

Report for: Cabinet – 15th March 2016

Item number: 16

Title: Authority Monitoring Report 2014/15

Report

authorised by : Lyn Garner – Director of Planning, Regeneration and Development

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Ward(s) affected: N/A

Report for Key/

Non Key Decision: Non Key

1 Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is used to assess the effectiveness of Haringey's planning policies and to inform any future revisions to policies or their implementation.
- 1.2 This AMR covers the monitoring period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015. This is the first AMR prepared since the Corporate Plan 2015-18 was published. Therefore, in addition to covering planning policy performance the AMR will also engage with the priority outcomes covered by the service that are reflected in the Corporate Plan. This will help to set a framework for future reporting, where further opportunities for alignments with the Corporate monitoring process can be explored.

2 Cabinet member introduction

- 2.1 We are making steady progress in preparing our new planning policy framework for Haringey that will replace our old Unitary Development Plan. The new Local Plan engages with our ambitions for the borough and, in particular, our programme for the regeneration of parts of Tottenham and Wood Green. To ensure the objectives and new targets of the Plan are being delivered, it is important that we monitor its implementation and effectiveness. The Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) sets out our current performance to date, highlighting where we are achieving and where we need to improve, including potential interventions to address issues or under-performance.

3 Recommendations

- 3.1 That the Cabinet note the findings of the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the monitoring period 2014/15;
- 3.2 That the Cabinet approve the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2014/15 for publication on the Council's website; and
- 3.3 The Cabinet approve undertaking of an interim review of development data (i.e. planning permissions and completions) for the 2015/2016 reporting year, to be published as an addendum to this AMR.

4 Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The publication of the Authority Monitoring Report is a requirement of the Localism Act 2011. Approval of the AMR 2014/15 for publication will ensure that the Council meets its statutory obligations for planning performance monitoring.
- 4.2 Publication of the 2014/15 AMR, and addendum covering 2015/16 development data, will provide for timely reporting of up-to-date technical evidence needed to support Haringey's emerging Local Plans when they are considered at public examination later this year.

5 Alternative options considered

- 5.1 The Localism Act 2011 requires local planning authorities to produce monitoring reports. The Council considers that Haringey's existing procedure of annual monitoring is an effective way for presenting the effectiveness of planning policies, within existing resources. As such, no other options were considered.

6 Background information

- 6.1 The 2014/15 AMR introduces a revised format for the AMR, with the Haringey Corporate Plan priority outcomes covered by the service at its heart. The structure used for previous reporting was based on the adopted Local Plan monitoring framework. The new format continues to apply this framework to meet statutory requirements for assessing performance of Haringey's Development Plan, but it does so in wider view of the Corporate Plan, recognising synergies between several of its priority outcomes and the Local Plan objectives.
- 6.2 This AMR monitors the performance of the Council's adopted planning policies, which are currently set out in the Strategic Policies Local Plan (2013) and Saved Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies. The AMR does not review each planning policy individually, rather it focuses monitoring on key policy objectives in order to assess overall outcomes in plan delivery.
- 6.3 Consistent with previous monitoring reports the AMR 2014/15 presents information across three key areas: local plan making updates along with highlights of key changes in the national and regional planning framework; performance outcomes for key planning policy objectives covering a range of topic areas; and performance with regard to the handling of planning

applications, appeals and enforcement decisions. This information is set in context of the Corporate Plan priorities covered by the service, where relevant.

Plan-making update

The following section responds mainly to Priority 4 which reflects the importance of an up-to-date Local Plan that sets out how much, where and when new homes and jobs will be created, and also helps to coordinate delivery of key infrastructure to support growth.

