vegetation ▪ Car parking ▪ Maintenance ▪ Consultation with the police | to require that crime is designed out | information on crime statistics |
| SPG 6a Shopfronts, Signage and Security (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Improve standards of shopfront design throughout the borough | Installation of a new shopfront or significant alteration of an existing shopfront requires planning permission. | Suitability of shopfronts in Conservation Areas and in Listed Buildings | Covered within the heritage SEA topic |
| SPG 7a Vehicle and Pedestrian Movement (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create a layout which is safe for all road users. ▪ To create a pleasant environment ▪ To cater for the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and people with disabilities as well as vehicular traffic. ▪ To use materials and design layouts in keeping with the surrounding townscape, but which minimise maintenance costs. | Comply with all guidance and the Highways Act (1980) | | Potential to encourage greater weighting towards pedestrian movement over vehicular movement. Potential to support the use of sustainable / recycled street furniture or road plainings |
| SPG 7b Travel Plans (Draft 2006) | | | |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|--|---|
| Traffic levels should be reduced in the Borough to improve environmental standards, particularly air quality. | Travel plans should include the following: a.) Setting objectives and targets b.) Measures to promote and facilitate public transport use including physical works and financial incentives c.) Measures to promote and facilitate walking and cycling d.) Car parking restraint, charges and management e.) Promotion of car sharing f.) Promotion of activities to reduce the need to travel g.) Monitoring and review mechanisms h.) Travel plan co-ordinators i.) Travel information and marketing | Travel plans are mandatory for large scale developments | Potential for greater depth and breadth of pedestrian and cycle modes within developments. Need to connect developments to further pedestrian and cycle networks within the borough. If not encourage developers to include standard facilities which reduce the need for travel , i.e. working from home via internet or encouraging the provision of dedicated work areas within developments |
| SPG 7c Transport Assessments (Draft 2006) | | | |
| A TA would need to be submitted for developments attracting a high level of trips or if a development is likely to a significant impact on the local highway network | a TA is likely to be required if a development generates over 1000 person trips per day or provides more than 2500 m2 of gross floor space. | The council must resist major developments in areas which are all ready congested or likely to significantly reduce air quality within the borough | This type of project level development would fall under Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), however the SA will cover Air Quality and climatic factors |
| SPG 8b Materials (Draft 2006) | | | |
| The Council expects all development schemes to take on board sustainable development and requires a sustainability | None | Developments should adhere to the Sustainability | Lifecycle analysis should be included in |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| statement to be submitted with applications for planning permission and listed building consent. In choosing materials as part of any development scheme, the aim should be to try and take both the sustainability element of the materials and the visual element into account. | | Checklist. | forthcoming building assessments. Putting sustainability at the core of the building strategy from the conception through to demolition. |
| SPG 8c Environmental Performance (Draft 2006) | | | |
| The Council is generally seeking all development schemes to take on board sustainable development by requiring a sustainability statement | Sustainable development issues assessed are grouped into the following 7 categories: energy; water; pollution; materials; transport; ecology and land use; and health and wellbeing. | The Home Information Pack (HIP) came into force in 19 th of April 2007 as part of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).. This forms part of the Energy Performance of Building Directive. All sectors must account for the EPBD by 4 th of January 2009 | Energy efficiency is key to tackling climate change. The SA objectives must reflect this, |
| SPG 8d Biodiversity, Landscaping and Trees (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Any development must protect the existing biodiversity in Haringey and, where possible, seek to enhance and diversify this biodiversity. | Key indicators according to the SPG are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity ▪ Tree Protection ▪ Landscaping ▪ Green Roofs | Protected areas and greenspace puts additional pressure to develop high rise or increase the density of development which is likely to convene SPG3b – Privacy, Overlooking, Aspect, Outlook & Daylight, Sunlight | The SA should promote roof gardens further to encourage greater green space and reduce London's 'Urban Heat Island effect' by covering areas of hard standing concrete and bitumen with less convective and /or conductive |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | surfaces |
| SPG 8e Light Pollution (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Light pollution causes a nuisance from unnecessary obtrusive light, either by penetrating into facing rooms or by impeding the views of the night sky. Light pollution, if it involves the use of wasted electricity is a waste of money and energy resources | None. | Enhance the use of efficient lighting apparatus and time management. | Energy efficiency should be covered under the climatic factors topic |
| SPG 8f Land Contamination (Draft 2006) | | | |
| The primary objective in dealing with contamination on land should be to demonstrate that it can be safely managed to render the land “fit for purpose” and that it does not present risk of significant harm to people, the environment or structures (local receptors) | Development proposals on potentially contaminated land will be required to: a) Follow a risk management based protocol to ensure contamination is properly addressed. b) Carry out investigations to remove or mitigate any risks to local receptors | Heavily contaminated land may be less appealing to developers. The council may wish to find alternative methods of funding through the DCLG or through land rates which reflect the level of mitigation required | The SA baseline will consider contaminated land under the Water and Soils topic. |
| SPG 8g Ecological Impact Assessments (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Preserve and enhance the quality of quantity of flora and fauna within the borough | The Council will expect all planning applications affecting sites of existing or potential nature conservation value to be accompanied by a statement which clearly demonstrates the ecological impact that the proposed development would have. | Local Development Documents should consider the methods of enhancing natural green corridors or improving interlinkages for greater habitat creation to ensure that populations of protected species do not drift apart as islands surrounded by dense | The importance of Haringey’s BAP and this SPG should be reflected in high-level objectives within the SA |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| | | developments. Areas of particular prominence may include roof gardens or encouraging residents to set aside parts of their garden to encourage wildlife | |
| SPG 8h Environmental Impact Assessments (Draft 2006) | | | |
| EIA development is defined in the Regulations as any development identified in Schedule 1; and Schedule 2 which is likely to have significant impacts on the environment | The most likely development within Haringey that would require an Environmental Statement would fall within Schedule 2 (10(b)) – urban development projects. The applicable threshold is that the area of development exceeds 0.5 hectares. | The Local Development Documents must accommodate the EIA thresholds and remain abreast of additional environmental assessment techniques such as Appropriate Assessment and where possible utilise economies of scale by conducting, simultaneous assessments | SEA and EIA exist within the same suite of assessments. The SEA should, where possible, highlight proposals likely to require further environmental assessment. An appropriate assessment (screening stage) will be conducted upon the Core Strategy. |
| SPG 8i Air Quality (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Action needs to be taken to improve air quality in Haringey, especially in relation to Particulate Matter (PM10) and oxides of Nitrogen (NOx). | Haringey has declared the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) | Action to is required to; Reduce emissions from vehicles, reduce traffic volumes; reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources and promote awareness through education and public information. | The importance of Reducing atmospheric emission from development should be a key objective within the SA thus encouraging greater coverage within the Local Development |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Documents |
| SPG 9 Sustainability Statement guidance notes & Sustainability Checklist (Draft 2006) | | | |
| <p>The Council requires a sustainability statement to accompany all planning applications and listed building consent applications. The four key objectives are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone 2 Effective protection of the environment 3 Prudent use of natural resources 4 Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. | <p>The key targets are separated into two categories small scale developments and major schemes:</p> <p>Part A: All Planning & Listed Buildings developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality ▪ Noise Fumes/Light/Glare & Land Contamination ▪ Waste Storage & Recycling Facilities ▪ Solar Design & Renewable Energy ▪ Efficient Use of Land and Buildings ▪ Sustainable Materials ▪ Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation ▪ Biodiversity & Ecological Heritage ▪ Listed Buildings & Locally Listed ones ▪ Conservation Area & Other Built Heritage ▪ Urban Design Quality, Views & Public Art ▪ Designing out Crime and Designing for Privacy ▪ Accessed By All ▪ Open Space ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Education/Health Facilities ▪ Leisure & Cultural Facilities | | |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|--|---------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Shops/Services ▪ Jobs & Training <p>Part B: Major Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Renewable Energy ▪ Major Trip Generating or more than 1000 sq.m ▪ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ▪ Out of Town Centre Large Retail & Leisure Tall/Large buildings ▪ Crèches/Nurseries & Other Community Benefits | | |
| SPG 10c Educational Needs Generated by New Housing Development (Draft 2006) | | | |
| <p>The Council, where appropriate, will enter into planning agreements under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act. Such agreements will be used to:</p> <p>a) Offset the relevant adverse impacts that might arise as a result of the development including those on the environment, transport, local economic conditions, social, recreational, health, educational, emergency services, and community facilities that may arise from development; and</p> <p>b) Overcome problems associated with a development proposal where planning conditions would not be suitable.</p> | <p>The formula below is used to calculate the expected child yield from a housing development.</p> <p>No. Of Units X Average child yield per dwelling according to the number of bedrooms = Expected Child Yield</p> <p>The expected child yield is then used to calculate the financial contribution developers make to the DfET</p> | | |
| SPG 10d Planning Obligations and Open Space (Draft 2006) | | | |
| <p>Large developments should ensure that there is adequate open space provided or else are to provide an improved access to existing open space that is inaccessible.</p> | <p>There should be a minimum of 50 square metres required for family housing, and a minimum of 25 square metres required for communal garden space per unit.</p> | <p>Open space will be put under increasing pressure as Haringey attempts to fulfil it's quota under the London</p> | |



| Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA | Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for Plan | Implications for SA |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | In all cases the Council will want to ensure through legal agreements that the open space and play facilities will be adequately maintained and protected for that use. The standard length of time for such provisions will range from a 10-15 year period | Plan | |



Appendix B

Internal Compatibility of SA Objectives

| SA Objectives | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Social: | |
| 1 | To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime. |
| 2 | To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society. |
| 3 | To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities. |
| 4 | To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents. |
| 5 | To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion. |
| 6 | To improve access to services and amenities for all groups. |
| Economic: | |
| 7 | To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough. |
| 8 | To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a 'healthy' labour pool. |
| 9 | To encourage economic inclusion. |
| 10 | To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres. |
| Environmental: | |
| 11 | To protect and enhance biodiversity. |
| 12 | To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources. |
| 13 | To protect and enhance the quality of water resources. |
| 14 | To encourage the use of previously developed land. |
| 15 | To adapt to climate change. |
| 16 | To protect and improve air quality. |
| 17 | To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions. |
| 18 | To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. |
| 19 | To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport. |



SA Objective Compatibility Matrix

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | + | | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | + | + | + | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | + | + | + | | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | + | + | + | | ? | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | + | | ? | + | ? | + | + | ? | + | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | + | + | ? | + | ? | | | + | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | + | ? | ? | | ? | | | + | + | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | + | ? | ? | | | | | | + | + | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | + | + | ? | | | | | | + | + | + | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | + | ? | | + | | | | + | + | ? | + | ? | | | | | |
| 16 | | | + | ? | | + | | | | + | + | + | | + | + | | | | |
| 17 | | | | + | | | | | | | | ? | | | + | + | | | |
| 18 | | + | + | + | | | | | | | + | + | + | + | ? | + | + | | |
| 19 | + | | + | ? | | + | + | | | + | ? | | ? | | + | + | + | + | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

Objectives are compatible = +

Mutually incompatible = -

Compatibility unknown = ?

No clear impact on each other = (left blank)