

Sustainability Appraisal of the Housing Supplementary Planning Document



London Borough of Haringey

Environmental Report

19 September 2008

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London Borough of Haringey



Haringey Council

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Environmental Report

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Abbreviations and Glossary

HMO	Houses in Multiple Occupation
HSSA	Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix
LBH	London Borough of Haringey
LDF	Local Development Framework
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPPs	Policies, Plans and Programmes
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SOA	Super Output Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

Non Technical Summary

This section provides a non- technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal Report, describing the process undertaken and the findings of the study. It also provides contact details and how to comment on the document during the public consultation period. For further details, reference should be made to the rest of the document.

Background

The London Borough of Haringey's (LBH) Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance on the existing UDP housing and urban design policies. It provides detailed guidance on standards for new housing and conversions, on affordable housing provision and on housing density and design. This SA was prepared to assess the economic, social and environmental effects of the SPD.

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of the Housing SPD. The SA considers the SPD's implications from a social, economic and environmental perspective, by assessing the draft SPD against available baseline data and sustainability objectives.

SA is mandatory for SPDs under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). SAs of SPDs should also fully incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This Directive is transposed into law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 – the SEA Regulations.

The Appraisal Methodology

The approach adopted to undertake the SA was based on the process set out in the government guidance on SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks¹ and guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment².

The level of detail and the scope that the SA covered was agreed at an early stage by key stakeholders involved in the SA process as part of consultation on the SA Scoping Report. This report set out the original context and findings of the SA and the proposed approach to the appraisal process.

Relationship to other Plans, Programmes and Objectives

The purpose of reviewing other plans and programmes and sustainability objectives is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents and requirements are explored to enable the LBH to take advantage of any potential synergies and to deal with any inconsistencies and constraints. The plans, programmes and sustainability

¹ ODPM (now DCLG) (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks

² ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment.

objectives that need to be considered include those at international, national, regional and local scale.

There were no major inconsistencies between policies identified, although several plans were the source of policies, objectives and conditions that provided the context for the SPD. The key links were the Haringey UDP, the London Plan, the North London Housing Strategy, Haringey Housing Strategy (2003-2008) and others.

Baseline Characteristics

The collection and analysis of information about the current and likely future state of the London Borough of Haringey focused on the key housing issues and the potential significant effects of the SPD. The baseline topics focused on included population, health, deprivation and environmental factors. Key trends and targets were identified, along with any difficulties and limitations in the data.

Data sources include those held and collated by the borough, other plans and programmes and established data sources, such as the Office of National Statistics. Environmental data collected were based on borough wide data because the draft SPD would apply to the whole borough.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The formation of SA objectives and criteria is central to the SA process and provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and compared. The sustainability objectives used for the SA of the SPD were based on those already developed for the SA of the Core Strategy, although sub objectives relating to housing were added to the SA Framework. There were 20 objectives used in total, organised under the three dimensions of sustainability: social, environmental and economic. They covered a wide range of topics such as: to protect and enhance community cohesion; to protect the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage; and to ensure sustainable use of natural resources.

Key Sustainability Issues and Problems

Many of the sustainability issues relevant to housing in Haringey have been identified within existing documents and strategies. Further issues have been identified through the SA process, which has also sought to identify key issues from the baseline data.

Some of the key sustainability issues and problems facing Haringey's community relating to housing include: high level of housing need; shortage of settled affordable housing; high level of homelessness and temporary accommodation; some areas with poor housing conditions; problems associated with multiple deprivation in some parts of the Borough and a shortage of affordable family housing.

Appraisal of the SPD

A key requirement of the SA is to consider the social, environmental, economic effects of the SPD. The detailed guidance provided by the SPD on standards for new housing and conversions, on affordable housing, dwelling mix and on housing density and design were appraised and scored on a five point scale (major positive, positive,

neutral, minor negative and major negative) and an uncertain category against the sustainability objectives. Details of proposed mitigation measures and recommendations on how the SPD could be improved were outlined.

In general, the SPD performed well against sustainability objectives and the majority of effects identified were beneficial. There were some potential negative effects identified under certain objectives, mainly environmental. However, these tended to be limited to certain criteria and measures have been identified in the SPD to either manage or mitigate many of these potential negative effects through planning requirements.

Monitoring and Implementation

An important part of the process is establishing how the sustainability effects of implementing the SPD will be monitored. Some potential indicators and targets have been proposed as a starting point for developing the SPD and sustainability monitoring programme. It is envisaged that monitoring would be on an annual basis, although updates of some indicators will not be available that frequently.

Difference the SA Process has Made

The SA process has highlighted the potential effects of the draft SPD. The SA found that implementing the SPD would have major positive social, well being and health effects.

However, some potential negative effects on the environment and measures to avoid or reduce these effects have been proposed. Opportunities for enhancement were also identified through the SA process. Recommendations proposed in this document would improve the sustainability of the SPD if incorporated.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The London Borough of Haringey (LBH)'s Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in July 2006 and sets out land use policies for the area up to 2016. The Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance on the implementation of the saved UDP housing and urban design policies. When adopted, the development control decisions should be made in accordance with the SPD, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

A combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been undertaken to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the SPD. The term SA shall be used to refer to the combined SA/SEA for the remainder of this report.

The London Borough of Haringey is currently preparing its Local Development Framework (LDF) which will replace the existing UDP. A Core Strategy is required to be included as a Development Policy Document and, as part of this process, an SA/SEA is being undertaken for the Core Strategy. An SA Scoping Report, setting out the proposed scope and methodology for the SA, was prepared for the Core Strategy and Housing SPD and released for consultation on the 17th December.

The Housing SPD was issued for consultation from the 24th April to the 29th May 2008 and will take account of the results of this Sustainability Appraisal before it is finalised.

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

SA is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process.

It is a legal requirement that the Housing Strategy is subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive³ which was transposed directly into UK law through the SEA Regulations⁴.

The aim of the SEA 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 and programmes*

³ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

⁴ S.I. 2004 No. 1633: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004

with a view to promoting sustainable development' (Article 1 of the SEA Directive).

The principle of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and in the future, lies at the heart of sustainable development. SA is an essential tool for ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are inherent throughout the preparation of the Housing Strategy and that it broadly complies and contributes to relevant planning guidance. The overarching aim of the process is to ensure better decision making and planning, and it should be initiated at the earliest possible stage of the SPD's preparation.

1.3 Requirements of the SEA Directive

Box 1-1 identifies the activities which are required to comply with the SEA Directive as part of the assessment process.

Box 1-1: SEA Directive Requirements Applicable to Assessment of Effects and Mitigation

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).

Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes:

- "the likely significant effects on the environment, including 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. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects" (Annex I (f) and footnote)*
- "an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Annex I (h))*
- "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..." (Annex I (g))*

1.4 Compliance with the SEA Regulations

This report incorporates the requirements for an Environmental Report of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 No. 1633 which implements the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the SEA Directive. Compliance to the SEA Regulations is demonstrated in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Compliance with SEA Regulations

Information to be included in an Environmental Report under the SEA Regulations	Relevant sections in the Sustainability Report
1. An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 2.1 Section 2.2 Section 2.3 Appendix A
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan	Section 2.4 Appendix B
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 2.4.3 Appendix B
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated in pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Appendix B
5. The environmental protection objectives, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 4.1
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, (and economic and social impacts)	Section 5.1 Section 5.2 Section 5.3 Appendix D
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant effects on the environment	Section 5.4
8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with	No alternatives were presented in the SPD
9. A description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information	Section 3.1 Section 3.2
10. A descriptions of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring	Section 6.1 Section 6.2
11. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 – 10	Beginning of the document

2 The Housing Supplementary Planning Document

2.1 Background

The Housing SPD will help to implement the policies within the UDP as it will focus on specific areas where guidance is required. It replaces existing supplementary planning guidance on housing standards (SPG3a), privacy, sunlight and daylight (SPG3b) and affordable housing (SPG10b).

