

# Appendix 3

# Haringey Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

## Final Sustainability Appraisal Report

JOB NUMBER: 5052154			DOCUMENT REF: 5052154 Haringey Open Space SPD SAR Revised Final.doc			
2	Revised Final	GH	GH	CW	RA	28/03/08
1	Final	AE	GH	CW	RA	10/09/07
		Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
Revision	Purpose Description	<b>ATKINS</b>				

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

### **Background**

Sustainability Appraisal is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes which relate to the development and use of land are compatible with the aims of sustainable development.

Sustainable development is about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and in the future. Sustainability looks at balancing the competing range of social, environmental and economic objectives.

This report outlines the methodology and main findings of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Haringey Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Its purpose is to inform the decision making process by highlighting the main effects of implementing the SPD.

Two teams of specialists at Atkins were commissioned by Haringey Borough Council in March 2007 to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD and to produce the SPD itself. The Atkins sustainability team, working independently from the planning team responsible for the production of the SPD, undertook the sustainability appraisal for the production of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

### **Sustainability Appraisal: Scoping Report**

In April-May 2007, Atkins and Haringey Borough Council published the SPD Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for a five-week period of consultation. The purpose of the Scoping Report was to identify the main sustainability issues in the Haringey area and to establish a framework for the assessment of the SPD.

The Scoping Report included a review of other plans and programmes that may influence the SPD. It also contained a summary of the social, environmental and economic baseline conditions in the Haringey Area. The scoping information is included in this Sustainability Appraisal Report.

### **Sustainability Appraisal Process**

A Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD was undertaken, with the findings reported in this Sustainability Appraisal Report. The SPD was assessed against the sustainability appraisal framework established through the preparation of the Scoping Report. The main social, environmental and economic implications of the SPD were recorded and reported here.

### **Sustainability Appraisal Report**

The Sustainability Appraisal Report is a key output of the sustainability appraisal process, presenting information on the likely significant effects of the SPD. In summary, the likely significant positive effects include:

- ◆ Effect on promoting the enjoyment of the Borough's Open Spaces for recreation and amenity purposes by all sections of the community;
- ◆ Effect on improving the population's health through increase levels of physical activity; and

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- ◆ Effects on enhancing the attractiveness of the area to investment.

There are no likely significant negative effects predicted from the implementation of the SPD.

The Sustainability Appraisal Report made a series of recommendations to further improve the sustainability performance of the SPD. It is understood that these recommendations are now reflected in the SPD.

The draft Open Space and Recreational Standards SPD and the Sustainability Appraisal Report were the subject of public consultation between 29<sup>th</sup> November 2007 and 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008. Minor amendments were made to the SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report as a result of public consultation which has strengthened the positive effects reported in the consultation SAR.

# 1. Introduction

## BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Haringey Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been produced by the London Borough of Haringey to support and elaborate on Haringey Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 'saved' policies on Open Space and also provide an approach to seeking contributions for Open Space from new developments.
- 1.2 Atkins Ltd was appointed by Haringey Council in March 2007 to develop local standards relating to each of the major types of open space and sports provision in the Borough and to develop a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to support policies OS11, OS12, OS13, and OS15 in Adopted Haringey UDP and associated Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.3 The relevant UDP Policies which are to be supported are as follows:
- ◆ OS11 - all development should respect biodiversity, and ensure that opportunities to enhance biodiversity are taken, in particular in areas deficient in accessible natural green space.
  - ◆ OS12 - seek to protect allotments, where allotments are surplus to demand, other open space uses will be considered first before alternative land uses are considered.
  - ◆ OS13 - development of playing fields will only be allowed where the playing field is surplus to requirements, the site is not in an open space deficiency area, if access to existing open space nearby can be improved or following the approach in Diagram 1 of Chapter 3 PPG17 companion guide development would be acceptable.
  - ◆ OS15 - new development to provide either appropriate Open Space in relation to the nature of the development itself or improve accessibility or quality of nearby Open Space.
- 1.4 In addition, Haringey's Open Space Strategy (2005) sets 8 objectives to improve quality, range, usage and management of provision of Open Space. These are:
- ◆ To address deficiencies in Open Space provision across the Borough in order to improve opportunities for local people to access a variety of Open Space environments;
  - ◆ To create safe Open Space environments, which can be enjoyed by all sections of the community;
  - ◆ To involve the whole community: residents, public, private and voluntary organisations, in the preparation and implementation of individual park management plans in order to ensure that parks and Open Spaces contribute fully to the development of sustainable and cohesive local communities;
  - ◆ To develop the educational role of Open Space, particularly for young people, in order to promote greater knowledge and understanding of the importance of the natural environment;

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- ◆ To provide a range of opportunities and facilities for active and passive recreation which can contribute to improved mental and physical health and wellbeing;
- ◆ To manage and develop parks and Open Spaces in order to promote social inclusion and usage by all of Haringey's diverse communities;
- ◆ To develop and promote an increased range of opportunities for people to enjoy cultural experiences and activities; and
- ◆ To promote biodiversity and the conservation, protection and enrichment of species and habitats.

1.5 The focus of the strategy is on green space and includes the following:

- ◆ Parks;
- ◆ Sports pitches;
- ◆ Allotments;
- ◆ Nature Conservation sites;
- ◆ Cemeteries and churchyards;
- ◆ School Playing Fields;
- ◆ Ecological corridors including river and railway corridors;
- ◆ Green chains;
- ◆ Public squares and streetscapes;
- ◆ Children's play areas; and
- ◆ Housing open land.

#### **REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

1.6 The EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Directive applies to a variety of plans and programmes including those for town and country planning and land use and applies to both Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and SPDs as they a) set the framework for future development consent and b) are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

1.7 The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is:

*"To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans... with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans... which are likely to have significant effects on the environment." (Article 1)*

1.8 SEA is an iterative assessment process which plans and programmes are now required to undergo as they are being developed to ensure that potential significant environmental effects arising from the plan/programme are identified, assessed, mitigated and communicated to plan-makers. SEA also requires the monitoring of significant effects once the plan/programme is implemented.



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1.9 The SEA Directive and the SEA Regulations state that the SEA must consider the following topic areas.

- ◆ Biodiversity;
- ◆ Population;
- ◆ Human Health;
- ◆ Flora and Fauna;
- ◆ Soil;
- ◆ Water;
- ◆ Air;
- ◆ Climatic Factors;
- ◆ Material assets;
- ◆ Cultural heritage, including archaeological and built heritage;
- ◆ Landscape; and
- ◆ The interrelationship between these factors.

**REQUIREMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

1.10 Under the regulations implementing the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required for all DPDs and SPDs. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The Regulations stipulate that SAs of DPDs and SPDs should meet the requirements of the EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive').

1.11 Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) describes Sustainability Appraisal in Paragraph 9 of Annex B:

*"A Sustainability Appraisal is intended to assess the impact of plan policies from an environmental, economic and social perspective. It is intended to test the performance of a plan against the objectives of sustainable development and thereby provide the basis for its improvement."*

1.12 SA thus helps planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans.

1.13 There are many definitions of sustainable development, however the most commonly used and widely accepted is that coined by the World Commission of Environment and Development in 1987 as:

*"Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."*

1.14 The UK Strategy for Sustainable Development 'A Better Quality of Life' has been revised in March 2005. The new strategy outlines a set of shared UK principles which will be used to achieve the goal of sustainable development. The guiding principles have been agreed by the UK government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and the Northern Ireland Administration. They bring together and build on the various previously existing UK principles to set out an overarching approach.

Five guiding principles form the basis for policy in the UK. For a plan to be sustainable, it must respect all five of following principles in order to integrate and deliver simultaneously sustainable development:

- ◆ Living within environmental limits – respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;
- ◆ Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society – meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well-being, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;
- ◆ Achieving a Sustainable Economy – Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays) and efficient resource use is incentivised;
- ◆ Promoting Good Governance – Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy and diversity; and
- ◆ Using Sound Science Responsibly – Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

## **THE SA PROCESS**

- 1.15 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, but the ODPM<sup>1</sup> guidance of November 2005 states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process and provides a methodology for doing so. This methodology goes further than the SEA methodology (which is primarily focused on environmental effects) requiring the examination of all the sustainability-related effects, whether they are social, economic or environmental. However, those undertaking the SA should ensure that in doing so they meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 1.16 According to ODPM guidance, the main stages in the SA process are as follows:
- ◆ Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on scope;
  - ◆ Stage B – Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
  - ◆ Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
  - ◆ Stage D – Consultation on the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
  - ◆ Stage E – Monitoring implementation of the plan.
- 1.17 The ODPM guidance also sets out a requirement for the preparation of the following reports:
- ◆ Scoping Report (summarising Stage A work) which should be used for consultation on the scope of the SA;
  - ◆ Sustainability Appraisal Report (documenting Stages A to C work) which should be used in the public consultation on the Preferred Options.

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<sup>1</sup> Now known as Communities and Local Government (CLG).

**SA AND CONSULTATION**

1.18 The requirements for whom to consult during a Sustainability Appraisal are as follows:

- ◆ Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. The 2004 SEA Regulations indicate three Consultation Bodies as follows: English Heritage, the Environment Agency and Natural England. The SA guidance goes further by suggesting consultation, in addition to the three Consultation Bodies, of representatives of other interests including economic interests and local business, social interests and community service providers, transport planners and providers and NGOs.
- ◆ The Public and Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Sustainability Appraisal Report (this document).

1.19 The consultation timetable for the preparation of the SPD and its Sustainability Appraisal is set out in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 - Consultation Timetable for the SPD and its Sustainability Appraisal**

<b>Consultation</b>	<b>Date</b>
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	30th April to 4th June 2007
SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report	29 <sup>th</sup> November 2007 to 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2008

1.20 The period of consultation on the Scoping Report was from 30th April to 4th June 2007 and was in accordance with Regulation 12 (6) of the Environmental Assessments of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

1.21 The three main statutory consultation bodies: English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England were formally consulted in accordance with the SEA Directive. In addition, the following entities were also consulted.

- ◆ Government Office for London;
- ◆ London Borough of Enfield;
- ◆ London Borough of Waltham Forest;
- ◆ London Borough of Hackney;
- ◆ London Borough of Islington;
- ◆ London Borough of Camden;
- ◆ London Borough of Barnet;
- ◆ Haringey Federation of Residents Associations; and
- ◆ Wood Green Friends of the Earth.

1.22 The aim of the consultation on the Scoping Report was to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it sought advice on:

- ◆ The appropriateness of the sustainability objectives;

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- ◆ The appropriateness of the key sustainability issues;
  - ◆ The comprehensiveness of the baseline data and need to gain further information where appropriate.
- 1.23 Appendix A summarises the main consultee comments on the Scoping Report and indicates how these comments have been addressed in the preparation of this Sustainability Appraisal Report.

**PURPOSE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT**

- 1.24 The requirement to prepare a Sustainability Appraisal Report arises directly from Article 5.1 of the SEA Directive which states that:

*‘An Environmental Report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.’*

- 1.25 In sustainability appraisal the Sustainability Appraisal Report replaces the Environmental Report as required under the SEA Directive.
- 1.26 The Sustainability Appraisal Report reports on the work undertaken during the initial stages of the SA process and takes the process further by reporting on the significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred proposals, proposed mitigation measures and proposals for monitoring significant sustainability effects.
- 1.27 The Sustainability Appraisal Report accompanied the Open Space and Recreation Standards SPD for public consultation between 29<sup>th</sup> November 2007 and 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008, and was sent to the following consultees in addition to being made available to the public:
- ◆ Government Office for London (GOL)
  - ◆ Greater London Authority (GLA)
  - ◆ Natural England
  - ◆ Environment Agency
  - ◆ English Heritage
  - ◆ All Haringey Councillors
  - ◆ All adjoining local authorities
- 1.28 Appendix B summarises the consultation comments on the SAR from the public consultation of the Open Space and Recreation Standards SPD and SAR that took place between 29<sup>th</sup> November 2007 and 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008.
- 1.29 This Revised SAR incorporates comments from the public consultation on the SPD and SAR.

## 2. Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

### MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEA DIRECTIVE

- 2.1 As mentioned in Chapter 1 there is a fundamental difference between the SA and SEA methodologies. SEA is primarily focused on environmental effects and the methodology addresses a number of topic areas namely Biodiversity, Population, Human Health, Flora and Flora, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage and Landscape and the interrelationship between these topics. SA, however, widens the scope of the appraisal to include social and economic topics as well as environmental.
- 2.2 This Sustainability Appraisal has been undertaken so as to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive for environmental assessment of plans. Table 2.1 sets out the way the specific SEA requirements have been met in this report.

**Table 2.1 - Schedule of SEA Requirements**

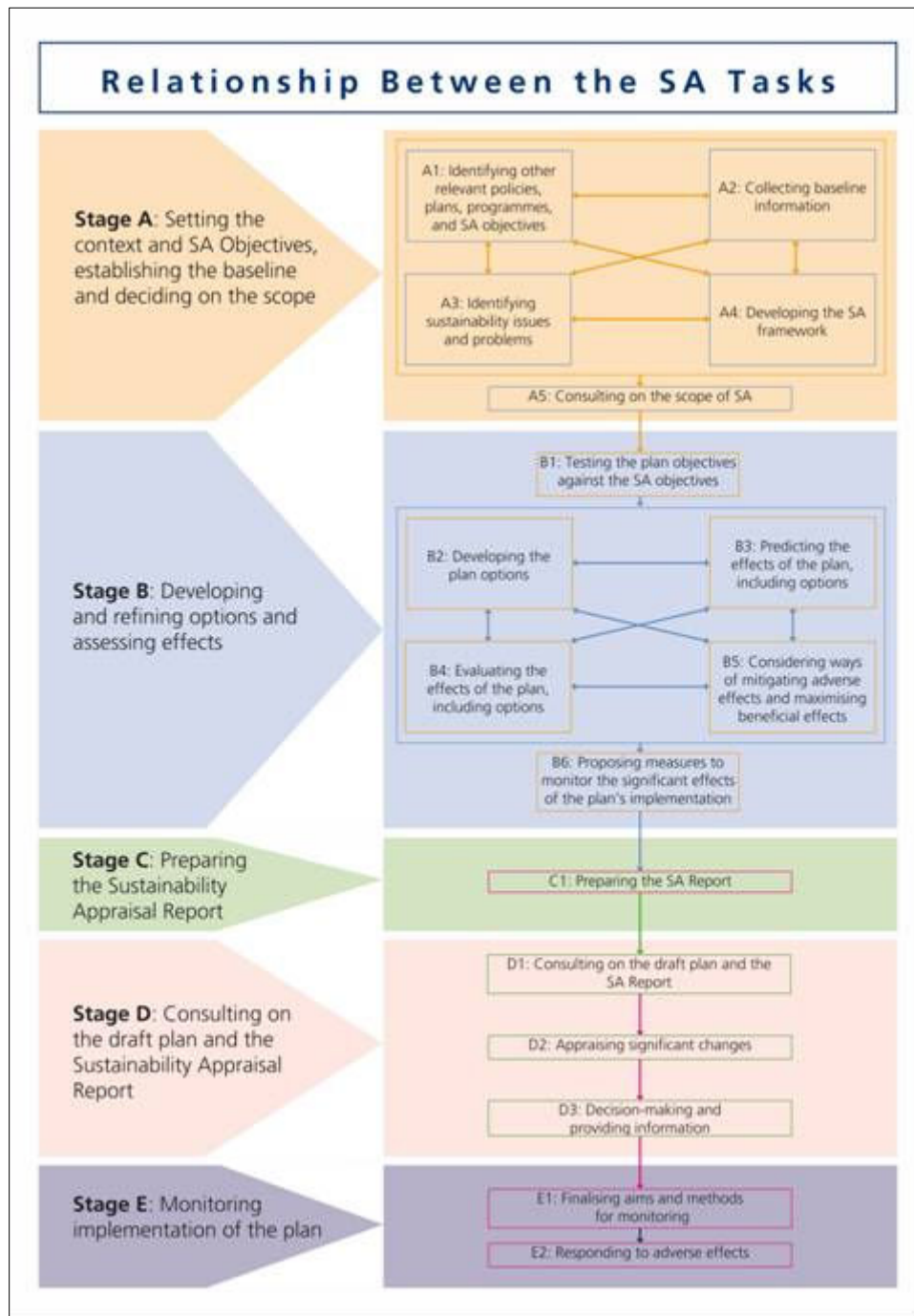
Requirements of the Directive	Where Covered in Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is:	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 1, Section 3
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 3, Appendix C
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 3, Appendix C
d) 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 Directive 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 3
e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level which are relevant to the programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 3
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including: short, medium and long term; permanent and temporary; positive and negative; 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 interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 5, Appendix D
g) 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.	Section 6

<b>Requirements of the Directive</b>	<b>Where Covered in Report</b>
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 4
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring (in accordance with regulation 17)	Section 7
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Non-technical summary
Consultation with:	
Authorities with environmental responsibility when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environment report	Section 1, Appendix A
Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public to be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan and accompanying environmental report before its adoption	Consultation on the SA Report
Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country	Not applicable
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision making	
Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted the public and any countries consulted must be informed and the following made available: The plan or programme as adopted A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme in accordance with the requirements of the legislation The measures decided concerning monitoring	To be addressed at a later date
Monitoring of the environmental effects of the plan or programmes implementation must be undertaken	To be addressed at a later date

## **APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY**

- 2.3 The ODPM guidance emphasises that SA is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which the implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined. The intention is that SA is fully integrated into the plan-making process from the earliest stages, both informing and being informed by it.
- 2.4 The methodology adopted involved the completion of the SA stages A, B, C and D and associated tasks as outlined in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1 - Relationship between SA Stages and Tasks



Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005.

### Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing Baseline and Deciding on Scope

#### A1: Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

- 2.5 A wide range of plans, programmes and policies (PPPs) were analysed and appropriate sustainability themes captured, in terms of deriving SA objectives to inform the SA framework. The results of this first task are shown in Table 3.1.

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*A2: Baseline Data*

- 2.6 To predict accurately how the SPD proposals will affect the environment, and social and economic factors, it is first important to understand the current state of these factors and then examine their likely evolution without the implementation of the plan.
- 2.7 Baseline data tables (Appendix C) have been prepared where data have been listed under social, environmental and economic groupings. These tables record:
- ◆ General indicator;
  - ◆ Quantified data within the plan area;
  - ◆ Comparators and targets (if applicable);
  - ◆ Problems/constraints; and
  - ◆ Source of the information
- 2.8 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the development area is required to allow the SPD effects to be adequately predicted.
- 2.9 The ODPM guidance emphasises that the collection of baseline data and the development of the SA framework should inform each other. The review and analysis of relevant plans and programmes has also influenced data collection. The collection of baseline data was not a one-off exercise conducted at Stage A only. Further data collection took place as the SA developed. In deciding what and how much baseline data to collect, the key determining factor has been the level of detail required to appraise the SPD against the SA objectives.
- 2.10 A preliminary set of baseline data has been extracted from a wide range of available publications and datasets. Sources have included, among others, national government and government agency websites, census data, and the Office for National Statistics. No primary research has been conducted.
- 2.11 The information has been summarised in section 3 and full data sets are shown in Appendix C.

*A3: Sustainability Issues*

- 2.12 Analysis of key sustainability issues relevant to the SPD has been carried out. This work has been based on the review of relevant plans and programmes and an analysis of the baseline data. The analysis of sustainability issues has been iterative and is ongoing.
- 2.13 The results were set out table 3.3 under the three sustainable development dimensions (economic, social and environmental) and covered the most relevant topics.

*A4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework*

- 2.14 A set of objectives, indicators and targets against which the SPD can be assessed was drawn up under the three sustainable development dimensions: social, economic and environmental.



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- 2.15 These were developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline and developing analysis of key sustainability issues.
- 2.16 Table 3.4 has been prepared setting out the SA Framework and identifying how relevant SEA Directive topic(s) have been covered. The SA objectives were refined and amended to reflect where appropriate, the comments from the statutory consultees on the Scoping Report.
- 2.17 As this Sustainability Appraisal Report is being prepared in advance of the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report which would normally be the overarching document for SA of LDF documents, the approach taken has been to develop a separate Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the SPD prior to the development of the SA Framework for the Core Strategy. There is a risk that the SA Framework for the SPD developed in this document may not be fully consistent with the SA Framework still to be developed for the Core Strategy and a review may thus be required at a later stage.

*A5: Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal*

- 2.18 At this stage, the London Borough of Haringey sought the views from the statutory consultation bodies and others on the scope and level of detail of the ensuing Sustainability Appraisal Report. The consultation comments have influenced and helped shape the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

**Stage B: Developing and Refining Options**

*B1: Testing the SPD Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework*

- 2.19 The SPD has been developed to support the UDP policies OS15, OS11, OS12 and OS13 and as such did not have any of its own objectives. Therefore this task was not carried out.

*B2: Developing SPD Options*

- 2.20 As the SPD has been developed to support the relevant preferred policies in the UDP which relate to open space (as indicated in Section 1), there was no option development and appraisal stage to select preferred options.

*B3: Predicting the Effects of the SPD*

- 2.21 The methodology that has been adopted for this assessment is generally broad-brush and qualitative which is generally accepted as good practice by the SA guidance.
- 2.22 The assessment of the SPD has been broken down into 'prediction' of effects, 'evaluation' of effects and 'mitigation' of effects.
- 2.23 The prediction of effects involved the identification of the potential changes to the sustainability baseline conditions which were considered to arise from the implementation of the SPD. The predicted effects were then described in terms of their nature and magnitude using the following parameters:

- ◆ Geographical scale;

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- ◆ Probability of the effect occurring;
- ◆ Timing of effect – short, medium, long term;
- ◆ Duration of effect – temporary or permanent;
- ◆ Nature of effect – positive, negative or neutral;
- ◆ Secondary, cumulative and/or synergistic effects.

2.24 The prediction of effects was undertaken for the SPD against the SA Framework.

*B4: Evaluating the Effects of the SPD*

2.25 The next stage of the assessment involved the evaluation of the significant effects. The evaluation involved forming a judgement on whether or not the predicted effects will be significant. The technique that has primarily been used to assess the significance of effects in this assessment is a qualitative assessment based on expert judgement.

2.26 As with the prediction of the effects, the criteria of assessing the significance of a specific effect used in this assessment, as outlined in Annex II of the SEA Directive, has been based on the following parameters to determine the significance:

- ◆ Scale;
- ◆ Permanence;
- ◆ Nature and sensitivity; and
- ◆ Cumulative effects.

2.27 In the current practice of sustainability appraisals, the broad-brush qualitative prediction and evaluation of effects is based on a qualitative seven point scale in easily understood terms. In general, this assessment has adopted the scale set in Table 2.2 to assess the significance of effects of the SPD proposals.

**Table 2.2 - Criteria for Assessing Significance of Effects**

<b>Assessment Scale</b>	<b>Significance of Effect/Appraisal Category</b>
+++	Strongly positive
++	Moderately positive
+	Slightly positive
0	Neutral or no obvious effect
-	Slightly negative
--	Moderately negative
---	Strongly negative

2.28 Moderately and strongly positive and negative effects have been considered of significance whereas neutral and slightly positive and negative effects have been considered non-significant.

*B5: Considering Ways of Mitigating Adverse Effects and Maximising Beneficial Effects*

2.29 Mitigation measures have been identified during the evaluation process to reduce the scale/importance of significant negative effects.

*B6: Proposing Measures to Monitor the Significant Effects of Implementing the SPD*

- 2.30 SA monitoring involves measuring indicators which will enable the establishment of a causal link between the implementation of the plan and the likely significant effect (positive or negative) being monitored. It thus helps to ensure that any adverse effects which arise during implementation, whether or not they were foreseen, can be identified and that action can be taken by Haringey Council to deal with them.

**Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report**

- 2.31 The Sustainability Appraisal Report was prepared reporting the work carried out on the stages above.

**Stage D – Consulting on the draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report**

- 2.32 The draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report were the subject of consultation from 29<sup>th</sup> November 2007 to 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008. Consultation comments received during the consultation have been taken on board to revise the consultation SAR produce this Final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

## 3. Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

### OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

#### Introduction

- 3.1 The first task of a SA is the identification of other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. A SPD may be influenced in many ways by other plans and programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies and legislation. This task is carried out in response to the requirements of the SEA Directive which specifically states that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

*“The plan’s relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” and “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex 1 (a), (e))*

#### Methodology

- 3.2 Relevant international, national, regional and local plans and programmes and other documents that might influence the SPD have been identified and are outlined in Table 3.1. This includes, at the regional level, the existing London Plan and the Adopted UDP 2006. Additionally, other plans and programmes and policies are identified consistent with ODPM guidance which lists plans and programmes which are likely to be relevant to the scope of the SPD.

**Table 3.1 - Relevant Plans and Programmes**

<b>International Plans and Programmes</b>
The European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/09/EEC)
The Habitats Directive – The Directive on Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC)
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
Air Quality Directives (96/62/EC and 99/30/EC)
EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, September 2002
EU Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001
EU Biodiversity Action Plan, February 1998
<b>National</b>
UK Sustainable Development Strategy, HM Government, March 2005
UK Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1994
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, 2000
Sustainable Communities Plan, ODPM, February 2003
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, ODPM, 2002
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment, Department of Environment. Department of National Heritage, 1994.
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation Companion Guide, ODPM, 2002
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM, 2004
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk, ODPM, 2001
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM, January 2005
PPS9: Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, ODPM, 2006
Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards, English Nature, 1996
Outdoors for All?: Draft Diversity Action Plan, A Consultation Document, May 2006
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, The Countryside Agency 2002
Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities, English Nature, 1995
Sustainable Communities Plan, ODPM, 2003
Climate Change – The UK Programme, DEFRA 2006
Towards a Level Playing Field, A Guide to the Production of Playing Pitch Strategies, Sport England (not dated)
<b>Regional/London Wide</b>
London Plan, Mayor of London 2004
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, Mayor of London, 2001
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, Mayor of London, 2001
North London Sub-Regional Playing Field Strategy, 2005
Draft London Plan Alterations, Mayor of London, October 2005
Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance of the London Plan, Mayor of London, 2004
Guide to Preparing Play Strategies: Planning Inclusive Play Spaces and Opportunities for all London's Children and Young People, Mayor of London, 2005
Action Today to Protect Tomorrow - The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan, February 2007
Benchmark Standards for Play and Informal Recreation, Draft SPG, 2006
<b>Local</b>
Haringey Adopted Unitary Development Plan, July 2006
Haringey Draft Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004
Haringey Draft Open Space Strategy "A Space for Everyone" June 2005
London Borough of Haringey Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan, 2005
Changing Lives The Haringey Children and Young People's Plan 2006-9
The Haringey Safer Communities Strategy, 2005–2008
A Healthier Haringey: Improving well-being and tackling inequalities, 2006
London Borough Of Haringey Sport And Physical Activity Strategy, December 2005
London Borough Of Haringey Sport And Physical Activity Strategy Action Plan, December 2005
Haringey Football Development Plan (not dated)

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Haringey Play Strategy (not dated)
Haringey Local Implementation Plan, 2006.
Haringey Health Report, Growing up in Haringey, Haringey Primary Care Trust, 2005

**RESULTS OF ANALYSIS**

- 3.3 Social, environmental and economic objectives of relevance as well as sustainability issues that might influence the preparation of the SPD contained in these plans and programmes have been used to formulate a general, first set of sustainability themes/objectives (split into the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental) for the SA of the Open Space and Recreational Standards SPD. This is presented in Table 3.2. Table 3.2 also shows the link between the sustainability themes and the SEA topic areas which must be considered to fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive. It also identifies the implications for each topic to inform the preparation of the SPD and SA, in particular the SA objectives.

**Table 3.2 - Derivation of Key Sustainability Themes/Objectives**

Environmental / Sustainability Theme/Objective	Source			Relevance to Appraisal	
	National/International	Regional	Local	SEA Topics	Relationship to Final SA Objective
<b>SOCIAL</b>					
To promote a healthier life and environment	Air Quality Directives (96/62/EC and 99/30/EC), EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, Sustainable Communities Plan 2003	UK Air Quality Strategy 2000, London Plan 2004	A Healthier Haringey: Improving well-being and tackling inequalities, 2006, Haringey Health Report, 2005	Population, Human Health, Air, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Water, Soil,	Reflected in SA objective 2
To improve safety, reduce crime and fear of crime	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan 2003	London Plan 2004	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006, The Haringey Safer Communities Strategy, 2005–2008	Population, Human Health	Reflected in SA objective 3
To ensure access to Open Space to all groups of people	PPG17, PPG17 Companion Guide	London Plan 2004, Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies Mayor of London 2005, Benchmarks Standards for Play and Informal Recreation Mayor of London 2006	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006, Draft Open Space Strategy “A space for everyone” June 2005	Population, Biodiversity, Landscape	Reflected in SA objective 1
To improve public transport accessibility to Open Space	A New Deal for Transport, PPG13	London Plan 2004, Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies Mayor of London 2005, Mayor of London Transport Strategy	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006, Haringey Local Implementation Plan, 2006	Population, Human Health	Reflected in SA objective 4

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Environmental / Sustainability Theme/Objective	Source			Relevance to Appraisal	
	National/International	Regional	Local	SEA Topics	Relationship to Final SA Objective
To improve recreation and leisure opportunities	PPG17, PPG17 Companion Guide	London Plan 2004, Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies Mayor of London 2005, Benchmarks Standards for Play and Informal Recreation Mayor of London 2006	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006, Draft Open Space Strategy “A space for everyone” June 2005, Haringey Play Strategy	Population, Human Health, Landscape	Reflected in SA objective 1
To increase the quality and/or quantity of Open Space	PPG17, PPG17 Companion Guide	London Plan 2004, Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies Mayor of London 2005, Benchmarks Standards for Play and Informal Recreation Mayor of London 2006	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006, Draft Open Space Strategy “A space for everyone” June 2005	Biodiversity, Population, Human Health, Landscape	Reflected in SA objective 1
To reduce adverse impacts of noise and vibration	PPG24	Mayor of London Ambient Noise Strategy	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006	Population, Human Health	Not reflected in SA objectives as not relevant for SPD
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>					
To preserve or enhance areas of recognised and valued landscape character	Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, The Countryside Agency 2002	London Plan 2004	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006	Landscape, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora	Reflected in SA objective 6
To conserve sites of nature conservation importance	EU Biodiversity Action Plan 1998, National Biodiversity Action Plan 1994, PPS9, Sustainable Communities Plan 2003	The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy, Mayor of London, 2001	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006, Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004	Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora	Reflected in SA objective 8



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Environmental / Sustainability Theme/Objective	Source			Relevance to Appraisal	
	National/International	Regional	Local	SEA Topics	Relationship to Final SA Objective
To protect flora and fauna which are important on an international, national and local scale	EU Biodiversity Action Plan 1998, National Biodiversity Action Plan 1994, PPS9, Sustainable Communities Plan 2003	The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, Mayor of London, 2001	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006, Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004	Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora	Reflected in SA objective 8
To improve air quality	EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, Air Quality Directives (96/62/EC and 99/30/EC), UK Air Quality Strategy 2000	London Plan 2004, Mayor of London Air Quality Strategy 2001	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006, London Borough of Haringey Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan, 2005	Population, Human Health, Air	Reflected in SA objective 7
To protect and enhance water quality	EU Directive 2000/60/EC Water, PPG23	London Plan 2004	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006	Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Water, Soil	Not reflected in SA objectives as not relevant for SPD
To reduce flood risk	EU Directive 2000/60/EC Water, EU Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001, Sustainable Communities Plan, ODPM 2003, PPS25	London Plan 2004	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006	Population, Human Health, Water	Reflected in SA objective 9
To reduce greenhouse gases emissions	EU Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, HM Government, March 2005, Climate Change – The UK Programme, DEFRA 2006	London Plan 2004, Action Today to Protect Tomorrow - The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan, February 2007	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006	Climatic Factors	Reflected in SA objective 10.

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Environmental / Sustainability Theme/Objective	Source			Relevance to Appraisal	
	National/International	Regional	Local	SEA Topics	Relationship to Final SA Objective
<b>ECONOMIC</b>					
To improve the economic performance of the Borough by attracting and retaining investment and employment	EU Sustainable Development Strategy, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, PPS1, PPG4	London Plan 2004	London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan, July 2006	Population	Reflected in SA objective 11

## BASELINE INFORMATION

### Haringey Borough

- 3.4 The London Borough of Haringey is located in the centre of North London and is defined as an Outer London Borough by the GLA. Despite this some of its social and environmental characteristics are more akin to an inner London borough. The Lee Valley marks the eastern boundary of the borough which extends in the west to Muswell Hill, Fortis Green and Highgate. The main commercial areas within the borough are at Wood Green, one of the largest shopping and service centres in London, and Tottenham.
- 3.5 The eastern part of Haringey bordering on the Lee valley was formerly a significant part of London's light industrial base but has suffered from economic decline since the 1970s and is now the focus of regeneration programmes.