- 6.4 There have been significant changes at the national and regional planning levels in recent years. The Government's programme of planning reform has resulted in a new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated guidance, along with new rules governing the change of use of land for housing, employment and retail uses. In addition, the Mayor of London has adopted changes to the London Plan (2015) to reflect current and projected increases in the capital's population, resulting in a significant increase in Haringey's strategic housing and jobs targets.
- 6.5 The Council is proactively responding to these changes within its emerging planning documents, including undertaking an early review of the Strategic Policies DPD, adopted in 2013, to reflect the higher housing and job numbers. An up-to-date suite of Local Plans will help to ensure a coordinated approach to growth and regeneration in Haringey, with a focus on enabling new development that meets assessed needs, is appropriate to its location within the Borough, and is supported by strategic and community infrastructure.
- 6.6 In accordance with the Local Development Scheme (January 2015), which sets out the timetable for the preparation of the Council's local development documents, progress was made during 2014/15 on preparing the 'preferred option' versions of Haringey's emerging Local Plan documents. These took into account the assessments of previous consultation outcomes (Issues & Options consultation undertaken in January - March 2014), new technical evidence and studies, as well as ongoing collaboration with key stakeholders and delivery partners.
- 6.7 Following Cabinet approval in January 2015, the alterations to the Strategic Policies and the 'preferred option' drafts of three local plan documents (the Development Management DPD; Site Allocations DPD; and Tottenham AAP), were published for public consultation from 9th February to 27th March 2015.
- 6.8 The aim of the consultation was to invite public and stakeholder views and comments on the proposed policies or sites being put forward for consideration, and to enable consultees to offer up further information, to enable the preparation of the next iterations of the documents – the pre-submission versions.
- 6.9 In total, over 650 representations were received to the consultation on the four draft documents. These came from a wide range of respondents from individuals and residents associations through to local community groups, local businesses, developers, agents, landowners and statutory bodies. The respondents made in excess of 6,000 detailed comments to the proposed policies and site allocations. The vast bulk of the 2015/16 AMR reporting period was therefore taken up with

reviewing, analysing and responding to each of the comments made, stating how they had been taken into account in drafting the final version of the documents – the pre-submission versions.

- 6.10 On 23rd November 2015, the revised 'pre-submission' versions of the Local Plans were approved by Full Council for Regulation 19 publication. An 8-week consultation period commenced on 8th January 2016 and will run to 4th March 2016. At the close of this consultation the four Local Plan documents, together with their supporting evidence and all representations received, will be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination - likely to take place between April and September 2016.
- 6.11 In the 2015/16 reporting year, work also commenced on the Wood Green Area Action Plan (AAP). This Plan will help give effect to the Council's regeneration objectives for the Wood Green area, and where appropriate, provide more nuanced policy approaches than proposed in the emerging Site Allocations DPD. Consultation on the Wood Green Area Action Plan (AAP) 'Issues and Options' document commenced on 8th February 2016 and will run until 20th March. This is the very first stage of the AAP production.
- 6.12 The Council has jointly commissioned (with the five other boroughs in North London) the preparation of the North London Waste Local Plan. This document will ensure North London provides sufficient capacity to manage waste generated in North London, including the achievement of recycling targets. A Regulation 18 public consultation on a draft Plan was carried out from 30th July to 30th September 2015. The Plan is currently scheduled to proceed to public examination in late 2016 with adoption in Autumn 2017.
- 6.13 The Council has continued to support the Highgate Neighbourhood Forum in preparation of its emerging Neighbourhood Plan. This will be a cross-borough plan as the designated Highgate Neighbourhood Area covers parts of Haringey and Camden. In January 2015 the Forum carried out a 'pre-submission' consultation on a draft plan, to which the Council submitted a joint response with LB Camden. In response to comments received, the Forum reviewed and made amendments to the initial draft plan. It has now carried out an additional consultation on a revised draft plan, which ran from December 2015 to early February 2016. Again, LB Haringey and LB Camden prepared a joint response to the plan proposals, having particular regard to matters of conformity with the Boroughs' current and emerging Local Plans.
- 6.14 In September 2015, the Council received an application from a Crouch End community group for a proposed Crouch End Neighbourhood Area and Neighbourhood Forum. Both the Neighbourhood Area and Forum were formally designated by the Council on 15th December 2015.

Highlights of key plan and policy performance outcomes

- 6.15 This section of the AMR summarises key plan and policy performance outcomes across a range of topic areas, including housing, employment, environmental sustainability and strategic infrastructure funding. These topic areas are linked to Corporate Plan priority outcomes, as appropriate.

The following section responds to Priorities 4 and 5 which reflect the need to achieve a step change in the number of homes being built, and to ensure provision for high quality housing across a range of types and tenures.