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

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

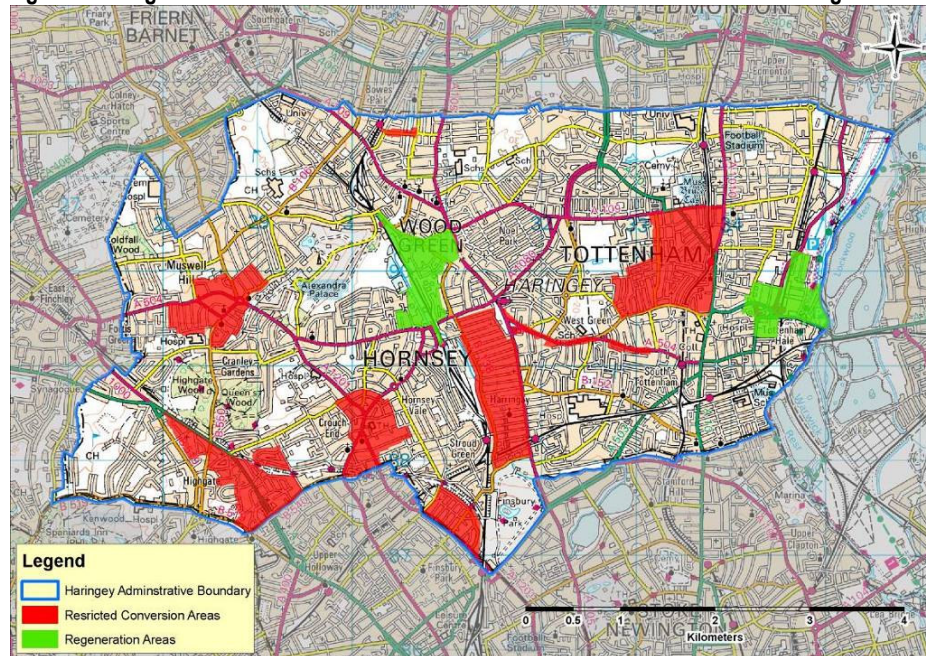
The Housing SPD is intended for use in the determination of planning applications for housing development or for mixed use proposals involving housing. It provides detailed guidance on standards for new housing and conversions, on affordable housing provision and on housing density and design. The Housing SPD has identified land for regeneration and land where conversions are restricted, as shown in Figure 2-1.

SPD Objectives

The Housing SPD is based on the following UDP objectives to:

- Maximise new housing opportunities;
- Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meeting current and future needs in the Borough; and
- Help create mixed and balanced communities.

Figure 2-1: Regeneration and Restricted Conversion Areas as outlined in the Housing SPD.



2.2 Relevant Policies

As outlined in the Housing SPD, it provides guidance on the implementation of the following UDP housing and urban design policies.

- Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment;
- Policy G3: Housing Supply – providing sources of new housing to meet a borough target of 680 additional homes per annum;
- Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction – ensuring design that maximises the potential of the site without causing any unnecessary local nor global consequences;
- Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible;
- Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design;
- Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough;
- Policy HSG2: Change of Use to Residential – encouraging changes of use to housing, but ensuring no loss of viable employment, retail, or open space;
- Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing;

- Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%;
- Policy HSG5: Hostel Accommodation – criteria controlling the provision of new hostel provision;
- Policy HSG6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings;
- Policy HSG7: Housing for Special Needs – encouraging supported housing schemes;
- Policy HSG8: Gypsies and Travellers – criteria restricting proposals for new sites;
- Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design-led’ approach to density, including site character;
- Policy HSG10: Dwelling Mix – ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes; and
- Policy HSG11: Restricted Conversion Areas – restricting conversion of single dwellings into flats in specified areas and in streets which already a concentration of converted properties.

2.3 Links to other Plans and Programmes

A review of relevant Plans and Programmes was undertaken during the Stage A of the SA/SEA process. This included documents prepared at international, national, regional and local scale. A summary is provided in Appendix A.

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

International Policies Plans and Programmes (PPPs)

A review was undertaken of the key European Directives and Conventions and International agreements and the key themes relevant to the SPD identified included:

- Recognising the challenge of climate change and implementing appropriate action to deal with it;
- The need to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Resource efficiency and the development of more sustainable patterns of production and consumption;

National PPPs

A review was undertaken of relevant white papers, plans and strategies. Central Government establishes their broad guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes and Statements (PPS). The following key issues were noted as particularly pertinent:

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

Regional and Sub-Regional PPPs

The London Plan (2008) suggests that London's population will increase between 7.94 – 8.19 million by 2016, rising to 8.26 – 8.71 million by 2026. London's projected growth, coupled with a reduction in the average household size will inevitably place greater demand pressures upon housing, the use of resources, infrastructure and services within Haringey. This could potentially be in conflict with environmental and social objectives and this is where the SA process will be particularly important, as this should identify appropriate policy modifications and mitigation measures, where possible.

For Haringey, some of the most important PPPs are those relating to sustainable housing and sustainable communities and the objectives and recommendations contained therein.

Local PPPs

A suite of local documents have been reviewed, many of which have been produced by LBH.

Some of the main themes relevant to the SPD include:

- To achieve an overall improvement in quality of life for all residents;
- To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health and well being; and
- To ensure that housing stock within the Borough is affordable whilst complying with decent homes standards; and improves the local environment of communities.

The review highlighted that there is a need in the LBH for an improvement to housing services focussing on the needs of all residents, to maximise the amount of affordable housing from all available sources and to protect existing housing under the pressure of redevelopment.

2.4 Sustainability Baseline

The SEA Directive requires information to be gathered on “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be most significantly affected”.

Government guidance suggests that baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The collection and assessment of broad information/data about the state of Haringey is used within the SA to help predict the SPD’s effects.

Much data already existed for Haringey and the sources used included the Haringey Housing Strategy (2003-2008), data held by the borough and other established data sources, such as the Office of National Statistics.

Baseline topics that were reviewed as part of the SA include the following:

- Social: population, housing, human health, education, deprivation;
- Environment: water, soil and land quality, air quality, flooding, climatic factors, biodiversity, cultural heritage, landscape, minerals and waste and transportation; and
- Economy: employment, living environment, including deprivation.

Appendix B contains an assessment of baseline data indicators for the SPD, including any key trends and targets where they are available. The baseline topics focused on the key issues facing LBH relating to housing and the potentially significant effects the SPD could have.

2.5 Sustainability Problems and Opportunities

2.5.1 Population

Population trends suggest that population has grown at 0.2% rate from 2006 to 2008. Historically Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. The 2001 Census found a total of 36,336 migrants who moved to Haringey in the year before the Census, almost 10% of which came from outside the UK with the remainder coming from within the UK. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London.

Haringey's ethnic diversity has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations but it could also mean that there would be less cohesion among existing communities and new arrivals. These factors need to be considered when planning for new housing.

Haringey has a population density of 7,591 people per square kilometre (75.9 per hectare). This is the 11th highest of all London Boroughs.

Haringey's population is evenly balanced in terms of gender with there being 113,600 males compared to 112,600 females – a ratio of 50:50. At 7.6 per cent the 45-49 age group experienced the largest population increase between 2006 and 2008. The largest population decline for the same period was amongst the 15-19 age group, at 9.0 per cent. The working-age population increased slightly to 159,200 between 2006 and 2008 - a growth rate of 0.2 per cent (100).

The age structure is similar to that of London as a whole, although the east of the Borough tends to have more young people and the west more older people.

The west of the Borough is predominantly 'older' than the east. This will have implications for provision of educational facilities, recreational facilities etc. The higher proportion of older people in the Borough is likely to place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.

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

2.5.2 Housing

Some of the key sustainability issues and problems facing LBH's community relating to housing include: high level of housing need; shortage of settled affordable housing; high level of homelessness and temporary accommodation; some areas with poor housing conditions; problems associated with multiple deprivation in some parts of the borough and a shortage of affordable family housing.

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

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

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

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

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

Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will affect the Borough's character and community cohesion.

2.5.3 Human Health

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

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

Worklessness, isolation and low income have adverse effects upon resident's health and wellbeing. Provision of adequate, affordable housing would therefore address some of these problems.

2.5.4 Deprivation

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

There is a particular need to tackle anti-social behaviour in the Borough and overall levels of crime to enhance overall quality of life. Provision of affordable housing would address the problem of deprivation and help promote equality.

2.6 Key trends and predicting the future baseline

Key baseline trends

Population data show that 2006-based sub-national population projections (SPP) estimate Haringey's current (2008) population as 226,200, a 0.2 per cent increase on the revised mid-2006 population of 225,700. This increase is due, in part, to a higher birth rate. There have been 2,700 more births than deaths between mid 2005 and mid 2006. However, the same period saw some 1,200 more people migrate from the borough than arrive. This takes into account migration from within and outside the United Kingdom.

According to 2006-based sub-national population projections released by the Office of National Statistics on 12 June 2008, the population of Haringey is expected to rise to 238,200 by 2020 (the year in which the core strategy expires).