### Introduction

- 3.6 The next task in the SA covers the collection of baseline information. The review of other plans and programmes undertaken previously has also provided a considerable amount of baseline information and this information has been complemented by collection of data on key indicators relating to the SEA topic areas, as well as additional social and economic indicators for the SPD area.
- 3.7 More specifically, the SEA Directive says that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

*“relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b) (c)) and*

*“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 (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)” (Annex I (c))*

## ENVIRONMENTAL

### Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

- 3.8 The statutory designated sites within the Borough include Queen's Wood Local Nature Reserve, Railway Fields (3 sites) Local Nature Reserve and Coppetts Wood and Glebelands (2 sites) Local Nature Reserve. There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or internationally designated sites within the Borough.
- 3.9 All Nature Conservation Designation areas are shown in Figure 3.1.
- 3.10 Outside of the Borough (but less than 2 km from the Borough boundary) are other designated sites. To the east of the Borough are the Walthamstow Reservoirs which are designated as SSSI, a Ramsar site and a Special Protection Area (SPA). Adjacent to the south-east are Walthamstow Marshes, a SSSI, and Springfield Park Local Nature Reserve. To the north-east are Chingford Reservoirs, a SSSI.

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- 3.11 The Walthamstow Reservoirs are designated as SSSI for their major heron and breeding wetland bird populations, and the nationally significant populations of wildfowl during the winter. These occur here due to the shallow sloping banks to the reservoirs, the large expanse of water (most of the 180 hectare SSSI is water), and location within the course of the River Lee. Additionally 300 plant species exist on the site. The reservoirs are part of the Lee Valley SPA which covers 451 hectares.
- 3.12 Chingford Reservoirs are designated as SSSI for similar reasons. They are one of the major wintering grounds for wildfowl and wetland birds in the London area and hold nationally important numbers of some species of migratory wildfowl, gulls and other wetland birds such as Shoveler and Great Crested Grebe.
- 3.13 There are 70 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation located within the Borough, of which 8 are of Metropolitan Importance, 18 Borough Grade I importance, 12 Borough Grade II importance and 32 Local Importance. The UDP designates 1,658 hectares of land as Ecologically Valuable Sites.
- 3.14 There are no UK BAP priority habitats identified in the Borough. However the Borough's BAP (2004) identifies four habitats that provide for the majority of the identified priority species, and sets out management plans for them. These are:
- ◆ Woodlands;
  - ◆ Gardens;
  - ◆ Wastelands; and
  - ◆ Railway lines.
- 3.15 Haringey contains 12 National Priority Species, 6 London Priority Species, 19 Haringey Priority Species, 5 London Flagship Species and 16 Haringey Flagship Species. A flagship species is one that is readily recognised and represents biodiversity to the wider public. Amongst the Haringey 'flagship species' are Haringey Knotweed (a hybrid between Russian vine and Japanese knotweed) and Wurzell's wormwood (a hybrid between Chinese mugwort and the native British species), both discovered (new to science) in Railway Lands in 1987.
- 3.16 BAP Priority Species found in the Borough:
- ◆ Black redstart;
  - ◆ Skylark;
  - ◆ Linnet;
  - ◆ Reed bunting;
  - ◆ Spotted flycatcher;
  - ◆ Bullfinch;
  - ◆ Song thrush;
  - ◆ Pipistrelles;
  - ◆ Water vole;
  - ◆ Otter;
  - ◆ Stag beetle; and
  - ◆ Black poplar.

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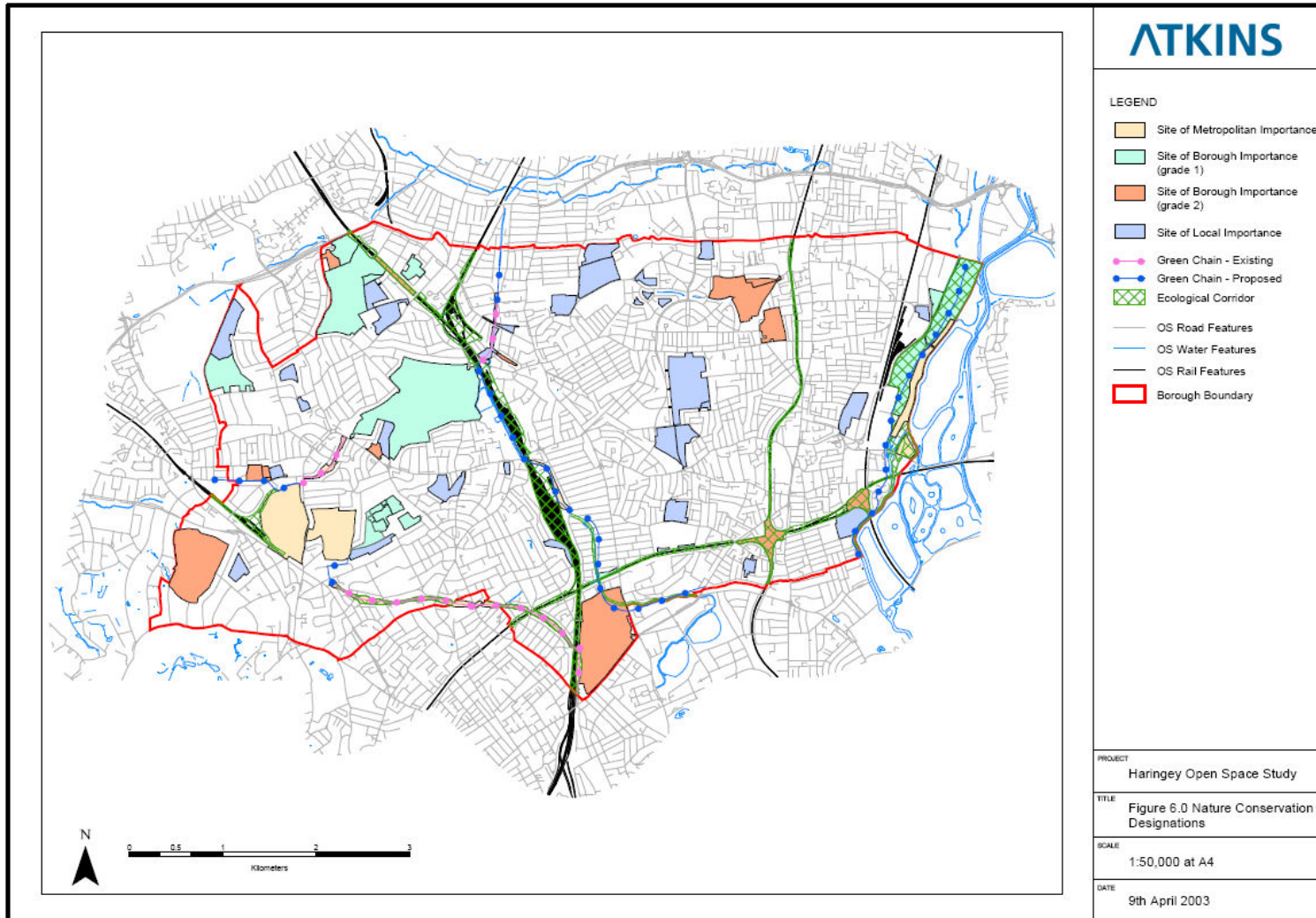
3.17 London Priority Species:

- ◆ Grey heron;
- ◆ Sand martin;
- ◆ House sparrow;
- ◆ House martin;
- ◆ All other Bats; and
- ◆ Mistletoe.

3.18 Haringey Priority Species:

- ◆ Hedgehog;
- ◆ Jewel beetle;
- ◆ White-letter hairstreak;
- ◆ Goldenrod;
- ◆ Zoned rosette;
- ◆ Wall bedstraw;
- ◆ River water-dropwort;
- ◆ Thin-spiked wood-sedge;
- ◆ Golden dock;
- ◆ Marsh dock;
- ◆ Rumex;
- ◆ Imperforate St. John's-wort;
- ◆ Rustyback;
- ◆ Lady fern;
- ◆ Hard fern;
- ◆ Pale sedge;
- ◆ Trailing St. John's-wort; and
- ◆ Wild service-tree.

**Figure 3.1 - Nature Conservation Designations**



Source: Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment – Volume 1 Atkins, 2003

### **Air Quality**

- 3.19 In 2001 the entire Borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for exceeding levels of Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Particulate Matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>).
- 3.20 There are two London Air Quality Network monitoring locations in Haringey at Priory Park and the Town Hall. In 2006, most Government Air Quality Strategy (2000) objectives were met at these locations, with the exception of:
- ◆ Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) annual mean not exceeding 40 ug/m<sup>3</sup> – not met at Town Hall; and
  - ◆ Ozone – no more than 10 days where maximum rolling 8 hr mean >100 ug/m<sup>3</sup> – not met at Priory Park.
- 3.21 All the neighbouring Boroughs also have declared AQMAs: Enfield, Camden, Islington, Waltham Forest and Barnet AQMAs all cover the entire Borough, whilst Hackney includes only some major roads in their AQMA.

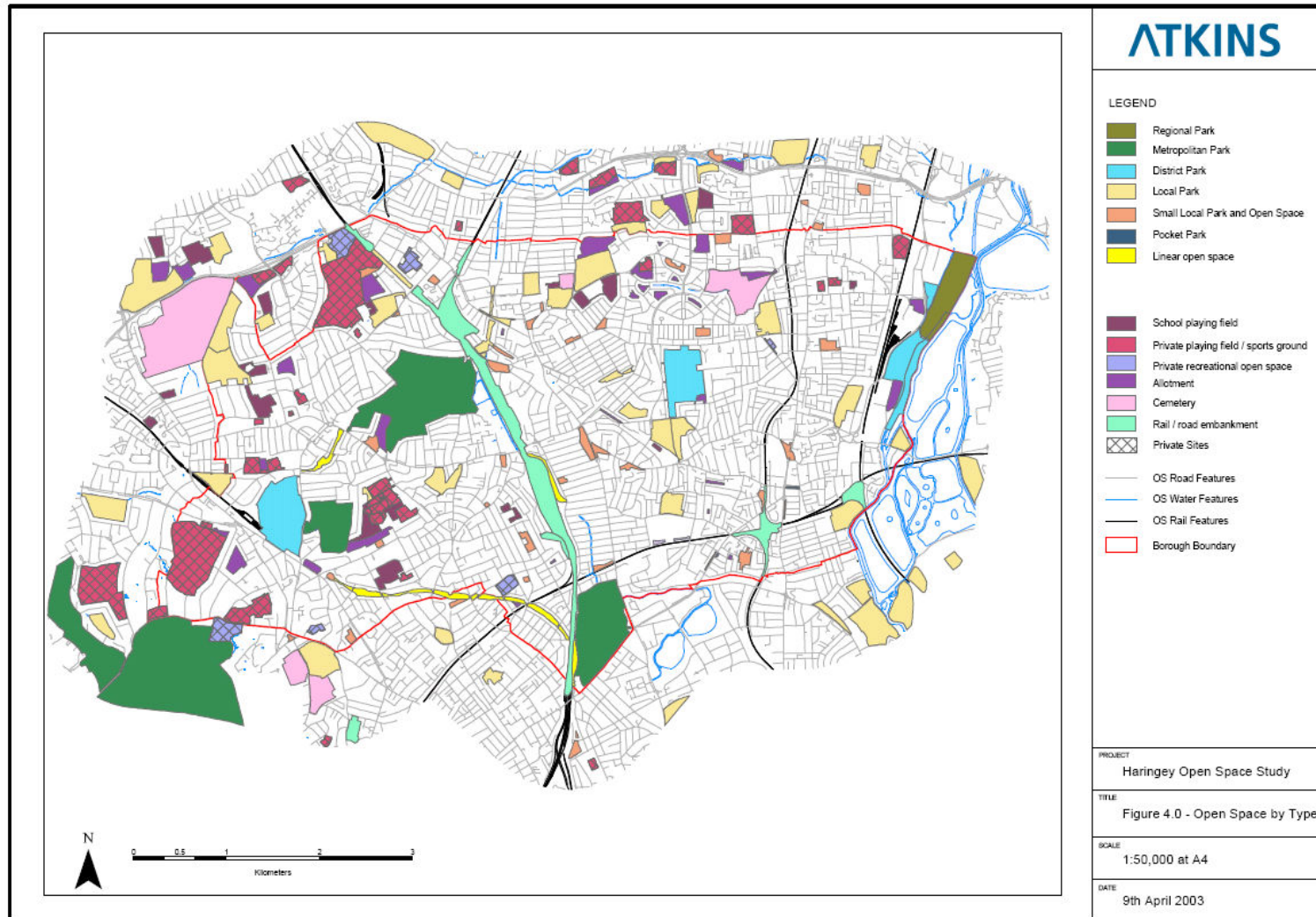
### **Flood Risk**

- 3.22 The majority of the Borough is within Environment Agency flood risk zone 1. However, the eastern end (approximately one tenth of the area) of the Borough sustains a higher fluvial flood risk, in zones 2 and 3. This risk is associated with the River Lee. Lordship Recreation Ground and the North Circular, Pinkham Way, represent additional, isolated, small areas of high flood risk.

### **Open Space**

- 3.23 The Borough contains 383 ha of public Open Space, representing 12.8% of the Borough's land area. It comprises:
- ◆ 12.3 ha Regional Park;
  - ◆ 142 ha Metropolitan Park;
  - ◆ 69 ha District Park;
  - ◆ 16 ha Linear Open Space;
  - ◆ 113 ha Local Park; and
  - ◆ 31 ha Small Local Park.
- 3.24 These areas are shown in Figure 3.2.
- 3.25 There is a strong community involvement in maintaining high standards in parks in Haringey. There are 30 Friends Groups made up of local people, all sharing a passion for their local park. Friends Groups usually meet on a quarterly basis and are represented on the Haringey Parks Friends Forum, also held on a quarterly basis. The Forum serves to bring together the various parks Friends Groups within Haringey and to address shared issues.

Figure 3.2 - Open Space by Type



Source: Open Space and Sports Assessment – Volume 1, Atkins, 2003



## **Cultural Heritage**

- 3.26 There are 36 Historic Parks and Gardens in the Borough which are locally listed and have no statutory status. Of these, 2 (Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park) are on the National Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest.
- 3.27 Highgate Golf Course has been identified as heritage land within the UDP (2006). It forms part of a wider area, encompassing Hampstead Heath, which is stated as having a high inherent value to London due to its visual, historic and nature conservation qualities; it is also Metropolitan Open Land, an Ecologically Valuable Site of Borough Importance Grade II and forms part of Highgate Conservation Area.
- 3.28 Twenty-eight Conservation Areas have been designated in the Borough, covering some 868 hectares. By far the largest are Highgate (229 ha), Muswell Hill (109 ha), Crouch End (94 ha), Alexandra Palace and Park (76 ha) and Stroud Green (73 ha). There are Conservation Areas throughout the Borough but most are significantly smaller (5-20 ha) than the five largest which are all located in the west half of the Borough.

## **SOCIAL**

### **Population**

- 3.29 Haringey has a population of 229,666 (2007 mid-year estimate), which represents approximately 3% of London's total population. Haringey's population has grown by 8.4% since 1991 and is projected to grow even faster, by a further 9.9% to 2016.
- 3.30 By ward the projected population changes between 2007 and 2016 are diverse. Significant increases are expected in Hornsey (+19.5%), Northumberland Park (+13.0%) and Tottenham Green (+11.5%). Small increases are expected in Fortis Green (+1.9%), Noel Park (+1.7%) and Muswell Hill (+1.5%); the population of Harringay ward is expected to decrease by 3.5%.
- 3.31 The age profile of the Borough is also changing. By 2016 there is expected to be a lower population over the age of 60 (11.6% of the population in 2016 compared to 13.1% in 2001). There will be a greater number of people of working age (20-59) (65.1% in 2016 against 62.1% in 2001). The east of the Borough tends to have more young people and the west more older people.
- 3.32 In 2004, Haringey's school population was approximately 34,000 children and high growth in school numbers to 2016 is expected.
- 3.33 Haringey is one of the most ethnically diverse districts in London and the UK. Sixty six per cent of the Borough population is White (including 45% White British) compared to 71% London-wide. Other key differences are the Black and Black British population (20% against 11% London-wide) and Asian and Asian British populations (7% compared to the London figure of 12%).
- 3.34 By ward, ethnic background varies considerably. Wards in the west of the Borough are less ethnically diverse, such as Crouch End (85% White, 4% Mixed, 3% Asian, 6% Black and 2% Chinese/Other), Fortis Green, Alexandra and Highgate are similar. Tottenham, Tottenham Green, Northumberland Park and Bruce Grove comprise 47-49% White population, 5% Mixed, 6-8% Asian, 32-38% Black (consisting of similar

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proportions of Black/Black British: African and Black/Black British: Caribbean) and 3-5% Chinese/Other.