- 6.16 The Council is committed to meeting and exceeding its London Plan housing delivery target. The London Plan (2015) was adopted in the reporting year, significantly increasing the Borough's strategic housing requirement from 820 to 1,502 homes annually.
- 6.17 This results in a cumulative target for the Local Plan period of 19,802 homes over the plan period (split between annual targets of 820 units 2011-2014 and 1,502 units from 2015-2026). Whilst the annual target was not met in 2014/15, with only 646 net units completed, this figure was 150 units higher than last year's completions. Despite two years of only modest completion rates, since the start of the plan period in 2011 we have delivered 3,684 new homes. Details of housing units delivered by year are set out in the "headline summary table" of the AMR. The Borough is still therefore on course to meet its strategic housing target. Informed by monitoring outcomes, Haringey's emerging Local Plan documents provide for a strong pipeline supply of suitable housing land and propose targeted policy interventions to help achieve a 'step-change' in housing delivery.
- 6.18 Housing delivery over the past two reporting years is slightly down from previous years. This suggests a comparatively static housing market over this time, particularly in the private market. This point is reinforced by planning permissions in 2013/14, amounting to roughly 500 net residential units. By comparison, planning permissions in 2014/15 jumped significantly, with consent granted for roughly 1,300 net residential units. This is owing to several large developments including Hornsey Re-Use and Recycling Centre, St Lukes Hospital, the Police Station and Magistrates Court site at Archway Road and Former GLS Depot at Ferry Lane. The uplift in permissions should help to rebalance housing delivery over the short term.
- 6.19 The housing delivery figure is calculated by factoring 3 types of supply: completions of conventional units (self-contained houses and flats), non-conventional units (student bedrooms, hostels, HMOs), and counting empty homes brought back into use.
- 6.20 Housing delivery in 2014/15 comprised of: 642 net conventional housing units completed; a net loss of -40 non-conventional units; and 44 empty homes brought back into use through targeted enforcement action.
- 6.21 406 affordable housing units were completed in 2014/15, accounting for 54% of new gross conventional housing units completed. This performance is up from previous years and meets the Borough-wide affordable housing target. However, it is unlikely that the target percentage will be maintained in 2015/16. Achievement of the target in this reporting year was owing to the completion of a large scheme (Brook House - circa 220 units) and the 'frontloading' of affordable housing in the phasing of development at Lawrence Road – set against a lower number of private housing units.

6.22 Affordable housing delivery is in part reflected by levels of housing completions across all tenure types in a given year, as well as the challenge of continued provision of affordable rent (including social rent) products for affordable housing. Provision is linked to development viability and changing patterns of affordable housing funding options. This includes implications of the emerging Housing Bill 2015/16, where delivery of affordable 'starter homes' may take precedence over other affordable housing products. Once the Bill receives Royal assent and secondary legislation is drafted, further work will be undertaken, including through the Housing Strategy, by the Housing and Planning teams to understand the implications of 'starter homes' on housing delivery and the ability to secure additional forms of affordable tenures.

6.23 Planning contributions remain an important tool for the Council to secure affordable housing. Over the past four reporting years (2011/12-2014/15), S106 agreements have secured the specific provision of affordable housing, totalling 619 units on-site and over £4.4 million in off-site contributions.

6.24 Monitoring indicates that a higher proportion of 1 and 2 bedroom units are being delivered compared to larger and family sized housing. This continues a trend from previous years. In response to this challenge, the emerging Local Plan documents include policies which seek to ensure that a mix of housing types and tenures are delivered across the Borough, having regard to site characteristics, development viability and the Council's Housing Strategy. The Local Plan also proposes a Family Housing Protection Zone which places restrictions on residential conversions to help maintain a supply of larger family homes.

The following section responds mainly to Priority 4 which reflects the need to deliver growth by creating an environment that supports investment and growth in business and jobs.

6.25 The London Plan (2015) sets out revised employment projections for Haringey. It forecasts 12,000 additional jobs in the Borough over the period 2011-2026. Over the period 2011-2036, it forecasts an additional 22,000 jobs in Haringey. This represents a 29.5% increase in jobs, the highest projected employment growth rate of all London boroughs. Haringey's Local Plan aims to accommodate this growth by safeguarding key employment locations and seeking a greater intensity of uses on sites, so as to increase business and job numbers.

6.26 In 2014/15, planning permissions resulted in a total net loss of 7,625 sq m of employment (Class B) floorspace across the Borough. This loss comprised of: loss of 4,605 sq m of B1 (business) floorspace; loss of 2,456 sqm of B2 (general industrial) floorspace; and loss of 564 sq m of B8 (storage and distribution) floorspace.