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

The 2007 Haringey's Housing Needs Assessment shows that there is a shortfall of approximately 4,865 affordable housing units per annum. Trends show that there has been an improvement in the quality of housing from 2002 (where 58% were non decent) to 2005 (49.9% non decent). In 2007, 21% of households were living in unsuitable housing, with disrepair and unfitnes as major problems.

In terms of the environment, the housing data from 2005/2006 show that a large number of dwellings were built on previously developed land. In terms of CO₂ emissions, Haringey has the fifth lowest CO₂ emissions per capita of all London Boroughs.

Future Baseline

Building affordable, good quality housing will address the housing needs of the borough. The requirement for Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 rating for affordable homes would address some of the potential environmental impacts from housing development. Assuming, however, that 95% of these are built to 2006 building regulations standard and 5% to best practice standards, and assuming 70 demolitions per year, each year's additional housing stock will contribute a further 1.5 ktpa to Haringey's emissions.⁵

In addition, the population of Haringey is expected to increase during the period to 2050. This will result in the construction of new buildings and a greater demand for transport. If this growth is allowed to happen at current rates, by 2050, emissions would have increased by a further 195 ktpa⁶.

The likely future for social and other indicators is less clear, however, the improvement in housing standards is likely to have positive effects on the quality of life of the future residents. It is likely that the quality of the built environment would improve if the design standards of the SPD are implemented. Since new housing developments are to be located in previously developed land, existing open spaces are likely to remain and there may be new ones created.

⁵ Source: Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

⁶ Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

2.7 Limitations of data

The baseline has provided sufficient information to identify issues relevant to housing to undertake a detailed and informed appraisal of the SPD. However, some gaps were identified. Some limitations in the data collection included the lack of indicators for social and health issues, such as well being.

3 The Assessment Methodology

3.1 SA Approach

By combining the SA and SEA processes, this SA fully considers environmental, social and economic issues and their interactions, thereby ensuring the principles of sustainable development are fully integrated into the development of the Housing SPD.

Although there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only the latter has a legal obligation to perform certain activities as stipulated in the SEA Directive. These legal obligations have been adhered to throughout the SA process by following a series of prescribed stages. The SA sets out the likely social, environmental and economic effects of the saved UDP policies that SPD is helping to implement. Since options to the UDP policies have already been considered during the preparation of the UDP, it was not necessary for the SA to appraise the alternatives to the saved policies.

3.1.1 SA Guidance

The following guidance documents have been consulted throughout the preparation of this options assessment report:

- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) et al (2005): A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive; and
- ODPM (2005): Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.

3.1.2 SA Stages

Table 3-1 summarises the SA process and the work undertaken to date.

Table 3-1: SA Progress to Date

SA Stage	Element of SA	Input
A	Scoping	<p>The SA process commenced in December 2007, with the preparation of the Scoping Report. The Housing Strategy Scoping Report contained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A characterisation of the environmental, social and economic baseline relating to housing. ▪ A review of relevant plans, programmes and policies (PPPs) that could influence the SA and the development of the Housing Strategy. ▪ The identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities. ▪ Sub-objectives relating to housing included in the SA Framework.

SA Stage	Element of SA	Input
A	Scoping Consultation	<p>The Scoping Report was issued for public consultation in 17 December 2007, for the statutory five week consultation period. The aim of this was to obtain comment and feedback upon the scope and level of detail of the SA.</p> <p>The Scoping Report was issued to the three statutory consultees (the Environment Agency (EA), Natural England (NE) and English Heritage (EH)). In addition, the Scoping Report was issued to the Haringey Federation of Residents Association and Friends of the Earth for comment. Responses from all were received prior to this report being prepared.</p> <p>The responses were subsequently incorporated into the Final Scoping Report where considered appropriate. Refer to Appendix C for copies of the scoping consultation requirements.</p>
A	SA Framework	<p>An overall SA Framework was developed as part of the Scoping Report, and acts as the main tool for assessing the sustainability of the Core Strategy and subsequent LDDS. It contains a series of 20 SA Objectives and associated sub-objectives, which address the full cross-section of environmental, economic and social sustainability issues within Haringey. A series of sub-objectives are included in the SA Framework which apply specifically to housing.</p> <p>The SA Objectives and sub-objectives are presented in Section 3.3.</p>
B	Public Consultation	<p>The Draft SPD was issued for consultation on the 24th April to 29 May 2008. This SA Report was consulted on from 7 August until 17 September 2008. Consultation comments have been incorporated into this report.</p>
B	Assessment of Objectives and the SPD	<p>This Report presents the findings from the appraisal of the SPD.</p>
C	Environmental Report	<p>A Final Environmental Report will be prepared following public consultation, which would document how the comments from the consultation have been considered and any changes to the SPD as a result of the SA.</p>

3.2 Consultation

This SA supports the SPD and is now being issued for consultation to comply with the consultation requirements under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and the SEA Directive. This would provide the public consultees and statutory bodies opportunity to express their opinion on the SA.

3.2.1 Scoping Consultation

Consultation was undertaken during Scoping Stage (Stage A) of the SEA/SA process. Comments were received from English Heritage, Environment Agency, Friends of the Earth and the Haringey Federation of Residents Association. Natural England confirmed that they did not have any comments.

Comments received have been compiled in Appendix C (Table C-1). Where possible, the comments have been addressed within this report and/or referred to LBH.

3.2.2 Consultation on the Draft SA

Consultation was undertaken on the Draft SA Report from 7th August until the 17th September 2008. Comments were received from the Environment Agency, Thames Water and British Waterways. As a result, there have been some changes in the mitigation measures and monitoring indicators in the SA. Comments and corresponding actions are incorporated in Appendix C (Table C-2).

4 The SA Framework

4.1 SA Objectives

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

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

Table 4-1 shows the final SA Objectives.

Table 4-1: SA Sub-Objectives with additional Housing Objectives

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
Social:		
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.
		To reduce levels of crime.
		To reduce the fear of crime.
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society
		To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.
3	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	To improve access to health and social care services.
		To prolong life expectancy and improve well being.
		To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.
		To promote healthy lifestyles.
4	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness.
		To increase the availability of affordable housing.
		To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.
		To improve the diversity of the housing stock for those with other special requirements.
		To promote the efficient re-use of the existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character.
		To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures.
To create integrated mixed tenure developments.		

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.
		To develop opportunities for community involvement.
		To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.
6	To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities.
		To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.
Economic:		
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.
		To diversify employment opportunities.
		To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy
8	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training.
		To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.
9	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.
		To support flexible working patterns.
		To encourage new businesses.
10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	To enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres
		To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit
		To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.
		To promote high quality buildings and public realm.
Environmental:		
11	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.
		To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.
		To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.
12	To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality.
		To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
13	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.
14	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.
		To conserve water resources.
15	To encourage the use of previously developed land	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
16	To adapt to climate change	To reduce and manage flood risk.
		To encourage 'green design' solutions
		To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development
17	To protect and improve air quality.	To manage air quality within the borough.
		To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.
18	To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	To reduce the use of energy
		To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives
		To increase the use of renewable energy
19	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).
		To encourage the re-use of goods
		To reduce the production of waste.
		To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.
		To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.
20	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.
		To promote the use of public transport.
		To reduce the use of the private car.

4.2 Compatibility of SA Objectives and SPD Objectives

As listed in Section 2.1, the objectives of the Housing SPD include, to:

- Maximise new housing opportunities;

- Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meeting current and future needs in the borough; and
- Help create mixed and balanced communities.

Assessment Matrix

The assessment matrix of the comparison of the SPD objectives to the SA Objectives is included in Appendix D. The following symbols have been used:

Table 4-2: Explanation of Matrix Notation

Compatibility	Description	Symbol
Compatible	The SPD objective contributes to the achievement of the SA objective.	+
Unrelated	There is no clear relationship between the SPD objective and the SA objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Potentially Incompatible	The SPD objective detracts from the achievement of the SA objective.	-
Uncertain impact	The proposed policy either has both a positive and negative relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

Summary of Compatibility

The Housing SPD objectives are compatible with the SA Framework in that it provides direct mechanisms for providing *greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents* (SA Objective 4).

Potentially incompatible effects were reported for the SPD objective, Maximise new housing opportunities. Growth in housing and its supporting infrastructure without careful planning and management could have detrimental effects on Haringey’s resources including biodiversity, townscape, cultural heritage, landscape, water resources and air quality. In addition, access to essential services would need to be considered when assessing the application for new housing. These have been addressed through the Masterplans for Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands, however an overall management approach needs to be implemented.