- 3.35 The Open Space Assessment (2003) conducted a residents' survey which found that usage of Open Space varied in some respects according to ethnic background. Sport England found in a nationwide survey in 2000 that participation in sports was 40% amongst ethnic minority groups compared to 46% across all ethnic groups, however football participation rates amongst ethnic minority groups (particularly Black African, Black Caribbean and Black Other groups) exceeded the overall rates. Above-average participation in cricket was also recorded amongst Pakistani, Indian, Black Other and Bangladeshi groups. The Open Space Assessment (page 7-3) considers that there may be some latent demand in the Borough amongst ethnic minority groups (as well as among certain age groups) for football and cricket.
- 3.36 Haringey has a relatively transient population. At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 36,000 migrants in the Borough, the 9th highest proportion in London (ONS 2001).

### **Transport**

- 3.37 Public Transport Accessibility Levels show that three areas of highest accessibility (PTAL 5 and 6) exist in the Borough, centred on Wood Green (Noel Park ward), Tottenham Hale (Tottenham Green ward) and Bowes Park. These only cover approximately 5% of the Borough. Approximately 5% of the Borough has the lowest accessibility (level 1). The remainder of the Borough has PTALs of 2, 3 and 4 which are generally commensurate with residential areas.
- 3.38 Within the Borough are parts of London Cycle Network + (LCN+) routes 27, 69, 79, 80 and 81. These provide links to adjacent Boroughs and beyond, in all directions. They predominantly use main roads but some sections follow former railway embankments and go through Open Spaces. In addition, other non-LCN+ links, including LCN signed routes and off-road routes, run for short sections within the Borough and for longer sections to areas outside the Borough to the northeast.

### **Housing Type**

- 3.39 In Haringey 57% of properties are flats (purpose-built or conversions) or temporary accommodation/caravans, whilst the London-wide figure is 50%. This means many residents do not have access to a private garden.
- 3.40 The Haringey Annual Monitoring report sets a target of maximising new housing opportunities by maintaining average densities above 80 dwellings per hectare (250 habitable rooms per hectare). Housing density is increasing within the Borough and across London, due to national and London planning policy guidance.

### **Crime and Fear of Crime**

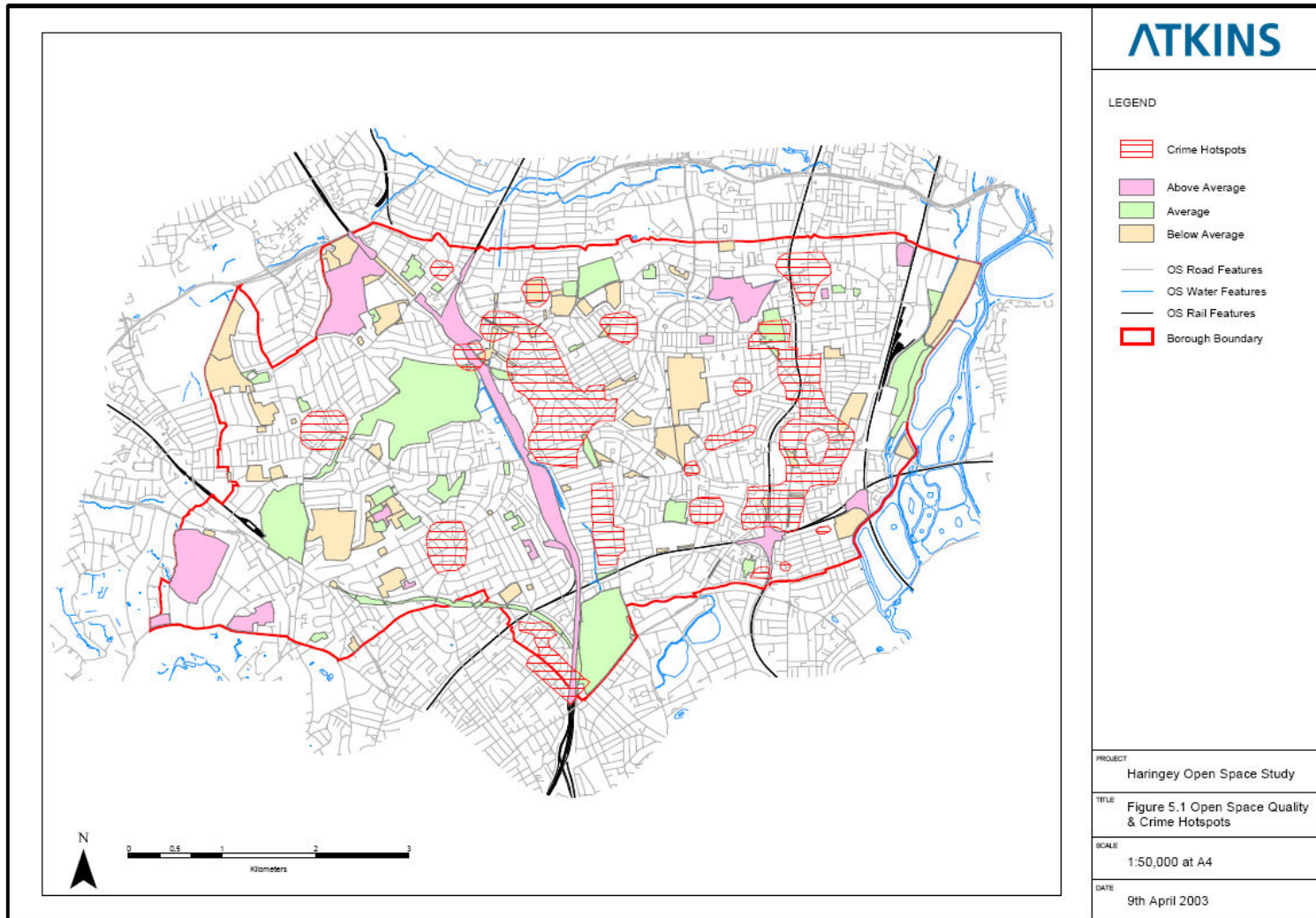
- 3.41 Haringey experienced 39.5 offences per 1000 population during 2005-6, compared to the London average of 33.0.
- 3.42 During 2005-6 a reduction of 6.8%, in the types of crime considered within the Public Service Agreement (PSA) against the previous year was achieved, which if maintained until 2008 would exceed the 15% target set by PSA.

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- 3.43 The Council's Safer Communities Partnership has identified crime hotspots within the Borough as part of their crime and disorder audit. Figure 3.3 shows a distinct east-west divide of crime hotspots in the Borough, with most crime concentrated in and around town centres in the east of the Borough, particularly Wood Green, Tottenham and Seven Sisters.
- 3.44 Figure 3.3 shows a correlation between these crime hotspots and the quality classifications of 'below average' Open Spaces. It is important to note that crime hotspots are concentrated in areas lacking Open Space, e.g. Noel Park ward, whilst Open Spaces which do fall within a crime hotspot area are generally considered to be below average in quality.

**Figure 3.3 - Open Space Quality and Crime Hotspots**

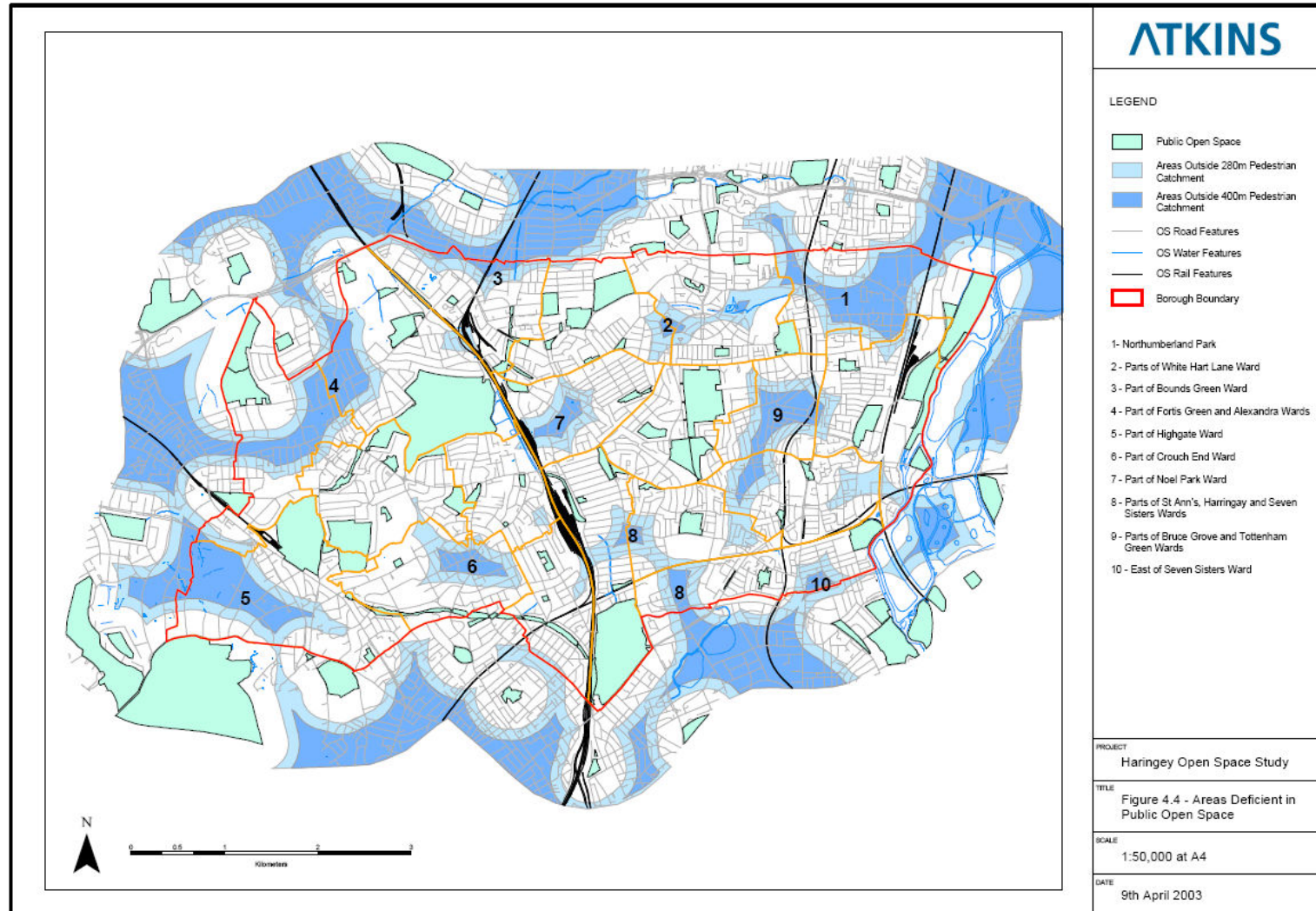


Source: Open Space and Sports Assessment – Volume 1, Atkins, 2003

### **Areas of Open Space Deficiency**

- 3.45 Several small areas of the Borough are more than 400m walking distance from public Open Space, (Figure 3.4) and are therefore in areas of deficiency. There are ten wards in total; the most significant are as follows:
- ◆ Northumberland Park ward (approx. 75%);
  - ◆ White Hart Lane ward (approx. 50%);
  - ◆ Fortis Green and Alexander wards (approx. 12% of each);
  - ◆ Highgate ward (approx. 25%); and
  - ◆ Crouch End ward (approx. 25%).
- 3.46 A target in the Haringey Annual Monitoring Report is to reduce the proportion of the Borough in an area of Open Space deficiency by 10% by 2016. It can be seen that the areas of higher deprivation correspond to some of the areas with deficiencies in access to Open Space.
- 3.47 The current provision of public Open Space is 1.7 ha per 1000 population well below the National Playing Fields Association standard of 2.43 ha per 1000 population. However it is recognised that the National Playing Fields Association standard is not applicable in London due to physical space constraints.

**Figure 3.4 - Areas Deficient in Public Open Space**

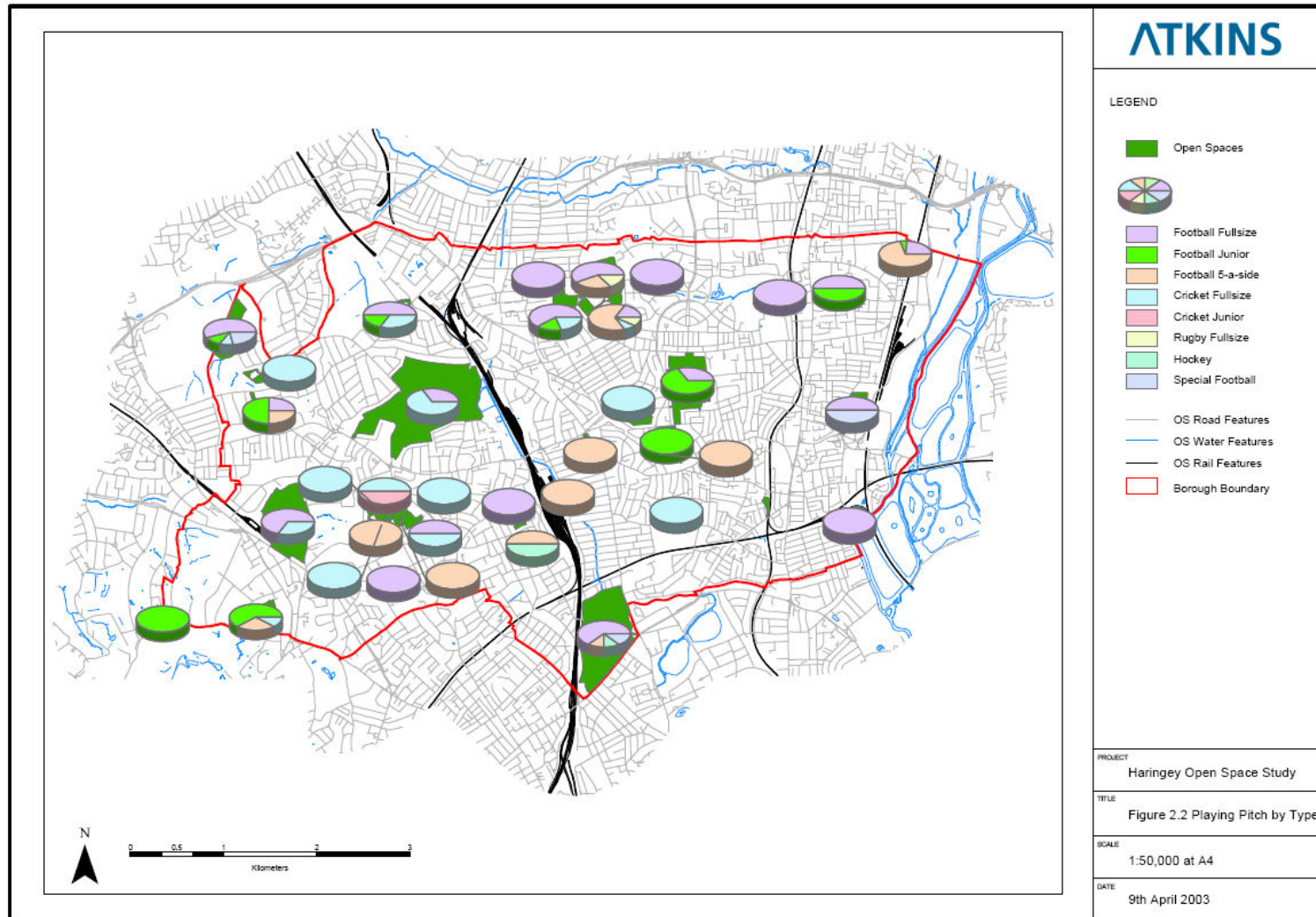


Source: Open Space and Sports Assessment, Atkins, 2003.

### **Outdoor Sports Provision**

- 3.48 Within the Borough there are a total of 46 full size football pitches, 23 cricket pitches, 2 rugby pitches and 2 hockey pitches. There is also provision for junior leagues with 19 junior (6-a-side) football pitches, 36 5-a-side pitches and 2 junior cricket pitches (shown in Figure 3.5).
- 3.49 This total equates to one pitch for every 2,813 people within the study area (2001 population figures). This ratio is below the equivalent national figure of 1 pitch for every 989 people and the figure for Greater London of one pitch per 1,335 people (both 1991 data)
- 3.50 There are some issues with access to pitches as some are owned by the council with unlimited access whereas some are located within schools or are part of private clubs.
- 3.51 Around a third of the Borough is not located within walking distance of any outdoor sports provision currently managed for pitch sports.
- 3.52 The condition of most outdoor sports pitches in the Borough is either 'good' or 'fair'. However there is a relative lack of pitches in good condition within the east of the Borough south of the Lordship Lane.
- 3.53 Changing facilities are an important part of the enjoyment of outdoor sports, however about 22% of sites have no access to changing facilities and 14% of sites have changing facilities, which are in poor external condition.