6.27 Changes to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) Order 2013 allow for the change of use to Class C3 (dwellings) from Class B1a (offices) provided that this takes place on or before 30 May 2016 subject to a "prior approval" process. The majority of B1 floorspace lost in the reporting year was through the prior approval process.

6.28 All of the B2 (general industrial) floorspace lost in the reporting year was owing to the planning consent granted at the Hornsey Reuse and Recycling Centre site,

which involved conversion to a mixed-use scheme including A1 (retail) and C3 (residential).

- 6.29 The vast majority of B Class employment floorspace loss occurred on sites outside of Haringey's designated employment locations. Informed by monitoring outcomes, Haringey's emerging Development Management DPD gives stronger protection to employment uses and floorspace on non-designated sites.
- 6.30 Only one site on which employment use was lost was located within a designated employment site: a loss of 604 sq m in Florentia Clothing Village, Vale Road which is part of the Locally Significant Industrial Site. This application was approved for prior notification for change of use from B1 to C3.
- 6.31 Additionally, in response to the temporary permitted development rights in respect to the change of use from B8 to C3, the Council has introduced a non-immediate Article 4 Direction, which was approved by Cabinet in November 2015. That this will come into effect after a 12 month notification period (i.e. anticipated early to mid 2017) and will remove these permitted development rights. Through ongoing monitoring, the Council will assess the impact of other permitted development rights, such as permitted change of use from B1 to C3, and may consider whether there is sufficient justification to warrant introducing additional Article 4 Directions.

The following section responds mainly to Priority 3 and its focus on improving the environment, including parks and open spaces, to help make Haringey a point of destination where people will want to live and work.

- 6.32 There was no net loss of designated open spaces or sites of biodiversity in the reporting period.
- 6.33 20 parks and open spaces managed by Haringey Council have been declared as being among the best in the country, recognised by the national Green Flag scheme. In 2015, Parkland Walk and Queen's Wood became the latest spaces awarded Green Flags. Green Flags were also awarded to Highgate Wood (managed by the Corporation of London), Alexandra Park (run by the Alexandra Palace Trust) and Tottenham Marshes (run by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority). This brings the total Green Flag parks in Haringey to 23.
- 6.34 An Open Space & Biodiversity Study has been prepared to support Local Plan preparation. It assesses sites across the Borough for nature conservation status. It also updates information on areas of public open space deficiency in the Borough, taking account of new population growth figures. There is scope for a review of this study to capture baseline evidence of smaller sites, which would give further support their protection against inappropriate development.
- 6.35 Household recycling rates in Haringey have shown continued improvement in recent years, with 37% of household waste recycled or composted in 2014/15, up from 21% in 2006/07. Haringey's emerging Development Management DPD includes policies to ensure that all new development contributes to sustainable waste management, where appropriate.

The following section responds to Priority 4 and the objective to manage the impact of growth by reducing carbon emissions across the Borough.

- 6.36 The latest data on carbon emissions was published in 2015 by the Government Department of Energy and Climate Change and covers the year 2012-2013. During this period Haringey's carbon emissions decreased by 2.9%. Since 2005, the earliest year for which emissions data are available at the local authority level, Haringey's emissions have fallen by 13.5%. This is better than the performance for London on whole, where emissions have decreased 11.6%.
- 6.37 Per capita carbon emissions in the Borough have decreased 24% since 2005 (the baseline year) while population is projected to have risen by 14.8% over this period. This reflects that the Haringey is delivering growth and regeneration whilst moving towards its carbon reduction target.
- 6.38 As a Council, Haringey has committed to reduce its own carbon emissions 40% by 2015 (five years ahead of the overall Borough target of 40% by 2020). We have exceeded this target by reducing overall emissions 45% since the baseline year of 2006, due largely to a significant 19% decrease in emissions between April 2014 and March 2015.
- 6.39 Despite this progress, meeting the Borough carbon reduction target will be challenging. Achievement of the target will be made particularly difficult in light of the Government's recent decision to abandon proposed changes to Building Regulations, which would have increased on-site energy efficiency standards to secure zero carbon housing, and cuts to subsidies for the renewable energy sector (e.g. solar panels). Haringey's Local Plan sets policies to ensure that new development proposals meet, and seek to exceed, the minimum required reductions in carbon emissions. It also aims to enable more options for developers to deliver energy efficient buildings, such as by facilitating decentralised energy network development in key growth locations.