New housing is likely to have an inherent increase in energy and resource use. The provision of new housing through new developments may increase the amount of traffic on local roads.

In terms of housing standards, there was uncertainty over the ambiguity of the phrase “an adequate standard”. To ensure the compatibility of the SA Objectives, the quality of new and existing housing should meet sustainable design and construction standards, in addition to other standards such as occupancy and density etc.

By generally improving standards of housing and creating balanced communities, the SPD is compatible with the majority of the SA Objectives. It could indirectly assist in improving community spirit, social cohesion and reducing inequalities of health and education.

5 Assessment of the Housing Strategy SPD

5.1 Significant Sustainability Effects

The assessment focused on the housing issues and its related effects on social impacts on health, well being, community cohesion and environmental impacts on biodiversity, open spaces, climate change and transport. The general approach to the assessment of effects has been to consider the existing conditions, policy and standards in Haringey as the baseline. The potential effects of the SPD on the SA Objectives are then appraised with reference to this baseline. The receptors of these effects include the following:

- Housing stock;
- Population health, well being, community cohesion; and
- Environment: land resources, open space, water, energy and climate.

5.2 Assessment of social, environmental and economic effects

The assessment matrices of the effects of the SPD are included in Appendix D. The following symbols have been used:

Table 5-1: Explanation of Matrix Notation - Effects

Alignment	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective	++
Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly	+
No Impact/ Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the proposed development and/or the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible	0
Negative Impact	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly	-
Major Negative Impact	The proposed development detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective	--

Alignment	Description	Symbol
Uncertain impact – more information required	The proposed policy either has both a positive and negative relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

The SPD as a whole would have potential beneficial social effects in the medium to long term relating to housing supply, provision of affordable housing, community cohesion and health. However, there are potential negative environmental effects on resources through the loss of open spaces, increase in water consumption, increase in energy use and CO₂ emissions. Some of the potential environmental effects may be reduced through the use of Eco Homes “very good” standards (for schemes funded from the 2006-08 national Affordable Housing Programme (NAHP) and the Code for Sustainable Homes rating level 3 for schemes funded from 2008-2011 NAHP). There are also potential impacts on infrastructure and services from additional housing. The significance of these impacts would depend on the facilities provided as part of planning conditions and contributions negotiated with developers.

The SPD provides guidance relating to Affordable Housing, Density and Design, Dwelling Mix, Housing Standards and Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy. Each of these topics will be discussed in more detail below.

5.2.1 Affordable Housing

The increase in affordable housing in the borough will result in positive effects on the health and well being of households who are currently living in temporary housing and overcrowded conditions. The SPD requires that affordable housing should blend in with market housing through design, which would support community cohesion between the existing and new communities. Housing standards to be applied in new developments would address potential negative effects. The provision of storage for bicycles may have medium to long term benefits on cycling. The guidance may have significant long term effects in ensuring people have the opportunity to enjoy a decent home.

5.2.2 Density and Design

The density range will provide variety and character to the borough as well as providing choices to people in terms of dwelling types. High quality design, lay out and landscaping are required from all developments, which would have long term beneficial effects on visual amenity and townscape character. The design requirements for affordable housing would have potential positive benefits on community cohesion. The Eco Homes, Code

for Sustainable Homes and Build for Life requirements would have positive effects on the environmental resources in the medium to long term.

5.2.3 Dwelling Mix

Provision of a mix of dwelling types and sizes to meet housing requirements would have positive benefits to communities, with indirect, medium to long term benefits on health and well being.

5.2.4 Housing Standards

The SPD provides guidance on floorspace standards, provision of adequate natural light and ventilation, which would contribute to the medium and long term well being and health of residents. The SPD requires new developments to achieve Building Research Establishment (BRE) and Code for Sustainable Homes standards.

The requirement for amenity space and play space is likely to have significant long term beneficial effects to health and community cohesion. The guidance may have indirect health benefits for children who are provided with play space, providing opportunities for physical activities and exercise, which may influence their health in the future. The guidance also makes reference to the need for amenity and play areas to be partially overlooked by neighbouring dwellings in order to enhance safety and security. This could help prevent crime and fear of crime in the long term.

The guidance provides guidance to prevent overlooking and loss of privacy to private living areas from other dwellings and from public space. This requirement applies to new developments and extensions. This is expected to have a beneficial effect on the residents.

The requirement to minimise noise impacts between flats will have beneficial effects on health and community cohesion. Considering the number of new dwellings required in Haringey in the medium to long term, the guidance may have a significant effect on the quality of design of the built environment

The SPD provides guidance on Lifetime Homes and wheelchair access. The aim of Lifetime Homes is to ensure that, if necessary, dwellings can be converted to suit mobility changes that occur as people age. This would have long term, significant beneficial effects on the amenity and health of the elderly as it would allow them to continue living in their own homes and their local community.

The SPD requires that 10% of new housing should be designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users. Wheelchair homes are expected to provide wheelchair access to all parts of the dwelling from the moment of occupation. The SPD would have a beneficial effect on reducing health inequalities.

The guidance therefore would have an indirect effect of not requiring new dwellings specifically for the elderly or the disabled and so have more efficient use of land.

5.2.5 Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy

The aim of the guidance on conversions is to prevent over-intensification of the number of dwellings, with the resultant adverse effects on amenity and character of the relevant areas. The SPD identifies areas where conversions into flats or HMOS are to be restricted. The guidance should help protect local amenity and character and may also indirectly limit the number of vehicles parked or driven through those restricted areas.

5.3 Cumulative Effects

Minor beneficial effects from the provisions of the SPD have been identified as likely on the following SA Objectives:

- To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents;
- To protect and enhance community cohesion; and
- To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape.

In the long term, these effects could cumulatively be significant in improving the lives of the people of Haringey.

Minor potential negative environmental effects from new developments could have a cumulative effect on the environment (loss of open spaces, increased use of energy and increase of vehicles). Due to the number of new dwellings planned for the regeneration areas in Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale, there may be potential cumulative effects on services such as transport, education and health facilities. The SPD addresses some of potential impacts (e.g. energy use and CO₂ emissions) by requiring Code for Sustainable Homes Standards for affordable homes but sustainable design and construction should be required more widely.

5.4 Proposed Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are proposed to address the potential negative effects of housing developments. Proposals for mitigation include:

- The SPD has addressed potential environmental impacts relating to affordable housing through sustainable design and construction standards (Eco Homes and Code for Sustainable Homes). These high standards should be extended to all new housing developments;
- For large developments in regeneration areas such as the Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands, Sustainable Drainage Systems should be considered;

- Daylight and sunlight standards as set out in the BRE guidance and the Code for Sustainable Homes are required for new developments. These requirements should be extended to conversions and extensions;
- The SPD should include a provision relating to heritage assets and Conservation Areas. The effect of new housing proposals on the setting of listed buildings and character of conservation areas should be assessed;
- New homes should be encouraged to meet the water standards set out in the code for sustainable level 3 as a minimum;
- Flooding from sewers should be considered, with development only being permitted where it can be shown capacity exists or capacity can be provided ahead of development;
- The SPD should include flood risk considerations and the application of the Sequential Test deciding on the location of housing and housing should be discouraged in flood risk areas. The SPD should incorporate these requirements in Section 4.7 Location for housing page 11.
- For waterside developments, such as those within reasonable proximity to the River Lee Navigation, the SPD should consider the following:
 - Use of waterborne freight transport for transporting demolition and construction waste, construction materials, household and commercial waste and recyclates and other low value, bulky, non time sensitive goods and products;
 - Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) discharging into canals;
 - Maximise use of 'grey water' including canal water instead of valuable fresh water resources;
 - Use of canal water for heating/cooling systems as well as for generating hydro-electric power, with, for example, turbines in lock chambers.
 - seek requirement for obligations for improvement of waterways.

6 Monitoring Framework

6.1 Proposed monitoring measures

Monitoring should be undertaken to:

- Measure the improvements on the baseline as a result of the SPD;
- Assess if the SPD is contributing to the SA objectives;
- Assess effectiveness of mitigation measures; and
- Identify any effects which may not have been foreseen in the initial assessment.

For measuring improvements to the baseline, indicators identified in the baseline study should be monitored to assess improvements. Table 6-1 identifies some of these indicators. The effects of the SPD can be gauged by examining patterns of change in the indicators and targets.