Figure 3.5 - Playing Pitch by Type



Source: Open Space and Sports Assessment – Volume 2, Atkins, 2003.



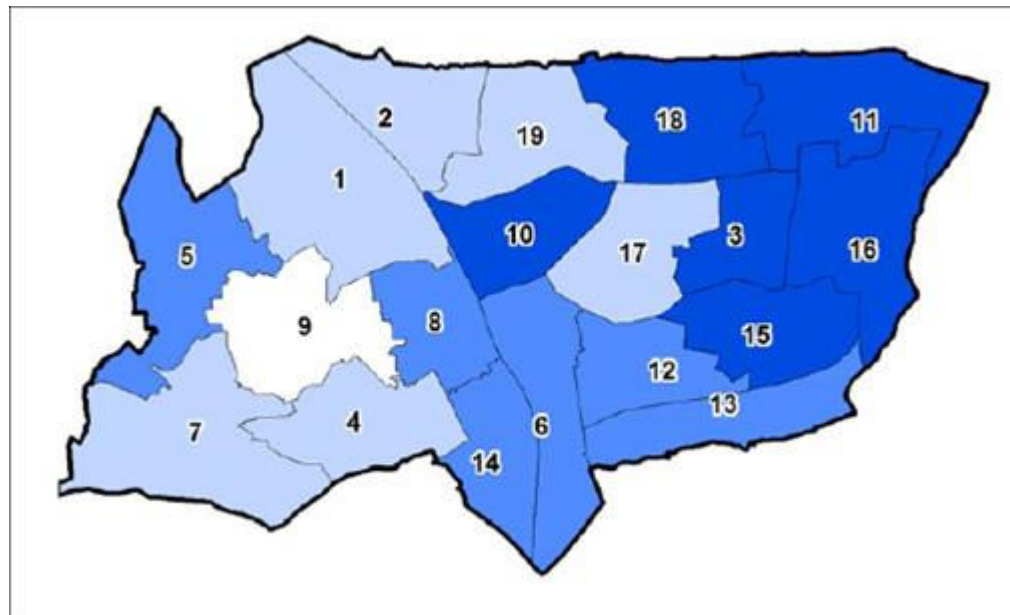
## **Health**

- 3.54 Road injury rates, smoking rates, heart disease and stroke are more prevalent in Haringey than the England average, and people are more likely to be feeling in poor health than England as a whole. However, alcohol issues, drug misuse rates, mental health treatment rates, diabetes, tooth decay are all less prevalent than the England average.
- 3.55 The Borough has a marginally higher level of long-term limiting illness than the London region (16% instead of 15% of the population). The distribution by ward is between 12-13% (Crouch End, Fortis Green, Stroud Green and Alexandra wards) and 18-19% (St Anns, Noel Park, Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane), reflecting a similar east-west split shown in the deprivation levels.

## **Life Expectancy**

- 3.56 Life expectancy varies between 74.9 years for the lowest 20% of wards in the Borough (in the north-east and centre), to 79.6 years for the highest 20% (which include Muswell Hill and West Green wards). The mean is 77.5 years.
- 3.57 Figure 3.6 illustrates life expectancy within the Borough relative to the England average. Muswell Hill ward (9) displays a significantly higher life expectancy than the Borough average, but six wards (Bruce Grove, Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale and White Hart Lane) show significantly lower life expectancy than the average.

Figure 3.6 - Life expectancy in Haringey



**Comparison to England average (78.5 years) 2000-04**

- Significantly lower
- Lower but not statistically significant
- Higher but not statistically significant
- Significantly higher

**Ward legend**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Alexandra</li> <li>2 Bounds Green</li> <li>3 Bruce Grove</li> <li>4 Crouch End</li> <li>5 Fortis Green</li> <li>6 Harringay</li> <li>7 Highgate</li> <li>8 Hornsey</li> <li>9 Muswell Hill</li> <li>10 Noel Park</li> <li>11 Northumberland Park</li> <li>12 St Ann's</li> <li>13 Seven Sisters</li> <li>14 Stroud Green</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 Tottenham Green</li> <li>16 Tottenham Hale</li> <li>17 West Green</li> <li>18 White Hart Lane</li> <li>19 Woodside</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

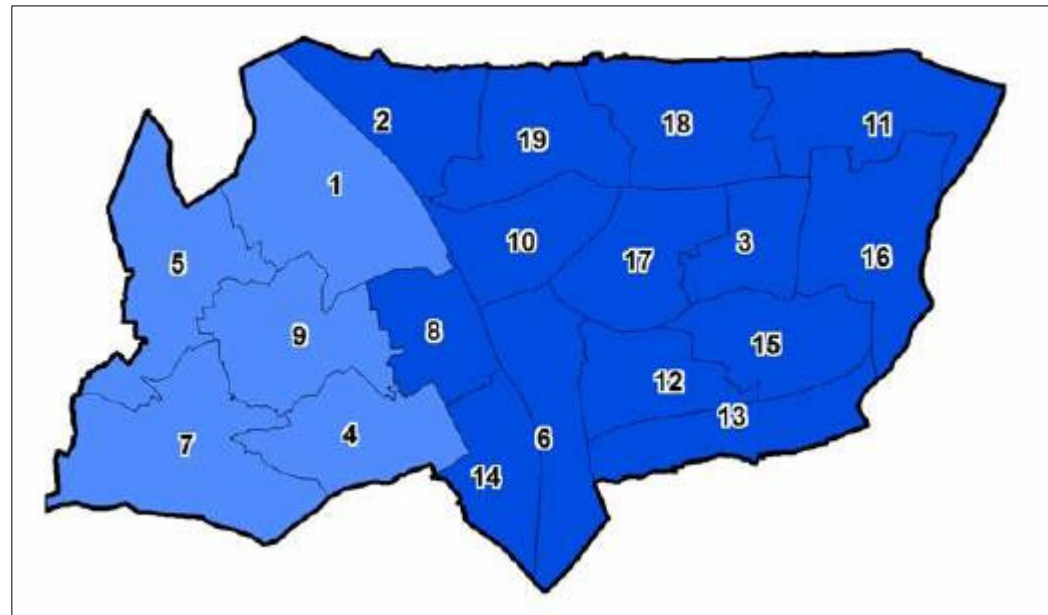
Source: Haringey Health Profile 2006

## **ECONOMIC**

### **Deprivation**

- 3.58 The Annual Monitoring Report (2006) states that Haringey is often described as an outer London Borough with inner city problems, and is economically and socially polarised. The west parts of the Borough are affluent whilst 30% of the Borough's population live in central and eastern areas that are within the 10% most deprived in England. The Borough overall is the tenth most deprived district in England as measured by the 2004 Indices of Deprivation.
- 3.59 In March 2006, 7.7% of Haringey's residents were unemployed, higher than the London rate (4.6%) and more than double the national unemployment rate. The ward of Northumberland Park had the highest unemployment rate of all London wards at 18.2%. The 2001 Census suggests that long-term unemployment is a serious issue for the Borough; more than half of the unemployed Haringey residents have not worked for over 2 years or have never worked.
- 3.60 The Haringey Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy identifies priority areas where regeneration initiatives are targeted:
- ◆ Wood Green town centre, Noel park estate and parts of Woodside ward;
  - ◆ Central Tottenham and Seven sisters wards;
  - ◆ Northumberland Park;
  - ◆ White Hart Lane ward; and
  - ◆ Bruce Grove / High Cross, including Broadwater Farm Estate.
- 3.61 Figure 3.7 shows the distribution of deprivation within the Borough, relative to England as a whole. Deprivation is concentrated in the western half of the Borough where long-term structural problems of unemployment have developed and little Open Space is located.

Figure 3.7 - Deprivation in Haringey



**Index of Multiple Deprivation  
2004 Ward averages**

- Most deprived 25%
- Second most deprived 25%
- Second least deprived 25%
- Least deprived 25%

**Ward legend**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Alexandra</li> <li>2 Bounds Green</li> <li>3 Bruce Grove</li> <li>4 Crouch End</li> <li>5 Fortis Green</li> <li>6 Harringay</li> <li>7 Highgate</li> <li>8 Hornsey</li> <li>9 Muswell Hill</li> <li>10 Noel Park</li> <li>11 Northumberland Park</li> <li>12 St Ann's</li> <li>13 Seven Sisters</li> <li>14 Stroud Green</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 Tottenham Green</li> <li>16 Tottenham Hale</li> <li>17 West Green</li> <li>18 White Hart Lane</li> <li>19 Woodside</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## **KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES**

### **Introduction**

- 3.62 The next task in the SA is the identification of sustainability issues. The identification of sustainability issues provides an opportunity to define key issues for the SPD and to improve the SPD objectives and options. The analysis of sustainability issues influences the development of the baseline and the SA framework, in particular in identifying and selecting indicators and targets.
- 3.63 The requirement to identify sustainability problems and issues arises from the SEA Directive, where the Environmental Report required under the Directive should include:
- “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(Birds) and 92/43/EEC(Habitats)”(Annex I (d))*
- 3.64 Table 3.3 below presents the results of the preliminary analysis of key sustainability issues.

**Table 3.3 – Key Sustainability Issues**

Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for SPD	SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 3.4.
<b>SOCIAL</b>			
<p><b>Open Space Deficiency</b>                      There are deficiencies in the supply of all open space types within Haringey. This deficiency, if not addressed, will be exacerbated by the projected increase in population of 34816 by 2026.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to set standards to improve the supply of open spaces and the quality and quantity of open spaces within the study area to meet the needs of the existing and projected additional population.</p>	<p>Population, Landscape</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 1</p>
<p><b>Outdoor Sports Facilities Deficiency</b>                      The ratio of playing pitches to population in 2001 was 1 pitch to 2,813 residents. This is lower than the Greater London ratio of 1:1,335 and the National ratio of 1:989.</p> <p>Pitches are concentrated in the south west and north, with 1/3 of the Borough not within 280m of a playing pitch and access is variable throughout the Borough.</p> <p>There is a wide variety in the provision and quality of changing facilities for playing pitches in the study area which deters people from utilising certain facilities.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to set standards to improve the quantity, distribution, quality and access of playing pitches within the study area.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 1</p>
<p><b>Open Space Access</b>                      The presence of busy roads near open spaces, and/or restrictive opening times often deters the widest range of users.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to encourage the improvement of accessibility to public open spaces within the Borough.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objectives 3 and 4</p>
<p><b>Levels of Usage and Site Quality</b>                      There is a direct correlation between site quality and level of usage with better maintained sites attracting higher levels of usage.                      Low usage of the open space due to poor quality leads to reduced physical activity levels of the community which contribute to poor health in the area.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to encourage quality improvements to achieve greater usage of existing open space</p>	<p>Population, Human Health, Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 1</p>

Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for SPD	SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 3.4.
<p><b>Creating Safer Open Space Environments</b>                      Visitor perceptions of personal safety and security have been identified as the key factor affecting usage levels and enjoyment of open space.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to encourage improvements to public open spaces to improve the public safety of open space environments throughout the Borough.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 3</p>
<p><b>Educational Use of Open Space</b>                      The use of open spaces has been identified as a useful resource for local schools in relation to physical education and science lessons.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to expand the role of open spaces in the provision of environmental education.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 5</p>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>			
<p><b>Protection of Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>                      There is a need for further integration of biodiversity protection and nature conservation within the management of green open spaces in general</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to provide standards to maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough, to seek opportunities for new areas of open space with biodiversity interests and to work with allotment site associations to encourage biodiversity on allotments.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Population, Human Health</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 8</p>
<p><b>Poor Air Quality</b>                      The whole Borough is declared as an AQMA.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to set standards for the delivery of new open space which could potentially have a role in buffering areas of poorer air quality.</p>	<p>Air, Population, Human Health</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 7</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk</b>                      The eastern side of the Borough falls within Environment Agency flood zones 2 and 3 with the rest of the Borough within zone 1.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to set standards for the delivery of new open space which could potentially have a role in attenuating flood risk.</p>	<p>Water, Human Health</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 9</p>
<p><b>Climate Change</b>                      CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are likely to continue to increase and open spaces can play a role in carbon sequestration.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to set standards for the delivery of new open space which could act as carbon sink.</p>	<p>Climatic factors</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 10</p>

Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for SPD	SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 3.4.
<p><b>Protection and Enhancement of Heritage Assets</b>                      There are 36 Historic Parks and Gardens in the Borough which are locally listed and have no statutory status. Of these, 2 (Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park) are on the National Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest. Several parks also form part of Conservation Areas, and provide valuable settings to other heritage assets such as Listed Buildings.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to encourage improvements to public open spaces to provide for the protection and enhancement of heritage assets.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 6</p>
<b>ECONOMIC</b>			
<p><b>Attractiveness to New Investment</b>                      Presently, open space quality is generally low. Improving the quality open space is likely to make the area more attractive visually and increase the quality of life for the local community, both factors that could attract new investment.</p>	<p>Opportunity for the SPD to set standards to improve open space quality and attractiveness of the area to new investment and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Population</p>	<p>Reflected in SA objective 11</p>



### **SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

- 3.65 A SA framework has been developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline, and developing analysis of key sustainability issues.
- 3.66 The SA framework of objectives, indicators and targets against which it is proposed to assess the SPD is set out in Table 3.4. It consists of objectives which may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators.
- 3.67 The 11 SA objectives have been worded so that they reflect one single desired direction of change for the theme concerned and do not overlap with other objectives. They include both externally imposed social, environmental and economic objectives and others devised specifically in relation to the context of the SPD being prepared and they are distinct from the SPD objectives.
- 3.68 A preliminary set of indicators was derived to capture the change likely to arise from the SPD implementation and will play a role in the assessment itself. As the SA progressed the set of indicators has been refined and is shown in Table 3.4.
- 3.69 Where appropriate existing data sources and indicators which are already monitored in the Borough have been used. In some cases, specific new indicators are proposed which will require monitoring by relevant bodies should significant effects relating to the SA objectives concerned be identified as part of the assessment of effects during SA Stage B. Developing a good balance of appropriate and reliable indicators across the set of SA objectives will be critical in the development of an effective but also practical monitoring programme.

**Table 3.4 - SA Framework**

Key to Data Availability for Indicators

*Italic* = Known data for Haringey Borough  
Underlined = Data for Haringey Borough currently unknown

No	Draft SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics	
<b>Social</b>					
1	To promote the enjoyment of the Borough’s open spaces for recreation and amenity purposes by all sections of the community	<i>Ha of accessible public open space per 1000 population</i>	Reduce the proportion of the Borough in area of open space deficiency by 10% by 2016 <i>Source: Annual Monitoring Report, London Borough of Haringey, 2006</i>	Population, Human Health	
		<i>Area of public open space deficiency</i>			
		<i>Area of allotment deficiency</i>			To reduce
		<i>Area of playing pitch deficiency</i>			To reduce
		<i>Number of open spaces managed to Green Flag standard</i>			Increase
		<i>Annual number of planning permissions implemented which make contributions towards open space quantity or quality</i>			No target identified.
		<u>Number of people from minority groups using open space</u>			No target identified
		<u>Management and maintenance resources for new open spaces</u>			Of appropriate level for open space created
2	To improve the population’s health through increase levels of physical activity	<i>Proportion of people with self-assessed good health</i>	No target identified	Human Health	
		<u>Number of people who take part in a minimum of 30 minutes a day of physical activity</u>	50% of the population by 2020 <i>Source: Central Government</i>		

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No	Draft SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
3	To improve safety, reduce crime and fear of crime in and adjacent to areas of open space	<i>Overall crime rate per 1000 population</i>	To reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime areas <i>Source: The Haringey Safer Communities Strategy 2005–2008</i>	Population, Human Health
		<i>Fear of Crime Survey Results</i>	No target identified	
4	To improve access to open space by public transport, cycling and walking	<u>Number of public transport routes which stop within 10m of open space</u>	Increase	Population, Human Health, Air
		<u>Number of cycling and walking routes serving open spaces</u>	Increase	
5	To develop the educational role of open space	<u>Number of environmental education initiatives linked to open spaces</u>	Increase	Population
<b>Environmental</b>				
6	To protect areas of recognised cultural heritage and/or landscape value	<u>Number of proposals negatively affecting Historic Parks and Gardens</u>	Zero	Cultural Heritage, Landscape
		<u>Number of initiatives to develop and implement conservation and management plans</u>	Increase	
7	To improve air quality	<i>Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high for PM<sub>10</sub></i>	National Air Quality Standard	Air, Climatic factors
		<i>Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration</i>	National Air Quality Standard	
		<u>Number of trees planted in open spaces</u>		
8	To protect and enhance biodiversity in open spaces	<u>Number of open space initiatives encouraging biodiversity</u>	Increase	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Climatic factors
		<u>Number of trees planted in open spaces</u>	Increase	
9	To reduce the risk of flooding	<i>Area of Floodplain</i>	No target identified	Water
		<u>Number of open space initiatives contributing to flood risk attenuation</u>	No target identified	
10	To reduce greenhouse gases emissions and improve carbon sink function	<u>Number of trees planted in open spaces</u>	Increase	Climatic factors
		<u>Number of public transport routes which</u>	Increase	

No	Draft SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
		<u>stop within 10m of open space</u>		
		<u>Number of cycling and walking routes serving open spaces</u>	Increase	
<b>Economic</b>				
11	To enhance the attractiveness of the area to investment	<i>Ha of accessible public open space per 1000 population</i>	Reduce the proportion of the Borough in area of open space deficiency by 10% by 2016 <i>Source: Annual Monitoring Report, London Borough of Haringey, 2006</i>	Population
		<i>Area of open space deficiency</i>	To reduce to zero <i>Source: London Borough of Haringey</i>	
		<i>Quality of Open Spaces</i>	Green Flag standard	

- 3.70 The SA framework is the key tool used in the assessment of effects. The prediction of effects, in terms of their magnitude, frequency, duration, and spatial extent, is conducted via detailed analysis of the baseline data. It is thus important to ensure that critical aspects of the baseline can be directly related to the objectives and indicators of the SA framework. Determining the significance of predicted effects is perhaps the most critical task in the SA. The picture that the baseline presents in terms of the SA framework is the starting point for this.