The following section responds to Priority 4 which emphasises the role of Community Infrastructure Levy funding and Section 106 agreements to ensure growth is appropriately supported with infrastructure.

- 6.40 The Mayor's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was introduced in 2012 to help finance Crossrail. The CIL is calculated on net additional floorspace and the rate for Haringey has been set at £35/m². Some types of development are CIL exempt including health and education, affordable housing and development by charitable organisations. The Council collects CIL on behalf of the London Mayor. In 2014/15 the amount of Mayoral CIL collected was roughly £343,000 which was down from £473,000 the previous year.
- 6.41 Haringey's Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule was adopted by Full Council on 21st July 2014. The local CIL has been implemented from 1st November 2014, with all applications for qualifying development decided on or after this date liable to pay the levy. To-date, some £677,000 has been collected for Haringey's CIL which will help fund projects identified in the published Regulation 123 list.

- 6.42 Haringey's CIL is underpinned by a viability appraisal which has informed the setting of rates across the Borough. In the future, further viability testing may be undertaken to assess any change in circumstance, which might suggest that current CIL rates require reviewing.
- 6.43 Planning contributions (including S106 agreements) remain an important tool to ensure adequate provision of infrastructure across the Borough, particularly for affordable housing, as noted above. However, due to changes in national legislation, uptake of S106 funding will be more limited in the future, as the focus on provision of strategic infrastructure has shifted to Haringey's CIL. Affordable housing and site specific infrastructure still come under S106 negotiations.
- 6.44 In 2014/15, the Council secured over £6.5 million in Section 106 funds. This is significantly up from £2 million the previous year. This spike likely reflects the comparatively lower levels of development activity experienced in 2013/14 along with significant contributions for a few major developments, including some £2.4 million secured via consent at Hornsey Re-use and Recycling Centre and roughly £800,000 for St Lukes Woodside Hospital site.
- 6.45 The Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is a key document which supports Haringey's Local Plan. It identifies current and future infrastructure needs and sets the basis for securing developer contributions. The IDP is intended to be reviewed regularly and is currently being updated to support Haringey's emerging Local Plans.

The following section responds to Priority 4 which emphasises the Council's role in enabling growth through timely planning decisions, and where the planning service is measured as a 'top quartile' service for speed, cost and quality.

- 6.46 In 2014/15 the Council decided 3,253 planning applications consisting of 20 major applications, 371 minor applications, 1,858 householder and other applications and 1,004 PSO applications.
- 6.47 The Council's performance in processing applications in 2014/15 was: 100% of major applications determined within 13 weeks; 76.55% of minor applications; 81.11% of other applications; and 64.25% of PSO applications within 8 weeks or extension of time.
- 6.48 The Council met and exceeded its local performance targets for the processing of major, minor and other applications. The Council has also improved its performance against the CLG designation of poorly performing planning authorities criteria increasing to 90.5% from 10% in November 2012. The service is continuing to investigate opportunities for further service improvements.
- 6.49 In 2014/15, there were a total of 68 appeals on refusals decided by the Planning Inspectorate, with 14 appeals allowed (20.6%) and 54 appeals dismissed (79.41%). The proportion of appeals allowed in Haringey was an improvement on the previous year (32.9%) and better than the London average.
- 6.50 The Council carried out a snapshot survey of all applicants and enforcement complainants for Quarter 1 of 2013/14. This showed above satisfaction levels for all areas of interaction except the pre-application service. Measures have been

put in place to address this and a revamped pre-application service has been implemented since 1 April 2015.

- 6.51 Recognising the importance of understanding how the planning service is meeting customer needs and expectations, and for considering future service improvements, the Council is taking part in the Planning Quality Framework offered by the Planning Advisory Service (PAS), and is looking at radical ways of reworking the planning process and is actively participating in both corporate and service specific improvement programmes.

Summary of key considerations for future monitoring

- 6.52 As noted previously, there have been a number of changes in the national and regional planning framework which will need to be monitored, with a potential need for further local policy responses, particularly:

- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, which sets out the Government's programme of planning reform, including impacts of revised permitted development rights (for example, allowing conversions of offices/shops to residential use);
- The London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2011), published March 2015, includes the revised housing delivery and employment targets. It is anticipated that the London Plan will undergo another comprehensive review following the election of a new London Mayor in May 2016; and
- The Housing and Planning Bill 2015/16, which makes provision about new affordable Starter Homes, automatic planning permission in principle on Brownfield sites, planning reforms to support small builders, and selling off of high value vacant assets. The Bill is currently at Committee Stage and is due to come into force later this year.