Mitigation measures to address potential impacts, such as the extent of application of Code for Sustainable Homes standards on new developments should be monitored.

6.2 Implementation

SA monitoring could be undertaken as part of Haringey's LDF monitoring, which should also use an objectives and targets led approach. The following list of targets could be applied to the monitoring process, specifically of Sustainability Objective 4.

Table 6-1: Monitoring Framework

Indicators	Targets and Comparison Data
To reduce homelessness	
Number of people 'sleeping rough'.	Reduce number of people rough sleeping to zero by 2012.
Number of households in temporary accommodation.	Reduce number of households in temporary accommodation by 50% over 5 years to 2010.
To increase the availability of affordable housing.	
Number of available affordable homes.	Housing Needs Assessment (2007) estimated an additional 4865 affordable dwellings per annum until 2012.
Proportion of affordable housing required in new housing developments.	All new housing developments over 10 units or over 0.3ha must provide a proportion of affordable housing to contribute to the Borough wide target of 50%.

Indicators	Targets and Comparison Data
To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.	
Proportion of local authority housing stock designated as non-decent.	100% decent housing stock by 2010.
Design Quality of local authority housing stock.	For schemes funded from the forthcoming National Affordable Housing Programme (NAHP) 2008-11 must meet or exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing Quality Indicator unit minima scores for Size of 41, Layout of 32, Noise, services, light of 22. ▪ Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 ▪ An assessment of the 20 “Building for Life” criteria demonstrating a minimum of 10/20 positive responses (street-fronted infill) or 12/20 positive responses (all other developments).
To improve the diversity if the house stock for those with special requirements.	
Proportion of new housing built to ‘Lifetime Homes’ Standards.	New housing is built to ‘Lifetime Homes’ Standards 10% of new housing is designed for wheelchair users.
To promote the efficient re-use of the existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character.	
Number of empty properties brought back into use.	Bring 64 empty properties per year back into use.
Proportion of previously used land developed.	London Plan SPG Sustainable Design and Construction target of 100% of development on previously used land, unless exceptional.
Proportion of conversions to Houses of Multiple Occupancy in areas.	Avoid areas of restricted conversions. No more than 20% of houses in a street being Houses of Multiple Occupation and/or conversions.
To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures.	
Proportion of affordable housing dwelling mix.	Percentage mix of dwelling type for affordable housing is 1 Bed- 19%, 2 Bed- 26%, 3 Bed- 27%, 4+Bed- 28%.
Proportion of affordable housing tenure.	London Plan objective of 70% social housing and 30% intermediate provision.
Range of residential development densities.	200-700 habitable rooms per hectare.

Indicators	Targets and Comparison Data
To create integrated mixed tenure developments.	
Proportion of private housing dwelling mix.	Percentage mix of dwelling type for private housing is 1 Bed- 37%, 2 Bed- 30%, 3 Bed- 22%, 4+Bed- 11%.
Number of housing provisions.	The London Plan housing provision targets set a minimum figure for Haringey of 680 dwellings per year.
To meet key natural resource criteria	
New homes built to code for sustainable homes level 3 water standards	All new homes to be built to at least level 3 code for sustainable homes standards
Number of home built against the recommendation of Thames Water on flooding/water supply grounds	Avoid building homes in flood risk areas or those with water supply problems

7 Recommendations and Next Steps

7.1 Recommendations

The Sustainability Appraisal resulted in the following amendments being proposed:

Social

- There could be further guidance on achieving integration, avoiding social exclusion; and
- The draft SPD should encourage floor space standards that extend beyond the minimum.

Environmental Protection

- Could be more guidance relating to light pollution, e.g street lighting;
- The SPD needs to address local biodiversity interests and how these are taken into consideration in development;
- The SPD needs to take account of cycling and pedestrian networks and their link to town centres and the urban fringe;
- Guidance should be made on linking open spaces;
- The SPD needs to incorporate sustainable urban drainage for new housing developments; and
- The SPD should refer to flood risk considerations.

Prudent use of Natural Resources

- The guidance needs to promote sustainable design and construction for all new developments and refer to codes/policies relating to sustainable construction (e.g. use of low environmental impact materials, re-use and recycling of building materials);
- The draft SPD should refer to recycling facilities;
- The draft SPD should encourage standards of energy efficiency beyond the minimum standards;
- The guidance should promote the use of reclaimed and recycled materials; and
- The draft SPD should require developers to install rainwater harvesting;
- New homes should be encouraged to meet water standards set out in code for sustainable homes level 3 as a minimum;
- Consider flooding from sewers, with development only being permitted where it can be shown capacity exists or capacity can be provided ahead of development.

7.2 Next Steps

The comments from the consultation on the draft SA has been incorporated into this Final SA Report.

The key next steps of the SA now that the formal consultation of the SA report has been completed will involve:

- Publish statement following adoption of the SPD setting out the changes to the SPD in response to the SA process, the ways and which responses to consultation have been taken into account and confirmation of monitoring requirements; and
- Undertake monitoring of significant effects.

Appendix A

Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Summary of International Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002			
<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources,</p> <p>Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy.</p> <p>Biodiversity. Significantly reduce the rate of loss by 2010.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater resource efficiency; ▪ Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; ▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility; ▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New technology development; ▪ Push on energy efficiency; ▪ Low-carbon programmes. <p>Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>SPD needs to encourage resource efficiency.</p> <p>SPD needs to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency.</p> <p>SPD needs to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives that cover the action areas.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective, CEC (1999)			
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion. In accordance with the definition laid down in the United Nations Brundtland Report, sustainable development covers not only environmentally sound economic development, which preserves present resources for use by future generations, but also includes a balanced spatial development. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development. The EU will therefore gradually develop, in line with safeguarding</p>	<p>Targets and measures for the most part deferred to member states.</p>	<p>SPD needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include objectives that encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>The provisions of National Strategies and the London Plan should already encompass the provisions of this development perspective, however care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international objectives.</p>

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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the European Union and on a global scale; ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development; ▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Realisation by 2005 of demonstrable progress in achieving the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol ▪ Placing the Community in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions. 		
<p>Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters), June 1998</p>			
<p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the member states: Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>The development of the SPD needs to be a transparent process, and the Statement of Community Involvement needs to identify how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that while the Local Development Documents will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it still needs to comply with the principles of this Convention.</p>
<p>EU Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC) and (1993/30/EC), (2002/3/EC)</p>			
<p>Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants in 2002 Directive.</p>	<p>The SPD should consider the maintenance of good air quality</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.</p>		<p>and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>encourage the improvement of air quality.</p>
<p>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>			
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015; ▪ achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies; ▪ prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; ▪ achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas. <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015; ▪ prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; ▪ reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater; ▪ achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas. 	<p>The SPD needs to consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.</p>
<p>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)</p>			
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982.</p> <p>The principle objectives are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and</p>	<p>Each Contracting Party are obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention; ▪ undertakes, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the 	<p>The SPD must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>vulnerable migratory species.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p>	<p>conservation of wild flora and fauna; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. 		
<p>Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)</p>			
<p>Relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds.</p>	<p>The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ creation of protected areas; ▪ upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones; ▪ re-establishment of destroyed biotopes; ▪ creation of biotopes. 	<p>The SPD must provide guidance to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites.</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that cover biodiversity.</p>
<p>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)</p>			
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as the Bonn Convention or CMS) was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979, and is an intergovernmental treaty under United Nations Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.</p>	<p>Overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species; b) shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and c) shall endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. 	<p>The SPD should take account of the habitats and species identified under this directive, and include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement.</p>	<p>The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention.</p>
<p>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)</p>			
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p>	<p>It is required that each Member State propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types and which species the sites host. The information would include a map of the site, its name, location and its extent. The Commission will then establish, in agreement with each Member State, a draft list of sites of Community importance drawn from the Member States' lists identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species.</p>	<p>The SPD should take account of the habitats and species identified under this directive, and include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement.</p>	<p>The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the EU Directive, including the improvement of the quality of the environment.</p>

Summary of National Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM), June 2005			
<p>The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; ▪ Providing more settled homes. <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>Key target is: Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p>	<p>The SPD needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>The SA framework will include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.</p>
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005)			
<p>As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action. Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less. Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend. From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat. In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Governments thinking on sustainable development.</p>	<p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the objectives of the strategy within the confines of the table. The following principals will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly <p>There are also 68 high level UK government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met.</p>	<p>The SPD needs to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p>
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, February 2003			
<p>The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the sustainment of an agreeable and</p>	<p>This action programme marks a step change in our policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are:</p>	<p>Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of</p>	<p>SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs. Recognition that housing</p>