#### **Predicted Future Trends**

- 3.71 The SEA Directive requires the consideration of the likely evolution of the state of the environment without the implementation of the plan. During the lifetime of the SPD it is predicted that there will be external influences and variables which could affect the Haringey Borough.
- 3.72 Without the SPD, the predicted population increase of between 20,000 to nearly 35,000 people by 2016 means that it is likely that provision of Open Space will decrease in the Borough on a per 1000 population basis.
- 3.73 Additionally the increase in population using existing Open Spaces has the potential to cause a decrease in the quality of Open Spaces through increased levels of usage. This is also likely to have knock-on effects on biodiversity and air quality.

## 4. Strategic Options

- 4.1 The production of the SPD has been strongly influenced by two key documents. These are:
- ◆ The Haringey UDP; and
  - ◆ PPG17.
- 4.2 Section 1 of this report highlights that the SPD was produced to support and elaborate on Haringey Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 'saved' policies on Open Space, which include in particular OS15 as well as OS11, OS12 and OS13. These policies are particularly important in a London Borough as the National Playing Fields Standards, which have been applied by some Council's outside of London, are not applicable in London due to the physical constraints on space and development.
- 4.3 On a national scale PPG 17 (2002) sets out Government policy on open space, sport and recreation for new development.
- 4.4 PPG17 highlights that Local authorities should ensure provision of local sports and recreation facilities, which can either be through an increase in the number of facilities or through improvements to existing facilities. PPG17 emphasises the need for Local Authorities to develop their own Open Space standards.
- 4.5 It is possible for planning obligations to be used to seek increased provision of open spaces and local sports and recreational facilities and the enhancement of existing facilities.
- 4.6 As a result of the influence and guidance from these two documents in terms of preferred options, the production of the SPD did not involve the identification and appraisal of further options.

## 5. Assessment of Significant Effects of the SPD

### INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 This task comprises systematic prediction of changes to the sustainability baseline arising from the SPD's preferred options. These are compared both with the 'do nothing' or 'business as usual' scenario. As required by the SEA Directive, predicted effects must be fully characterised in terms of their magnitude, the time period over which they occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, probable or improbable, frequent or rare, and whether there are cumulative and/or synergistic effects. Ideally, the effects of the evolving plan should be predicted and assessed during the plan-making process to ensure that the final plan is as sustainable as possible.
- 5.2 The SEA Directive states that in the Environmental Report:
- 'The likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme....and reasonable alternatives....are [to be] identified, described and evaluated' (Article 5.1). The Environmental Report should include information that may 'reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme [and] its stage in the decision-making process' (Article 5.2).*
- 5.3 In addition, the SEA Directive requires the Environmental Report to outline measures to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme (Annex I (g)).
- 5.4 Existing SA guidance recognises that the most familiar form of SA prediction and evaluation is generally broad-brush and qualitative. It is recognised that quantitative predictions are not always practicable and broad-based and qualitative predictions can be equally valid and appropriate. This section outlines the SPD preferred options that have been assessed, the methodology that has been used for the assessment of significant effects as part of Stage B of the SA process and provides an assessment of the options.

### SPD COMPONENTS

- 5.5 The SPD sets out the policy background which has influenced its production, which as highlighted in section 4 includes PPG17 and the Haringey UDP.
- 5.6 The SPD also sets Open Space Standards for a range of Open Space types. These are: Public Parks, Children's Play Space, Playing Pitches, Tennis Courts, Natural and Semi- Natural Greenspace, Allotments, Amenity Greenspace, Indoor Sports Hall and Swimming Pools.
- 5.7 The main component of the SPD is the process for considering planning obligations relating to new residential units which is a "Step by Step Process for Calculating Open Space, Sport and Recreation Contributions". These steps are summarised below:

- ◆ STEP 1: Determine if the type of development proposed generates a demand for any of the categories of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Space – development such as most housing will require all forms of open space, however housing for the elderly may not require as much space as they are less likely to be as active. Commercial development will not require open space such as child play areas and playing pitches.
- ◆ STEP 2: Calculate the relevant Open Space, Sport and Recreation Requirement – this involves establishing the total number of persons and number of children estimated to be occupying the development and multiplying this by the level/area of Open Space, Sport and Recreation provision required per person.
- ◆ STEP 3: Assess how far demand creates a quantitative deficit or qualitative shortfall, in any of the above forms of Open Space, Sport and Recreation space – Where the calculations for step 2 show the requirement of the new development for open space will not be met by existing provision, calculations can be made to establish how much will be required to meet their needs.
- ◆ STEP 4: Decide whether provision should be made on-site or off-site – Development under a certain threshold of dwellings will be able to provide open space off site.
- ◆ STEP 5: Calculate scale of development contribution off site or provide on-site – Developments which fall below the thresholds determined in step 4, will need to calculate the value of off site provision.
- ◆ STEP 6: Secure maintenance through commuted sum payment where relevant - Maintenance payment, covering the cost of maintenance for a 20 year period, will be sought by the Council.

#### **ASSESSMENT ASSUMPTIONS AND RATIONALE**

- 5.8 As already discussed in Section 2 on methodology, the assessment undertaken relies heavily on professional judgement which has necessarily an element of subjectivity. It also relies on certain assumptions about the changes to people's behaviour as a result of the policies being assessed and the way development will be implemented. The assessment focused on the Open Space standards and the Step by Step process proposed in the draft SPD as set above and was undertaken taking into account the considerations outlined in Table 5.1.



**Table 5.1 – Assessment Rationale**

SA Objective		Assessment Rationale
1	To promote the enjoyment of the Borough's Open Spaces for recreation and amenity purposes by all sections of the community	Consideration of whether the SPD will increase quality and quantity of open space which can be enjoyed by all members of the community for a range of formal and informal activities. Level of resources for management and maintenance of Open Spaces.
2	To improve the population's health through increase levels of physical activity	Consideration of whether the SPD will encourage all members of the community to take part in physical activity.
3	To improve safety, reduce crime and fear of crime in and adjacent to areas of Open Space	Consideration of whether the SPD will reduce crime through provision of CCTV and designing out crime. Consideration of whether the SPD will indirectly reduce crime and fear of crime through increased quality of open space.
4	To improve access to Open Space by public transport, cycling and walking	Consideration of whether the SPD will enable members of the community to easily travel to areas of open space using public transport or by walking and cycling.
5	To develop the educational role of Open Space	Consideration of whether the SPD will allow better use of open space for educational purposes.
6	To protect areas of recognised cultural heritage and/or landscape value	Consideration of whether the SPD will maintain and increase the cultural and landscape value of open space in Haringey.
7	To improve air quality and carbon sink function	Consideration of whether the SPD will protect areas of open space which help decrease air pollution
8	To protect and enhance biodiversity in Open Spaces	Consideration of whether the SPD will increase biodiversity in open space
9	To reduce the risk of flooding	Consideration of whether the SPD will encourage the use of SuDS and other flood reduction measures as part of open space.
10	To reduce greenhouse gases emissions and improve carbon sink function	Consideration of whether the SPD will encourage reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and CO <sub>2</sub> sequestration.
11	To enhance the attractiveness of the area to investment	Consideration of whether improvements to the quality and quantity of open space will increase investment in the area.

## **ANALYSIS OF RESULTS**

- 5.9 Appendix D presents the results of detailed appraisal of the potential effects of the SPD predicted to arise from its implementation. The section below presents an analysis of the detailed appraisal in terms of the significance of effects. Suggestions for mitigation of adverse effects, and recommendations for improvements to the SPD are set out in this section.
- 5.10 Overall, the results show that there will be significant positive effects on the social and economic objectives. The situation with regards to the environmental objectives is less positive.
- 5.11 In establishing open space standards the SPD will have a moderate positive long term effect on SA Objective 1 by promoting the enjoyment of the Boroughs open space. Without this SPD there would be a lack of clear guidance for the provision of new open spaces associated with development. This would mean an increasing number of people would use open space which could cause crowding and conflicts of interest. As a result may deter some groups of the community from using the open space. Additionally this increase in use is likely to decrease the quality of open space facilities, such as changing rooms, through overuse by increasing numbers of people. It is however unclear how the needs of all sections of the community will be met through the proposed standards.
- 5.12 By ensuring there will be standards of open space quantity and quality, the SPD should have a positive effect on SA Objective 2 in relation to the community's health. Providing open space gives people the opportunity to take part in physical activity which can improve health, as well as providing them with a place they can go to relax and reduce stress which can have as much as a detrimental effect on health as the lack of physical activity.
- 5.13 As part of improving the quality of open space, the SPD will have a slight positive effect on SA Objective 3 to improve safety, reduce crime and fear of crime. This is the result of neglected open spaces often becoming areas that are used for crime or are perceived as attracting crime or being unsafe. By providing new and secure facilities in open space as well as security measures such as CCTV, this perception can be changed.
- 5.14 SA Objective 4 to promote access to open space by public transport, walking and cycling should be a key aim of the SPD as it sets access standards and will provide open space in areas that are currently deficient. This deficiency would otherwise increase, causing people to travel further to access open space which at some point may require the use of a private car to access open space of a certain quality or type. Although this is addressed to some extent the SPD should give further consideration to the provision of public transport and cycle routes in particular.
- 5.15 Open space can have an important educational role as well as being a place to exercise and relax. The SPD will have no effect on this (SA Objective 5) as no requirement is set for financial contributions for open space to be for the provision of open space and facilities which can be used for educational purposes.

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- 5.16 Provision of good quality and quantities of open space makes an area attractive to live in but can also appeal to investors. Therefore the SPD will have a moderate positive long term effect on the only economic SA Objective 11 to enhance the attractiveness of the area to investment.
- 5.17 The SPD will have no effect on SA Objective 6 to protect cultural heritage and/or landscape value. Financial contributions suggested for off site provision should be used for providing new cultural heritage or landscape features or improving existing features where appropriate and this needs to be referred to in the SPD.
- 5.18 The SPD will have an indirect slight positive effect on SA objective 7 to improve air quality. This is a result of the capacity of vegetation in open space to some degree “filter” pollution from the air.
- 5.19 As part of setting standards for open space, the SPD includes the need for provision of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace and Allotments which both have important roles in relation to biodiversity. This will have a slight positive effect on SA Objective 8.
- 5.20 The SPD’s standards will ensure current levels of open space will remain, this will have a slight positive effect on SA Objective 9 to reduce flood risk, as areas of open space provide permeable surfaces that can attenuate run off rather than entering water courses through over land flow which can increased flood risk.
- 5.21 The SPD will have a slight positive effect on SA objective 10 to reduce greenhouse gases emissions and improve carbon sink function, as areas of open space can provide a carbon sequestration role. The achievement of reduction in greenhouse gases emissions, in particular CO<sub>2</sub>, is linked to the achievement of SA objective 4.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE SPD**

- 5.22 The following recommendations were made to improve the overall sustainability performance of the SPD:
- ◆ The SPD should consider the particular needs of all sections of the community;
  - ◆ The SPD needs to encourage the need to design out crime or provide adequate surveillance, through CCTV for example. This is particularly important for open spaces created off site;
  - ◆ The SPD needs to state that contributions for off site provision in relation to access include provision of public transport and/or cycle/pedestrian routes from the development to the nearest open space to minimise the use of the private car for such journeys;
  - ◆ The SPD needs to state that contributions for open space should also take into account its educational role;
  - ◆ The SPD needs to state that contributions for open space should protect and improve cultural and landscape value;
  - ◆ The SPD needs to ensure that biodiversity protection and enhancement within areas of open space should be a recipient of on site and off site contributions; and
  - ◆ The SPD should promote the planting of trees in new open spaces.

## 6. Mitigation

- 6.1 The term mitigation encompasses any approach which is aimed at preventing, reducing or offsetting significant adverse environmental effects that have been identified. In practice, a range of measures applying one or more of these approaches is likely to be considered in mitigating any significant adverse effects predicted as a result of implementing the SPD. In addition, it is also important to consider measures aimed at enhancing positive effects. All such measures are generally referred to as mitigation measures.
- 6.2 However, the emphasis should be in the first instance on proactive avoidance of adverse effects. Only once alternative options or approaches to avoiding an effect have been examined should mitigation then examine ways of reducing the scale/importance of the effect.
- 6.3 Mitigation can take a wide range of forms, including:
- ◆ Refining options in order to improve the likelihood of positive effects and to minimise adverse effects;
  - ◆ Technical measures (such as setting guidelines) to be applied during the implementation stage;
  - ◆ Identifying issues to be addressed in project environmental impact assessments for certain projects or types of projects;
  - ◆ Proposals for changing other plans and programmes; and
  - ◆ Contingency arrangements for dealing with possible adverse effects.
- 6.4 However, the emphasis should be in the first instance on proactive avoidance of adverse effects. Only once alternative options or approaches to avoiding an effect have been examined should mitigation then examine ways of reducing the scale/importance of the effect.

### **GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES**

- 6.5 As a result of all SA Objectives having a positive or no effect there is no mitigation required.

## **7. Post Consultation Changes to the SPD**

- 7.1 Following the public consultation on the draft SPD a number of minor changes were made to the SPD, for example, including reference to the heritage value of open space and the fact that contributions could be used to improve heritage value.
- 7.2 These changes have been reviewed and are deemed to be non-significant and in particular relation to heritage, are likely to increase the scale of positive effects reported in the consultation SAR. Therefore, no additional sustainability assessment has been undertaken as a result of public consultation changes.

## 8. Monitoring

- 8.1 The SEA Directive states that ‘member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes.....in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action’ (Article 10.1). In addition, the Environmental Report should provide information on a ‘description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring’ (Annex I (i)) (Stage E).
- 8.2 SA monitoring will cover significant social and economic effects as well as significant environmental effects and it involves measuring indicators which will enable the establishment of a causal link between the implementation of the plan and the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) being monitored. In line with the SEA Directive, these significant positive and negative effects should be monitored with the implementation of the SPD.
- 8.3 The sustainability appraisal of the SPD has identified significant effects with regards to certain SA objectives which will require monitoring. In addition, the SPD itself requires monitoring of certain areas. The significant effects identified are:
- ◆ Effect on promoting the enjoyment of the Borough’s Open Spaces for recreation and amenity purposes by all sections of the community (positive);
  - ◆ Effect on improving the population’s health through increase levels of physical activity (positive);
  - ◆ Effects on enhancing the attractiveness of the area to investment (positive).
- 8.4 The SA framework (Table 3.4) contains indicators which could be used to monitor significant effects post implementation. These indicators should be used as the basis for preparing the monitoring programme bearing in mind that it will not always be necessary to collect data for all the indicators.
- 8.5 The SA guidance recommends SA monitoring to be incorporated into Local Authority’s existing monitoring arrangements. In accordance with Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations, the Council is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to assess the implementation of the Local Development Framework and the extent to which core policies are being achieved and to identify any changes if a policy is not working or if the targets are not met. It is thus important that the Council seeks to integrate the monitoring of the SPD’s significant sustainability effects in these wider monitoring arrangements.