7 Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 The preparation of a Local Plan for Haringey aligns with our Corporate Plan vision and objectives to actively manage and drive growth and development across the borough, specifically:
- 7.2 **Priority 3 (Clean and Safe Environment)** by ensuring we continue to protect Haringey's natural environment and, where possible, increase and enhance provision, public access and use (where appropriate), on new development sites or through the use of s106 and CIL for off-site improvements.
- 7.3 **Priority 4 (Growth)** by maximising opportunities for significant residential and commercial growth and development targeted at areas of the Borough that can accommodate change and have the capacity to do so; priority 4 includes a specific commitment to focus regeneration and investment in Tottenham and Wood Green.
- 7.4 **Priority 5 (Housing)** by providing the policy framework necessary to enable the delivery of a significant numbers of new homes and policies controls necessary
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to ensure such growth and development results in a high quality and attractive residential amenity

- 7.5 Annual monitoring of the performance of the Local Plan policies also aids significantly in understanding how we are doing against these much broader corporate priority outcomes.

8 Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

- 8.1 The cost of preparing this report and associated initiatives discussed within it have largely been met from the Planning base budget with additional one-off funding for specific area-based planning work in Tottenham and Wood Green.
- 8.2 The Planning service provides a crucial role in supporting the Economic Growth priority. As external government funding continues to reduce, the Council is increasingly dependent on Council Tax and Business Rates income to fund its core activity and planning policy enables economic and housing growth, whilst making sure that this growth is not detrimental to the local area. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), in conjunction with S106 payments are an increasingly important source of funding for the Council and provide financial support to infrastructure projects that are required to support a growing population.
- 8.3 Procurement note the contents of the report; however there is limited procurement commentary, as procurement input is picked up through the commissioning process when delivering the outcomes stated in the report.

Legal

- 8.4 The Assistant Director of Corporate Guidance has been consulted on the preparation of this report and comments as follows.
- 8.5 The Council is required by virtue of s35 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by s113 Localism Act 2011, to prepare an annual report providing such information as is prescribed as to the implementation of the local development scheme; and the extent to which the policies set out in the local development documents are being achieved.
- 8.6 The report must be in respect of a period which the authority considers appropriate in the interests of transparency, which begins with the end of the period covered by the authority's most recent report, and which is not longer than 12 months or such shorter period as is prescribed. The report must also be in such form as is prescribed; and contain such other matters as is prescribed.
- 8.7 The Council must make these reports available to the public.

Equality

8.8 In the exercise of its function as the local planning authority the Council is subject to the Public Sector Equalities Duty set out in section 149 of the Equalities Act 2010 which obliges the Council in performing its functions “to have due regard to the need to:

- a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it”.

8.9 The AMR highlights developments in planning policy over the reporting period, including the review of the Strategic Policies DPD and development of the Wood Green Area Action Plan. Equalities considerations form a key part of the evidence presented for review alongside our planning policies, through sustainability appraisal. As the AMR highlights, consultation with the public and key stakeholders has also been a key element of the review process.

8.10 The AMR also updates on performance outcomes for planning policy objectives. This is key to monitoring the contribution that planning policy makes to our Corporate Plan priorities, including to actively manage and drive growth which everyone can benefit from. Members are advised to note performance outcomes for completions of affordable housing units and employment projections as of particular relevance to our equality duty.

9 Use of Appendices

- Appendix A: Authority Monitoring Report 2014/15

10 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- Haringey Strategic Policies Local Plan (2013) and Alterations (Pre-Submission) (2016)
- Haringey Development Management DPD (Pre-submission) (2016)
- Haringey Site Allocations DPD (Pre-submission) (2016)
- Tottenham Area Action Plan (Pre-submission) (2016)
- Haringey CIL Charging Schedule (2014)
- London Plan (2015)
- Mayor’s CIL Charging Schedule (2012)
- Haringey Local Development Scheme (2015)
- Haringey Fifth Annual Carbon Report (2015)
- North London Waste Authority Annual Monitoring Report (2015)