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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest ▪ Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 		
<p>Historic Environment: A Force For the Future, December 2001</p>			
<p>The UK Government Guidance sets actions to protect and sustain our heritage for future generations through measures that look in detail at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding ▪ Legislation ▪ Policy Guidance ▪ Delivery Mechanisms ▪ Reprioritisation ▪ Partnership Working <p>The Guidance aims to incorporate several running themes into policy guidance:</p> <p>Local Authority Involvement</p> <p>The Guidance encourages Local Authorities to adopt a positive approach to the historic environment and its management. Elected champions and members are urged to have access to training in respect of the historic environment within their area.</p> <p>Local Authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships are encouraged, in preparing their community strategies, to consider the role of the historic environment in promoting economic, employment and educational opportunities within the locality</p> <p>Access for All</p> <p><i>Planning and Accessibility: A Good Practice Guide</i> on planning and access for disabled people to help local authorities, developers and others to achieve a more consistent approach to disabled access</p> <p>Combating Social Exclusion</p> <p><i>People and Places: A Draft Social Inclusion Policy for the Built and Historic Environment.</i> This focuses on the role the historic</p>	<p>In order to encourage future generation knowledge and management of the historic environment, provision of free entry for all children to properties in the care of English Heritage and other bodies funded by central Government to any historic property. Or, alternatively, a voucher scheme for schools to allow free access, whether in public, charitable or private ownership. The historic environment can play a role in combating social exclusion through lifelong learning, volunteering and regeneration.</p> <p>Advice to be given to owners and local authorities on their application to listed buildings.</p> <p>Creative Partnerships Programme will help broker and support schools projects right across the cultural, creative and heritage fields. The £40 million scheme will initially target schools in sixteen of the most disadvantaged areas in England. The historic environment sector and its many professionals have a huge amount to offer young people and to the Creative Partnerships Programme.</p>	<p>The SPD will need to take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include objectives that relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The provision of educational involvement. ▪ Training and learning for local authority and champions. ▪ Free access and learning for children in the area. ▪ Combating social exclusion ▪ The inclusion of all local people. ▪ Investment in the historic environment through protection and regeneration.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
environment can play in combating social exclusion			
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge, May 2007			
<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming -by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 ▪ to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; ▪ to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and ▪ to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.	The SPD should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	SA Framework should include for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Suburbs & the Historic Environment, English Heritage March 2007			
<p>Provides "checklist" for local Authorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a comprehensive vision for local suburbs that includes the historic environment; 2. Ensure that the results of urban capacity studies inform decisions on the future of historic suburbs; 3. Understand what is there; 4. Use control mechanisms carefully; 5. Consider issuing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD); 6. Engage the local community; 7. The public realm.; 8. The impact of traffic and parking on historic character can be significant. 	The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.	The checklist should be used to ensure the adequate protection of existing conservation areas an, if necessary the re-evaluation of additional sites	SA Framework includes objective to protect heritage
Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005			
Where decisions are being made about the future of historic buildings, areas or landscapes as part of a regeneration scheme, English Heritage will seek to ensure that their historical, architectural and archaeological significance has been properly assessed. In areas where the historic environment is distinctive, retains its coherence and is valued by the local community, English Heritage will favour an	The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators	Re-using existing buildings is a simple way of achieving sustainability Re-using buildings and adapting landscapes help reinforce a sense of place.	SA Framework includes objective to protect heritage

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approach which promotes repair and refurbishment as an alternative to outright replacement.			
Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005			
This position statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for the historic environment as an integral part of Community and Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategies. It outlines how the historic environment contributes to regeneration in both social and economic terms. It is intended to be of assistance to LAs as their strategies are developed and updated.	Wider consultation	Key question: Has the local community been consulted about which elements of the local historic environment they value, and how they might be put to use?	Outcomes of wider consultation will inform assessment stage
Guidance on Tall Buildings, July 2007			
Local planning authorities will need to consider the scope for tall buildings, where they are a possibility, as part of strategic planning. This may include how they contribute to areas of change. In identifying locations where tall buildings would and would not be appropriate, local planning authorities should, as a matter of good practice, carry out a detailed urban design study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ natural topography ▪ urban grain ▪ significant views of skylines ▪ scale and height ▪ streetscape ▪ landmark buildings and areas and their settings, including backdrops, and important local views, prospects and panoramas. 	Identify constraints for tall buildings with respect to existing, townscape, heritage and housing demand. Any proposal must under consultation with the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE).	Tall buildings offer a realistic alternative to meet housing demand. This alternative will be considered during the assessment phase. This would be completed at Project Level.
Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage February 2005			
This guidance identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas, whilst recognising that resources are limited and have to be prioritised. It aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic places, outlines how the management of conservation areas relates to the new development plans system	Targets and indicators specific to each conservation area	LB Haringey should express in their SPD how their strategy for conservation is integrated with housing proposals and then locally applied in the building of specific local sustainable communities and places.	Conservation areas should be protected. SA Framework includes objective to protect heritage
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, April 2004			
Sustainable communities are defined as:	A series of indicators are defined for each of the key	The SPD should consider the	There are a number of

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<p>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. ▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. ▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. ▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. ▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. ▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment ▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities. 	<p>components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. ▪ % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. ▪ % of respondents surveyed who feel they 'belong' to the neighbourhood (or community). ▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. ▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. ▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household. ▪ % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. ▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO2, SO2, O3, CO or PM10. ▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. ▪ % of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay. ▪ % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. ▪ % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown). ▪ Average life expectancy. <p>No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population.</p>	<p>principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA framework.</p>
<p>Relevant National Planning Policy Statements (PPS)⁷, Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)⁸</p>			
<p>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</p>			
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 1, General</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document does not set out any specific targets, goals, or indicators, however it states a number of key principles should be applied to ensure that development plans and 	<p>The SPD should encompass the broad goals and aims of the PPS, and should also keep the</p>	<p>By undertaking the SA of the Core Strategy, sustainability issues will be considered</p>

⁷ Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England.

⁸ Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local planning authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals – Apply to England.

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

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	<p>benefits the entire community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals. 		
PPG3 Housing			
<p>This PPG provides guidance on a range of issues relating to the provision of housing. It replaces the 1992 version of PPG3. Circular 6/98 <i>Planning and Affordable Housing</i> will continue to apply, within the framework of policy set out in this guidance.</p> <p>The main objective is to promote housing to meet the requirements of all sections of the community. Provide sufficient land, but give priority to previously developed land and re-use of buildings. Locate development in accessible locations and promote walking and cycling.</p>	<p>By 2008 the national target is for 60% of additional housing on previously developed land or conversion.</p>	<p>The SPD should promote the development of a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p>	<p>Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
PPS3 Housing			
<p>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community including those in need of affordable and special needs housing. Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p>	<p>National target of 60% new housing on previously developed land or through conversions.</p>	<p>Compare plan target for delivery of housing on previously developed land with national target.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, targets and indicators that address housing.</p>
Draft PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation			
<p>To promote sustainable development — by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity with other considerations.</p> <p>To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife</p>	<p>As this document is a PPS, there are no specific targets or indicators, however the document sets out the Government's requirements for the Planning System and should be considered when developing strategies.</p>	<p>Ensure that biodiversity and geology are considered in the SPD and recognise that increased biodiversity can contribute to urban regeneration and an improvement in quality</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that aim to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the area.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</p> <p>To contribute to an urban renaissance — by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being for those who live and work in urban areas.</p> <p>To contribute to rural renewal — by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</p>		of life.	
PPS12 Local Spatial Planning			
<p>This planning policy statement sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents, which will comprise the local development framework</p> <p>Sec 39 of the Act requires LDFs to be prepared with a view to contributing towards sustainable development. It also requires compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.</p> <p>SA should be fully integrated within the LDF process and monitoring should have regard to the principles of sustainable development within PPS1.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators as it is a policy statement, however it outlines the requirements of local development documents, including format and content.</p>	<p>Ensure that the SPD adhere to the recommendations and guidance contained in this PPS.</p>	<p>Ensure compliance with the SEA Directive and have due regard for the principles contained within PPS1.</p>
PPG13 Transport			
<p>The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; ▪ promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and ▪ reduce the need to travel, especially by car. <p>This guidance sets out the circumstances where it is appropriate to</p>	<p>As this is a guidance document, there are very few specific targets to achieve (e.g. Annex D to the PPG provides maximum parking standards). However, it provides guidelines to assist in delivering the objectives of the guidance. Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to 	<p>The SPD should support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.</p>