## **9. Conclusion**

- 9.1 The Haringey Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document has been the subject of a sustainability appraisal incorporating strategic environmental assessment and significant effects have been identified.
- 9.2 The SPD is predicted to have positive effects on most SA Objectives although no effects have been predicted against some environmental objectives.
- 9.3 The findings of this assessment conclude that the sustainability performance of the SPD could still be further improved by taking account of the recommendations contained in this report. It is understood that these recommendations are now reflected in the final SPD.
- 9.4 The draft Open Space and Recreational Standards SPD and the Sustainability Appraisal Report were the subject of public consultation between 29<sup>th</sup> November 2007 and 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008. Minor amendments were made to the SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report as a result of public consultation which have strengthened the positive effects reported in the consultation SAR.

## 10. References

Air Quality - [www.londonair.org.uk](http://www.londonair.org.uk)

Flood Risk - [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

Haringey Adopted Unitary Development Plan, July 2006

Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

Haringey Draft Open Space Strategy "A Space for Everyone" June 2005

Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment - Volume 1: A Strategic Open Space Assessment. Atkins, October 2003.

Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment - Volume 2: Sports Facilities Assessment. Atkins, July 2004.

Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005.



## **Appendices**

## **A. Scoping Report Consultation Comments**

Consultee	Contact Details	Summary Of Consultation Responses	How The Comment Was Dealt With In The SAR
Friends of the Earth	Quentin Given Co-ordinator Tottenham & Wood Green Friends of the Earth 75 Kessock Close London N17 9PW 0208 801 9490 07879 691166 www.twgfoe.org.uk	There is no reference for climate change policies - the government's climate change action plan, and the mayor's climate change plan, should both be referenced.	Table 3.1 "Relevant Plans and Programmes" has been amended with additional plans
		Open spaces are "trip generators", people have to travel to reach them, and may use cars or other modes. Minimising road traffic generation should be an aim of the policy.	The SPD does not have the scope to influence transport/traffic options, however the comments will be considered during the Stage B assessment as to how the SPD encourages travel by public transport and other non-car modes to access areas of public open space.
		The framework should include an objective of minimising CO <sub>2</sub> and other air pollutant emissions from transport, and hence to minimise traffic generation.	Objective 10 'To reduce greenhouse gases emissions and improve carbon sink function' added to SA Framework in Table 3.4.
		Some climate change will take place even if we succeed in reducing global emissions from now on, and this will affect decisions about tree planting, SUDS and other open-space management issues, which should be shown in baseline data.	The use of open space in attenuating flood risk has been raised in Table 3.3 "Key Sustainability issues" under flood risk.
Natural England	Kyle T Lischak Senior Specialist Communities and Land Management Natural England (London Region)	Page 2-5, there is a reference to 'PPG9' in connection to 'National/International' column. We presume this is a reference to 'Planning Policy Guidance 9', which has now been superseded by 'Planning Policy Statement 9', we ask that you change references to 'PPS9'.	Reference to PPG9 replaced with PPS9 in Table 3.1 – Relevant Plans and Programmes and Table 3.2 - Derivation of Key Sustainability Themes/Objectives
		The 'Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy' (Mayor of London 2001) should be added to the 'Regional' column at page 2-5 with regard to both the sites of nature conservation importance and protection of flora and fauna entries.	Table 3.2 "Derivation of key environmental/sustainability themes" has been amended.

Consultee	Contact Details	Summary Of Consultation Responses	How The Comment Was Dealt With In The SAR
		Appendix A, 'Table B. the term 'Ecologically Valuable Sites' should be clearly defined. We assume that this term incorporates all of Haringey's statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites, but this requires clarification	Appendix B, Table B, indicator has been amended with the definition given in Haringey UDP for "Designated Sites for Nature".
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations & Haringey Friends of Parks Forum	Dave Morris Secretary, Haringey Federation of Residents Associations  Joan Curtis Secretary, Haringey Friends of Parks Forum	Pages 3.11 and 3.12 (map 3.4) are based on a deficiency criteria of an area being more than 400m from an open space of >0.25 ha, rather than the GLA standard of 400m from a local park of >2 ha. Therefore they clearly fail and are therefore are inaccurate and need to be amended.	The open space deficiency (Figure 3.4) takes account of 'Small Local Parks' (which in the GLA hierarchy are parks of 0.4 to 2 ha). This reflects a more accurate representation of open space deficiency in Haringey, as the GLA hierarchy only sets out 'typical' characteristics and 'typical' sizes. Furthermore, the adopted Haringey UDP utilises this map as the basis for UDP Policy. Additionally, PPG17 makes it clear that boroughs should develop a local approach to reflect their local circumstances.
		We believe the details and activities of the borough's 30 Friends of Parks groups and the Haringey Friends of Parks Forum must be included and summarised. They are a vital component of the community engagement,	Comment noted. Section 3.25 added to Sustainability Appraisal Report.
		Key issues to add to Table 4.1 are:  - the need for adequate staffing and management - the need for adequate resources for the improvements needed	Although these issues are acknowledged as important, they are beyond the scope of the SPD and its Sustainability Appraisal.
		Appendix A Indicator: Population Issue: Add 'Need to address current deficiencies and the future's additional deficiencies as population grows.'	Appendix B, Table A, indicator Population has been amended with issue.

Consultee	Contact Details	Summary Of Consultation Responses	How The Comment Was Dealt With In The SAR
		Appendix A Indicator: Areas of Deficiency in Access to Open Space Quantified Data: Amend to conform to the agreed GLA guidelines. Change text to: 'Areas of the borough more than 400m from public open spaces >2 ha and therefore in areas of deficiency.	See comment above.
		Appendix A Add new Indicator: 'Management and maintenance resources' Quantified Data: 'Budgets, staffing levels, average hours in each park etc' Targets: 'Green Flag and Parkforce standards'	Additional indicator for Objective 1 'Management and maintenance resources for new open spaces' and target 'Of appropriate level for open space created' added to SA Framework (Table 3.4).
		Appendix A Add new Indicator: 'Capital / infrastructure resources' Quantified Data: 'Budgets etc' Targets: 'Green Flag standards'	Additional indicator for Objective 11 'Quality of Open Spaces' and target 'Green Flag Standard' added to SA Framework (Table 3.4).

## **B. Sustainability Appraisal Report Consultation Comments**

Consultee	Section/ para.	Summary Of Consultation Responses	How The Comment Was Dealt With In The SAR
English Heritage – Graham Saunders	Relevant Plans and Programmes- Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	No reference is made to PPG15, or at the local level any relevant conservation/management plans of heritage assets, which should be considered, as they make a contribution to open space provision. This includes the setting of listed buildings.	Table 3.1 (Relevant Plans and Programmes) to be amended to refer to PPG15. Consideration of local level Conservation Area Management Plans is considered to be beyond the scope of the SA.
	Baseline Information – Cultural Heritage - SA	It is important to make clear where the 36 Historic Parks and Gardens, referred to in the text comes from i.e. national register or local list. Settings of buildings are valuable open spaces and a plan should be included to show these designations.	Agree – amend the baseline information to show that the borough has two parks on the National Register of Historic Parks and that the 36 are locally listed only, with no statutory status.
	Key Sustainability Issues - SA	The protection and enhancement of heritage assets should be explored in terms of possible opportunities/implications for the SPD.	The heritage assets identified and the wider historic environment will be added as a key issue to Table 3.3 – Key Sustainability Issues.
	Indicators – SA	The potential indicators could be expanded to cover the other heritage assets discussed above. Suggest that the development and implementation of conservation/management plans which manage these assets could be used as an indicator.	Table 3.4 – SA Framework amended to include additional indicator for objective 6 ‘Number of initiatives to develop and implement conservation and management plans’.
	Analysis of Results - SA	It is not clear how the conclusion for objective 6 to protect cultural heritage and/or landscape value can be made, as the existing document does not recognise all of the heritage assets that contribute to open space provision and insufficient analysis of their value, and need for clarity as to what additional cultural features and how existing ones can be enhanced.	The SAR concluded that the SPD in its draft form would have no effect on cultural heritage. It was recommended that the SPD be amended to include reference to contributions improving cultural heritage value. The final SPD includes a reference to the heritage value of open space in para. 2.56.
Mario Petrou	Table 3.1 on page 3-2 - SA	‘Have all relevant plans and programmes been consulted?’ Haringey Health Reports should be included as local relevant plans and programmes as health is a priority (EC/2001/42).	Table 3.1 (Relevant Plans and Programmes) to be amended to include reference to Haringey Health Reports.

Consultee	Section/ para.	Summary Of Consultation Responses	How The Comment Was Dealt With In The SAR
	Table 3.14, section 3.29 - SA	'Is any significant environmental, social or economic data missing or misrepresented?' Census figures used are inaccurate. Leader of Council letter attached with comment on inaccuracy of ONS data. Wants text added '...though strong evidence supplied by local residents and others indicates the population is larger.'	In the absence of any alternative data we are obliged to use the census information that we have for 2001 and GLA population projections for 2016. While there may be a question on the accuracy of the census figures (because of people who have been missed from the survey), they remain the most up-to-date and reliable source of population data that the council have.
		'Do you agree with the proposed S.A. framework? Are objectives, targets and indicators appropriate?' Lack of clarity as to how the objectives will be achieved and if the indicators are robust. E.g. no indication of how the 10% reduction of open space deficiency is going to be increased by 2016.	We will tackle the deficiency in open space by seeking additional open space through planning gain where appropriate and where possible. Inevitably in Haringey the reduction in open space deficiency is going to be challenging, but it is a challenge that we will achieve wherever we can.
		'Do you agree with the results of the assessment of effects?' Key factors have been underestimated thereby results of assessment of effects are distorted.	See above for census comments.
		'Do you agree with the monitoring arrangements suggested?' More public input to monitoring process whereby changes and reviews to policy can be sought. The role of the public should be clarified and should be in accordance with EC/2001/42. <sup>2</sup>	Monitoring arrangements are recommended to be integrated into the existing Annual Monitoring Report arrangements.

<sup>2</sup> The European Directive under which SEAs are required



Consultee	Section/ para.	Summary Of Consultation Responses	How The Comment Was Dealt With In The SAR
Haringey Allotments Forum	SA	No mention of the role of allotments in improving sustainability in Haringey, these should be included in the final version of the report.	The role of allotments in improving sustainability is set out in the UDP and does not need to be repeated here.

## **C. Baseline Data Tables**

**Table A: Baseline Data, Indicators, Targets and Trends for Social Issues**

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Population	<p>Haringey population: 229,666 (2007 mid-year estimate).</p> <p>By 2016 there is expected to be a lower population over the age of 60 (11.6% of the population in 2016 compared to 13.1% in 2001). There will be a greater number of people of working age (20-59) (65.1% in 2016 against 62.1% in 2001).</p>	<p>London population: 7.2m (ONS 2001).</p>	N/A	<p>8.4% population growth 1991-2007; 9.9% projected growth 2007-16.</p> <p>Borough population projections show a decline in the over-60 population and increase in working-age population (20-59) during 2001-16.</p> <p>Population changes by ward from 2007-16 are: large increases in Hornsey (+19.5%), Northumberland</p>	<p>Need to address current deficiencies and the future's additional deficiencies as population grows</p>	Population	LB Haringey population projections;

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
				<p>d Park (+13.0%) and Tottenham Green (+11.5%); very small increases in Fortis Green (+1.9%), Noel Park (+1.7%) and Muswell Hill (+1.5%); decrease in Haringay ward of 3.5%. London population set to increase year on year to 8.1 million in 2016.</p>			
Ethnicity	66% of the Borough population is White (including 45% White British). The Black and Black British population is 20% and the Asian and Asian British population is 7%.	London: 71% White, 11% Black/Black British, 12% Asian/Asian British	N/A	None identified.	The Open Space Assessment (2003) conducted a resident's survey which found that usage of open space varied in some respects according to ethnic background.	Population	Greater London Authority Annual Monitoring Report ( <a href="http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/monitoring_r">http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/monitoring_r</a> )

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>Wards in the west of the Borough are less ethnically diverse, such as Crouch End (85% White, 4% Mixed, 3% Asian, 6% Black and 2% Chinese/Other) (Fortis Green, Alexandra and Highgate are similar). Tottenham, Tottenham Green, Northumberland Park and Bruce Grove comprise 47-49% White population, 5% Mixed, 6-8% Asian, 32-38% Black (consisting of similar proportions of Black/Black British: African and Black/Black British: Caribbean) and 3-5% Chinese/Other.</p>				<p>Sport England found in a nationwide survey in 2000 that participation in sports was 40% amongst ethnic minority groups compared to 46% across all ethnic groups, however football participation rates amongst ethnic minority groups (particularly Black African, Black Caribbean and Black Other groups) and cricket participation (by Pakistani, Indian, Black Other and Bangladeshi groups) exceeded the overall rates.</p> <p>This may mean that latent demand for such sports in the Borough is higher than would otherwise be the case.</p>		<p><a href="#">eport3.pdf</a></p>

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Public Transport Accessibility Levels	Three areas in the Borough benefit from the highest accessibility (PTAL 5 and 6), centred on Wood Green (Noel Park ward), Tottenham Hale (Tottenham Green ward) and Bowes Park. These only cover approximately 5% of the Borough. Several small areas, comprising approximately 5% of the Borough, are of the lowest accessibility (level 1). The remainder is levels 2, 3 and 4.	N/A	To require 80% of approved large commercial developments located in areas of PTAL 4-6 (UDP policy UD8).	PTAL increase with provision of bus services.  London-wide, PTAL is being improved through increasing service frequencies on all modes and expanding the bus, DLR and Underground networks.	Variable levels of public transport accessibility in the Borough.	Population, Human Health, Material Assets	PTAL map, figure 4.3, Haringey Open Space Assessment (2003); LB Haringey Annual Monitoring Report 2006
London Cycle Network	London Cycle Network + (LCN+) routes 27, 69, 79, 80 and 81 run through/within the Borough. These provide links to adjacent Boroughs and beyond, in all directions.  They predominantly use main roads but some sections use former railway embankments and public open spaces. In addition,	N/A	To increase the length of cycle network in the Borough	None identified.	Ensuring access to open space by all.  Where cycle routes enter open space, managing potential conflicts with other users while maintaining an efficient cycle route.	Human Health, Material Assets	London Cycle Network website <a href="http://www.londoncyclenetwork.org.uk">www.londoncyclenetwork.org.uk</a>

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	other non-LCN+ links, including LCN signed routes and off-road routes, run for short sections within the Borough and for longer sections to areas outside the Borough to the northeast.						
Properties without private garden	Lowest floor level is one indicator of access to private gardens. Haringey: 57% of properties are flats (purpose-built or conversions) or temporary accommodation/ caravans.	London: 50% of properties are flats (purpose-built or conversions) or temporary accommodation/c aravans.	Seek to maximise new housing opportunities by maintaining average densities above 80 dwellings per hectare (250 habitable rooms per hectare).	Housing density is increasing due to national and London planning policy guidance, with private gardens not the norm for new development, and existing housing and/or gardens sometimes lost to development.	A majority of the Borough population does not have access to private gardens, which increases their need to access open space and sports facilities for recreational activities.	Human Health, Material Assets, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	ONS 2001; Haringey BAP; LB Haringey Annual Monitoring Report 2006.
Areas of Deficiency in Access to Open Space	Several small areas of the Borough are more than 400m walking distance from public open spaces	N/A	Reduce the proportion of Borough in area of open	None identified.	Areas of higher deprivation have lower access to open space, further contributing to	Human Health, Material Assets	LB Haringey Open Space Assessment 2003, figure

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	and are therefore in areas of deficiency. These are mapped in the Open Space Assessment Atkins (2003) and there are ten in total. The most significant are as follows: Northumberland Park (approx. 75%) White Hart Lane ward (approx. 50%) Fortis Green and Alexander wards (approx. 12% of each) Highgate (approx. 25%) Crouch End (approx. 25%)		space deficiency by 10% by 2016 (Annual Monitoring Report).		deprivation levels.  Population increases mean, by definition, that the population deficient in open space access increases.		9.0;  LB Haringey Annual Monitoring Report 2006
Health	Road injury rates, smoking rates, heart disease and stroke are more prevalent than the England average, and people are more likely to be feeling in poor health than England as a whole.  However, alcohol issues, drug misuse rates, mental health treatment rates, diabetes, tooth decay are all less prevalent than the England average.	N/A	N/A	Rates of heart disease/stroke and cancer have declined in Haringey from 1996 levels however since 2000 have increased marginally.	Health benefits of open space use to reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke.  Ability to access open space without sustaining high risk of road injury.	Population, Human Health	Department of Health, Health Profile for Haringey 2006



Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Life Expectancy	Life expectancy varies between 74.9 years for the lowest 20% of wards in the Borough (in the north-east and centre), to 79.6 years for the highest 20% (which include Muswell Hill and West Green wards). The mean is 77.5 years.	The London and England life expectancy average is higher than Haringey.	N/A	Life expectancy has risen gradually in Haringey for both males and females (1996-2006 figures in DoH Health Profile for Haringey 2006)		Population , Human Health	Department of Health, Health Profile for Haringey 2006
Long-term Limiting Illness	Haringey: 15% of the population.  The distribution by ward is between 12-13% (Crouch End, Fortis Green, Stroud Green and Alexandra wards) and 18-19% (St Anns, Noel Park, Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane wards).	London: 15% of adults	None identified.	None identified.	Long term limiting illness may mean access to particular types of open space is difficult or undesired.  Benefits to people with long-term limiting illness of open space access/usage.	Population , Human Health	2001 Census Statistics (ONS)
Crime	39.5 offences per 1000 population, 2005-6. (Home Office website)	33.0 offences per 1000 population	Public Service Agreements (PSA) (Home Office national target)	During 2005-6 a reduction of 6.8% (in the types of crime included within the Public Service	Design and staffing could be improved, as they contribute to the overall perception of safety and security experienced by visitors in open space. These	Population, Human Health	Home Office website (crimestatistics.org.uk);  Haringey Safer Communities

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
			<p>applied locally):</p> <p>PSA1: 'To reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime areas' between 2005 and 2008 (Haringey is a high crime area).</p> <p>PSA2: Reassure the public, reducing fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and building confidence in the Criminal justice system without compromising fairness.</p>	<p>Agreement) against the previous year, which if maintained until 2008 would exceed the 15% target.</p>	<p>can include safer routes and entrances to open space.</p>		<p>Strategy 2005-8:  <a href="http://www.haringey.gov.uk/safer_communities_strategy_full_document.pdf">http://www.haringey.gov.uk/safer_communities_strategy_full_document.pdf</a></p>

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
			PSA3: Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice by 1.25 million (nationally) by 2007/08.  PSA4: Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice				

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Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
			system				



Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>ecological value and nature conservation importance to the borough (Haringey UDP para. 8.22)</p>			<p>declaring 3 more LNRs.</p> <p>Walthamstow Marshes comprises 6 units, The condition of two of these units is 'unfavourable recovering'; these represent 64% of the land area (2002-4). Walthamstow Reservoirs and Chingford Reservoirs are both 'favourable' (2001).</p> <p>Lee Valley SPA is affected by eutrophic water quality; a related problem is over-</p>			<p>Conservation Committee website: distribution of SPA, SAC/SCI and Ramsar sites (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/</a>)</p>

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
				abstraction of surface water for public supply, particularly during periods of drought. Human recreational pressures are well regulated through zoning of water bodies by the Park Authority.			
Number and area of BAP Priority Habitats	<p>No BAP priority habitats present.</p> <p>Habitat Action Plans have been prepared (within the BAP) for habitats that are important in the Borough and house the majority of the identified priority species:                      Woodland                      Gardens                      Wastelands                      Railway Lines</p>	875 ha of BAP Priority Habitat in London (estimate) (LBP working party, 2006).	<p>Haringey AMR 2006 targets:</p> <p>95% of new homes built on previously-developed land;</p> <p>No loss of land designated as</p>	<p>Increased population within areas deficient in access to woodland.</p> <p>Construction of paving, driveways and buildings within gardens.</p> <p>Increase in</p>	<p>Woodlands:                      Dumping and vandalism                      Use as an amenity/educational resource                      Encroaching plants                      Damage by animals                      Disease and pests                      Veteran trees as habitat for other species</p> <p>Gardens:                      Human aesthetic</p>	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>LB Haringey Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2006</p> <p><a href="http://www.MAGIC.gov.uk">www.MAGIC.gov.uk</a>;</p> <p>Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)  <a href="http://www.haringey.gov.uk/biodiversity_action">http://www.haringey.gov.uk/biodiversity_action</a></p>





Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
			<p>access for all significant areas of woodland</p> <p>Ensure access and suitable management of Bruce Grove Wood for use by local schools by 2005</p> <p>Increase area of coppicing; create 2 new coppice “falls” by 2006</p> <p>Survey of veteran trees by 2006</p> <p>Increase the number of wildlife friendly gardens in</p>				<p>2006  <a href="http://www.lbp.org.uk/05business_pages/revisionbusiness/hwdocs/hwgm191206.pdf">http://www.lbp.org.uk/05business_pages/revisionbusiness/hwdocs/hwgm191206.pdf</a>)</p>

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
			<p>the Borough by 50% by 2008.</p> <p>Ensure that gardens are given due prominence in future housing applications, by 2005.</p> <p>Promote via a leaflet the use of sustainable/ wildlife-friendly garden products by 2005</p> <p>Establish the occurrence of flagship species in gardens in the Borough 2004-6</p> <p>Map on GIS</p>				

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
			<p>the distribution of wasteland and identify key locations and sites</p> <p>Raise awareness of the social and wildlife values of wasteland</p> <p>Maintain a continuous supply of suitable land for colonisation by wasteland species</p> <p>Encourage retention of wasteland in new or existing open space, and provision of wasteland communities</p>				

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
			<p>on existing structures</p> <p>To achieve Local Nature Reserve status for Tottenham (Markfield Railway) Triangle.</p> <p>Protect the habitat value of the freight sidings on the East Coast Main Line at Hornsey</p> <p>UDP to have recognition of the habitat value of railway lands including use of railway tunnels by bats</p>				

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Population of Locally Important Species	<p>Haringey contains 12 National Priority Species, 6 London Priority Species, 19 Haringey Priority Species, 5 London Flagship Species and 16 Haringey Flagship Species (a flagship species is one that is readily recognised and represents biodiversity to the wider public).</p> <p>The Haringey 'flagship species' include two plant species discovered in Haringey: Haringey Knotweed (a hybrid between Russian vine and Japanese knotweed) and Wurzell's wormwood (a hybrid between Chinese mugwort and the native British species).</p>	N/A	No loss of land designated as Ecologically Valuable Sites and Ecological Corridors	Certain species have undergone significant decline in London over the past 25 years;	There is a need to maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough, work to further integrate nature conservation within the management of parks and other Council-owned land, and to work with allotment site associations to encourage biodiversity on allotments.	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Biodiversity Action Plan (2004) ( <a href="http://www.haringey.gov.uk/biodiversity_action_plan.doc">http://www.haringey.gov.uk/biodiversity_action_plan.doc</a> ); LB Haringey Annual Monitoring Report 2006
Air Quality Management Areas	The Borough was declared as an AQMA in July 2001 in respect of Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) and Particulate Matter <10µm (PM <sub>10</sub> ). A Management Plan was published, the timescale of	All neighbouring Boroughs have declared AQMAs. Enfield, Camden, Islington, Waltham Forest and Barnet	National Air Quality Objectives: Greater London: 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> not	N/A	There is a need to improve air quality through setting standards to provide new and improved open space as buffers between roads and	Human Health, Air, Climatic Factors	Haringey AQMA Management Plan (2004) ( <a href="http://www.haringey.gov.uk/air_quality_mana">http://www.haringey.gov.uk/air_quality_mana</a> )

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	which was to 2005.	<p>AQMAs all cover the entire Borough. Hackney includes only some major roads in the AQMA.</p> <p>All London Boroughs have declared AQMAs, the majority of which cover the entire Borough.</p>	<p>to be exceeded more than 10 times per year (24-hour mean; by end 2010)</p> <p>23 µg/m<sup>3</sup> Annual Mean (by end 2010);</p> <p>20 µg/m<sup>3</sup> Annual Mean (by end 2015)</p>		<p>other land uses. Any further decreases in air quality are likely to have detrimental effects on human health.</p>		<p><a href="#">gement area action plan-oct_04.pdf</a> )</p>
Air Quality Monitoring	<p>There are two London AQN monitoring locations, at Priory Park and the Town Hall. In 2006, most Government Air Quality Strategy (2000) objectives were met, with the exception of:</p> <p>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) annual mean not exceeding 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> – not met at Town Hall</p> <p>Ozone – no more than 10</p>	N/A	(See above)	None identified	<p>Open spaces provide areas away from roads that may have reduced levels of air pollution.</p> <p>Open spaces may provide vegetation that acts to reduce NO<sub>x</sub> or filter particulates.</p>	Human Health, Air, Climatic Factors	<p>London Air Quality Network, Kings College (<a href="http://www.londonair.org.uk">www.londonair.org.uk</a> )</p> <p><a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/laqm/information.php?info=objectives">http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/laqm/information.php?info=objectives</a></p>

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	days where maximum rolling 8 hr mean >100 ug/m3 – not met at Priory Park						
Flood Risk	The majority of the Borough is Environment Agency flood risk zone 1. However, the eastern end (approximately one tenth of the area) of the Borough sustains a higher fluvial flood risk, in zones 2 and 3. This risk is associated with the River Lee. Lordship Recreation Ground and the North Circular, Pinkham Way, represent additional, isolated, small areas of high flood risk.	Flood risk associated with the Thames (tidal and fluvial) and its tributaries.	Development within flood risk zones 2 & 3 to be accompanied by FRA and demonstrate that it does not reduce flood storage capacity or increase flood risk (UDP policy ENV1).  No development on (or loss of) functional flood plain (London Plan target).	N/A	New open space could potentially have a role in attenuating flood risk.	Human Health, Water, Climatic Factors	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a> ; London Plan; Haringey UDP
Open Space	383 ha of open space, representing 12.8% of the Borough's land area.	As of 1992 the average across the London Boroughs was for	No net loss of designated open space through	Due to pressures on open space across	Providing types of open space suitable for the size and composition of the	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Air, Water, Soil,	LB Haringey Annual Monitoring Report 2006;

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>As of 1992 Haringey had 469 persons per hectare of open space and 57 spaces. As of 2001 it had 590 persons per hectare and 60 spaces.</p> <p>The current provision (2003) is 1.7 ha of public open space per 1000 population.</p> <p>It comprises:                      12.3 ha Regional Park                      142 ha Metropolitan Park                      69 ha District Park                      16 ha Linear Open Space                      113 ha Local Park                      31 ha Small Local Park</p>	<p>10.5% of a Borough's land area to be public open space, with 363 persons per hectare of open space, and 57 open spaces per Borough.</p>	<p>development;                       Increase the number of open spaces managed to Green Flag Standard</p> <p>National Playing Fields Association standard of provision of open space: 2.43 ha per 1000 population.</p>	<p>London, existing open spaces may be used to provide additional functions.</p>	<p>population that accesses it.</p>	<p>Human Health</p>	<p>National Playing Fields Association 'Six Acre Standard'.</p>
Historic Parks and Gardens	<p>36 Historic Parks and Gardens, of which 2 (Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park) are on the National Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest.</p> <p>28 Conservation Areas have been designated in</p>	N/A	<p>UDP Policy OS7 requires that proposal within these areas or within their setting must conserve and enhance the historic</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Designation as Historic Park / Garden means that the space will retain or enhance its existing character and appearance and may not be suitable for change.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage, Landscape</p>	



Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	<p>the Borough, covering some 868 hectares. The largest are Highgate (229 ha), Muswell Hill (109 ha), Crouch End (94 ha), Alexandra Palace and Park (76 ha), and Stroud Green (73 ha).</p> <p>Highgate Golf Course is UDP-designated heritage land.</p> <p>Other Conservation Areas situated throughout the Borough are significantly smaller (5-20 ha) than the five largest which are all located in the west half of the Borough.</p>		<p>character of the garden, park or landscape and buildings therein; the council will not permit their subdivision against the advice of English Heritage and the Garden History Society</p>				

**Table C: Baseline Data, Indicators, Targets and Trends for Economic Issues**

Indicator	Quantified data (LB Haringey)	Comparators (Quantified data for London)	Targets	Trends	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Index of Multiple Deprivation	<p>Haringey is the 10th most deprived district in England (2004 IMD).</p> <p>Nearly 65,000 people (almost 30% of Haringey's residents), live in areas (43 Super Output Areas) in the Borough that are in the 10% most deprived in England.</p> <p>In March 2006, 7.7% of Haringey's residents were unemployed.</p>	London unemployment rate: 4.6%	<p>Reduce unemployment rates and % of long-term unemployed in the priority areas (identified in Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy);</p> <p>100% of mixed use schemes to include s106 agreements to provide jobs/training for Borough residents.</p>	None identified.	Deprivation concentrated on the western half of the Borough where long-term structural problems of unemployment have developed and little open space is located.	Population, Human Health	<p>LB Haringey Annual Monitoring Report 2006;</p> <p>Haringey Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.</p>

## **C. SPD Assessment Table**

No	SA Objective	Description of Effect	Duration of Effect			Description of Mitigation	Comments/Explanation
			ST	MT	LT		
<b>Social</b>							
1	To promote the enjoyment of the Borough's open spaces for recreation and amenity purposes by all sections of the community	The establishment of open space standards should ensure the provision of different types of open space of adequate quantity and quality and of improved accessibility.  This will have a moderate positive long term effect.	+	++	++	None required as positive	<b>Recommendation</b> - The SPD needs to consider the particular needs of certain sections of the community.
2	To improve the population's health through increase levels of physical activity	The provision of new open space will provide the community with further opportunities to take part in physical activity potentially leading to improved health.  This will have a moderate positive long term effect.	+	++	++	None required as positive	
3	To improve safety, reduce crime and fear of crime in and adjacent to areas of open space	In areas of on site contribution, natural surveillance from residential buildings should contribute to safety and reduced crime. This is not so in areas of off site contribution which generally require further safety measures.	+	+	+	None required as positive	<b>Recommendation</b> - The SPD needs to include the need to design out crime or provide adequate surveillance through CCTV for example. This is particularly important for open spaces created off site.
4	To improve access to open space by public transport, cycling and walking	Improving access is a key aim of the SPD; it sets access standards and seeks provision in areas that are currently deficient	+	+	+	None required as positive	<b>Recommendation</b> - The SPD needs to state that contributions for off site provision in relation to access include provision of public transport and/or cycle/pedestrian routes from the

No	SA Objective	Description of Effect	Duration of Effect			Description of Mitigation	Comments/Explanation
			ST	MT	LT		
		in terms of access. Consequently the number of areas within walking distance is likely to increase with slight positive effects. The SPD is however unclear with regards to public transport and cycling arrangements.					development to the nearest open space to minimise the use of the private car for such journeys.
5	To develop the educational role of open space	The SPD does not recognise the educational role of Open Space hence no effect.	0	0	0		<b>Recommendation</b> – The SPD needs to state that contributions for open space should also take into account its educational role.
<b>Environmental</b>							
6	To protect areas of recognised cultural heritage and/or landscape value	The SPD does not recognise the cultural and landscape value of Open Space as an aspect that can be protected and improved as a result of financial contributions towards open space.	0	0	0		<b>Recommendation</b> – The SPD needs to state that contributions for open space should protect and improve cultural and landscape value.
7	To improve air quality	By ensuring a level of open space provision the SPD will have an indirect positive effect in improving air quality This will have a slight positive effect.	+	+	+	None required as positive	
8	To protect and enhance biodiversity in open spaces	The SPD should ensure provision of open space including Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace and allotments. Contributions for off site provision may also lead to	+	+	+	None required as positive	<b>Recommendation</b> – The SPD needs to ensure that biodiversity protection and enhancement within areas of open space are a recipient of on site and off site contributions.

No	SA Objective	Description of Effect	Duration of Effect			Description of Mitigation	Comments/Explanation
			ST	MT	LT		
		enhancement to biodiversity. These factors combined should have a slight positive long term effect.					
9	To reduce the risk of flooding	By ensuring provision of open space, the SPD should have an indirect slight positive effect on reducing flood risk as it will guarantee some areas of permeable surface are safeguarded.	+	+	+	None required as positive	
10	To reduce greenhouse gases emissions and improve carbon sink function	By ensuring a level of open space provision the SPD will have an indirect positive effect in increasing the carbon sink function of open spaces. This will have a slight positive effect.	+	+	+	None required as positive.	<b>Recommendation</b> – The SPD should promote the planting of trees in new open spaces.
<b>Economic</b>							
11	To enhance the attractiveness of the area to investment	The SPD should increase accessibility and quality of open space which should have a moderate positive long term effect on enhancing the attractiveness of the area to investment.	+	++	++	None required as positive	Baseline data has shown a relationship between higher open space quality and reduced crime in the area.  This could be a particularly attractive issue for investors