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<p>change the emphasis and priorities in provision between different transport modes, in pursuit of wider Government objectives. The car will continue to have an important part to play and for some journeys, particularly in rural areas, it will remain the only real option for travel.</p>	<p>major public transport interchanges;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling; ▪ accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; ▪ protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements. 		
<p>PPG15 Planning and Historic Environment</p>			
<p>The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens or the wider historic landscape.</p>	<p>Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable element in this approach. .</p> <p>Possible indicators can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ number of Listed Buildings under each grade ▪ number and percentage of listed buildings at risk ▪ number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments ▪ number and percentage of archaeological sites at risk ▪ number of registered historic parks and gardens ▪ number and percentage of registered parks and gardens at risk ▪ number of conservation areas ▪ number and percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals ▪ impact of change on the character or appearance of conservation areas ▪ percentage or areas of historic buildings, sites and areas, including locally listed assets affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way ▪ street/public realm audits, improvement works, de-cluttering 	<p>The SPD should promote the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>	<p>The SA objectives, indicators and targets need to ensure that all relevant issues pertaining to the historic environment are addressed.</p>

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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	and audits of existing facilities will form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process.		
PPS 22 Renewable Energy			
<p>PPS22 replaces Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG)22. It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas; ▪ effective protection of the environment - by reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reducing the potential for the environment to be affected by climate change; ▪ prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels; and, ▪ maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, but also in the development of new technologies. 	<p>The Government's energy policy, including its policy on renewable energy, is set out in the Energy White Paper. This aims to put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies.</p> <p>The development of renewable energy, alongside improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power, will make a vital contribution to these aims. The Government has already set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The White Paper set out the Government's aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020, and suggests that still more renewable energy will be needed beyond that date.</p>	<p>The policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the SPD.</p>	<p>Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development and improving energy efficiency.</p>
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control			
<p>PPS23 replaces PPG23: Planning and pollution control (1994). It will apply in England. It is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000</p> <p>LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however the PPS requires that International environmental and pollution control obligations are met, whilst at the same time meeting sustainable development objectives and applying the precautionary principle in considering development documents.</p>	<p>The policies in this statement and the advice in the accompanying Annexes (Annex 1: <i>Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality</i> and Annex 2: <i>Development on Land Affected by Contamination</i>) should be taken into account in preparing the SPD.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to pollution control.</p>

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

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

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
The London Plan – 2008 (Consolidated with Alterations from 2004)			
<p>In working with strategic partners, setting priorities for the GLA group, and in exercising his planning functions, the Mayor will seek to implement the following objectives.</p> <p>Objective 1: To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces</p> <p>Objective 2: To make London a better city for people to live in</p> <p>Objective 3: To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth</p> <p>Objective 4: To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination</p> <p>Objective 5: To improve London's accessibility</p> <p>Objective 6: To make London a more attractive, well designed and green city</p>	<p>indicators to measure the implementation / success in relation to each of the six objectives.</p> <p>The Mayor will seek the maximum provision of additional housing in London towards achieving an output of 30,000 additional homes per year from all sources.</p> <p>Seek to exceed the this target and to address the suitability of housing development in terms of location, type of development and impact on the locality.</p> <p>Identify new sources of supply having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - major development in Opportunity Areas and redevelopment of low density commercial sites to secure mixed use residential development. - change of use of unneeded industrial/employment land to residential or mixed use development. - redevelopment in town centres, suburban heartlands and small scale residential infill. - intensification of housing provision through development at higher densities particularly where there is good access to public transport. - review existing identified housing sites and include existing and proposed housing sites on Proposals Maps. - Monitor housing approvals and completions. <p>The capacity of housing sites should be determined in accordance with the urban design and density policies of this plan as well as affordable housing.</p> <p>Mayor's strategic target for affordable housing provision that 50 per cent of provision should be affordable and, within that, the London wide objective of 70 per cent social housing and 30 per cent intermediate provision, and the promotion of mixed and</p>	<p>Haringey must strive to provide an annual target of 670 dwellings.</p> <p>Haringey should consult fully and ensure that the SPD consider different communities within the borough, disabled people; and should include targets for dwellings for Key workers.</p>	<p>Objectives of the London plan will inform the creation of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Equality impact assessment will be included within SA</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<p>balanced communities.</p> <p>New developments must offer a range of housing choices, in terms of the mix of housing sizes and types, taking account of the housing requirements of different groups, such as students, older people, families with children and people willing to share accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all new housing is built to 'Lifetime Homes' standards • ten per cent of new housing is designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users. <p>Borough should consult fully and ensure that the assessment includes the full range of different communities within the borough, such as black and minority ethnic communities, disabled people and older people and households with specialist or different requirements, and that such communities are consulted on how policy is derived from the needs assessment.</p>		
Towards the Mayors Housing Strategy (2006)			
<p>The Greater London Authority and the Mayor of London are currently in the process of developing a housing strategy; however, Towards the Mayors Housing Strategy sets out seven key areas that the Mayor believes should be the focus of debate over the coming months. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Putting people first - linking the Housing Strategy closely to and helping deliver the wider policy aims set out in the Mayor's other strategies. ▪ Building more homes - increasing housing supply and achieving the new targets set out in the revised London Plan. ▪ Building the right homes in the right places - making the best use of investment and utilising London's housing capacity to deliver the mix of homes London needs. ▪ Designing places where people want to live - promoting good urban design and aligning housing and other investment in 	<p>Towards the Mayors Housing Strategy does not contain targets or indicators. However, the forthcoming Mayors Housing Strategy (subject to legislation, due 2007) is likely to contain a 5 year vision for London's housing stock.</p>	<p>The SPD should accommodate the seven key areas outlined and remain flexible to accommodate the forthcoming Mayors Housing Strategy in 2007.</p>	<p>SA Framework should be compatible with the seven key areas outlined and remain flexible to be consistent with the objectives of the forthcoming Mayors Housing strategy.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>order to create an inclusive and better connected city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reviewing intermediate housing - meeting the needs of Londoners on low to middle incomes by assessing the value of investment in intermediate housing. ▪ Promoting choice and mobility - ensuring all Londoners can access housing opportunities by offering more choices across London. ▪ Tackling climate change - reducing carbon emissions from London's homes, ensuring that they are resource efficient and adapted to the inevitable changes in our climate. 			
Air Quality Strategy - Cleaning London's Air (2002)			
<p>Local Authorities have a duty, under the 1995 Environment Act, to periodically monitor and review their areas against the national air quality objectives.</p> <p>The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy states boroughs are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage and improve air quality at the local level ▪ Consult the Mayor, as well as a number of organisations, when carrying out their air quality functions ▪ Have regard to the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy when carrying out their air quality functions ▪ Periodically review and assess air quality in their areas ▪ Declare AQMAs covering these areas ▪ Within one year of declaration, produce action plans detailing air quality improvement measures in pursuit of the objectives 	<p>The Mayors Air Quality strategy contains no binding targets but re-iterates national Air Quality Targets.</p> <p>NB: London Currently fails to meet EU and National Targets for air quality due to the size of the conurbation and because of the density of traffic.</p>	<p>Haringey is an AQMA. The SPD must consider reducing the need for travel and promote sustainable travel either through public transport or greater interlinkages with footpaths and cycle ways.</p>	<p>The SA framework will include objectives relating to Air Quality</p>
NHS and Urban Planning in London (2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of the report is to describe how the NHS can engage more effectively in London's urban planning agenda. ▪ Develop a clear understanding on the likely healthcare demands associated with the projected population and housing increases. ▪ Contribute effectively to planning sustainable communities so that they enjoy good health. 			<p>Healthy communities to be considered in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Connecting with London's Biodiversity - The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)			
<p>Presents 14 detailed policies for London's biodiversity together with 72 proposals for their implementation.</p> <p>Mayor gives particular priority to four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protection of biodiversity ▪ positive measures to encourage biodiversity action, promoting the management, enhancement and creation of valuable green space ▪ incorporating biodiversity into new development ▪ access to nature and environmental education. 	<p>The success of the Mayor's Strategy is measured against two main targets: firstly, that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London; and secondly, that more open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space.</p>	<p>The SPD should ensure that there is no overall loss in bio diverse land, any loss must be compensated for by land which is of equal or higher biological diversity.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address the need to maintain biodiversity and enhance accessibility to such areas in a sustainable manner.</p>
Sustaining Success – London Economic Development Strategy, January 2005			
<p>Vision for London – to create a sustainable world city including strong long-term economic growth, social inclusion and environmental improvement. It translates this vision into policies and proposals to help ensure that looking forward to 2016, London is a city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ where all share in the benefits of wealth created by a dynamic economy ▪ where all Londoners can enjoy the highest sustainable quality of life, with goods, services and opportunities in easy reach, high standards of health and welfare, and a sense of safety and security ▪ with efficient, safe and comfortable transport systems and ready access to affordable homes, good quality education and training, health, leisure and recreation opportunities ▪ that builds on the incomparable wealth of its diversity, abolishing all forms of discrimination and making sure all Londoners have a say in their future ▪ that makes efficient use of finite resources and energy, recognises and values the importance of the natural world and wildlife, minimises air, noise and other pollution and waste, and applies its immense resources of innovation and imagination to making the most of eco-friendly design and 	<p>The strategy contains no specific economic targets or indicators but refers to targets in the London plan and other supporting documents.</p>	<p>The SPD should be in aware of the economic vision for London.</p>	<p>SA Framework targets and indicators should be compatible with London's Economic Development Strategy.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
construction, recycling and the scope for development of green industries.			
Souder City The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)			
<p>Three priorities for London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads. ▪ Securing a night aircraft ban across London. ▪ Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing. 	<p>The European Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC, published 18 July 2002) will require noise mapping and preparation of action plans. By contrast with air quality, European or UK 'limits' or 'targets' have not yet been agreed.</p>	<p>Setting targets for noise may pre-empt the forthcoming national ambient noise strategy which is expected to set targets.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider ambient noise and include noise within the monitoring framework, if necessary.</p>
Green Light to Clean Power – The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004)			
<p>The Strategy's specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen • to help to eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth • to contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock. 	<p>London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010, as the crucial first step on a long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 2000 level by 2050.</p> <p>There should be at least one zero-carbon development in every borough in London by 2010.</p> <p>There should be no occupied dwelling in London with a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016.</p> <p>London should generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. This would generate enough power for the equivalent of more than 100,000 homes and heat for more than 10,000 homes.</p> <p>London should maximise its contribution to meeting the national target for combined heat and power by at least doubling its 2000 combined heat and power capacity by 2010.</p>	<p>The Mayor will seek to have these targets included in future revisions of London's Housing Strategy and requests boroughs to do the same in their housing strategies.</p>	<p>The SA framework will, where possible, seek to incorporate the targets set by the Energy Strategy.</p>
Lower Lee Valley Planning Framework: Strategic Planning Guidance (2007)			
<p>Vision: To transform the Lower Lee Valley (LLV) to become a vibrant, high quality and sustainable mixed use city district, that is fully integrated into the urban fabric of London and is set within an unrivalled landscape that contains new high quality parkland and a</p>	<p>Opportunities to upgrade the waterways that do not compromise the flood defence role, transport potential, landscape character and ecological value of the river corridor and associated floodplain of the LLV should be supported.</p>	<p>Protect/enhance water quality.</p>	<p>Need to protect and enhance water quality given the potential downstream effects and growth of residents</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
unique network of waterways.	Development proposals in the LLV should improve the network of road links, public transport links and cycle/ pedestrian networks running east-west and north-south through the Valley without compromising the value of the river and associated corridor.	Potential for LB Haringey to benefit from the developments within LLV and greater connections to this strategic site	(potential receptors) in the LLV.
The East London Green Grid Framework: Draft SPG (Aug 2007)			
Aim of the Green Grid is to create a network of interlinked, multifunctional and high quality open spaces that connect with town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas.	Increase provision of high quality/diverse green space.	Potential to further promote Lee Valley as a strategic green route.	Potential opportunity to enhance connectivity of green corridors.
Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)			
<p>The Mayor will, and boroughs should, ensure future developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction and reflect this principle in Development Plan policies.</p> <p>These will include measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-use land and buildings ▪ Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources ▪ Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building ▪ Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects ▪ Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users ▪ Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity ▪ Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options (subject to Policy 4A.1 and 4A.2). 	<p>100% of development on previously used land, unless exceptional.</p> <p>One low/zero carbon development, per borough by 2010.</p> <p>Carbon emission for new development to be reduced by 10% by the use of renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Need to promote policy to attract/support sustainable buildings.</p> <p>Applications for strategic developments should include a statement showing how sustainability principles will be met in terms of demolition, construction and long-term management/ operation.</p>	
A Strategy for Restoring Rivers in North London (2006)			
<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show the potential for river restoration in North London by 	See implications for plan.	The River Lee and its tributaries could benefit from restoration.	River restoration presents and opportunity for habitat

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>identifying areas of immediate opportunity for individual river catchments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highlight the environmental, social and economic benefits that can accompany river restoration. ▪ Promote the role that river restoration can play in sustainable urban regeneration. ▪ Develop the river restoration proposals in the <i>Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy</i> and <i>The London Plan</i>. ▪ Encourage and inform groups who already have an interest in river restoration. ▪ Explain the concept of river restoration and present the options that are available using a range of case studies. 		<p>Most notably in the Haringey Heartlands: Moselle Brook, Lee Navigation, Lee New Cut and Pymmes Brook. Potential funding opportunity through EA flood defence budget.</p>	<p>creation, flood water retention and would improve water quality within the borough.</p>

Summary of Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)			
<p>To protect and enhance nine key areas of biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks and Recreation Grounds ▪ Open land on council housing estates ▪ Tottenham Marsh ▪ Alexandra Park ▪ School grounds and sports areas ▪ St Ann's Hospital grounds ▪ Network Rail land ▪ Tottenham Hale station & GLS site ▪ Allotments 	<p>Key indicators can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbers of key species, where appropriate. The British Trust for Ornithology publishes annual surveys of breeding birds. ▪ Area of borough covered by biodiversity management plans. ▪ Percentage of open space in Haringey. 	<p>The SPD must seek to protect and enhance those areas outlined in the BAP.</p>	<p>The SA will investigate biodiversity further as part of the baseline study.</p>
Haringey Urban Renewal Strategy (2002-2012) – Narrowing the Gap			
<p>The Strategy sets the direction for improvement in the most deprived areas for the foreseeable future and provides a framework for reforming and reshaping public services which reflects community needs and is owned by local residents.</p>	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the % of residents with high levels of concern for environmental issues by 2006 compared to levels in 2001 ▪ Increase Highways of Acceptable Standard (AC E1) to 90% ▪ BVPI 98: Street lamps not working as planned ▪ BVPI 88: Missed collections per 100,000 ▪ Parking Recovery Rate/local performance <p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI: The proportion of private sector dwellings that have been vacant for more than 6 months at 1.4.01 that are returned into occupation or demolished as a result of direct action by the local authority. ▪ Meet government target of having no families with children in B&B for longer than 6 weeks by 2004. ▪ Convert 50 B&B annexes in 2002-03 with a view to converting the bulk by 2005. 	<p>The SPD to take account of the Strategy.</p>	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop community leadership and active citizenship and promote civic pride ▪ To encourage a cleaner and greener environment by promoting recycling, improving energy efficiency, lowering vehicle emissions, and reducing litter and graffiti. ▪ To providing good quality leisure facilities and open

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that all social housing is of a decent standard by 2010 ▪ Reduce average Council Housing void turn around time. ▪ BVPI: Satisfaction of tenants of council housing with the overall service provided by their landlord. <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _ Increase % of patients offered an appointment to see a GP within 2 working days ▪ Upgrade eight practices including 4 under LIFT (2005) ▪ Increase number of households receiving intensive home care per 1,000 population aged 65 or over ▪ Reduce by at least 10% the gap between areas with the lowest life expectancy and the population as a whole ▪ Reduce adult smoking to 24% by 2010 <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase adult participation in learning. ▪ Increase average point score in A Level and Advanced GNVQ ▪ Increase Key Stage 1 averages for schools in/or serving priority neighbourhoods ▪ Increase achievement of black and ethnic minority pupils <p>Business and Local Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20% of development sites and premises to be brought into use ▪ Encourage new companies to relocate into the area ▪ Inward investment and business support services would improve and increase by 30% ▪ Increase supply of office accommodation by 20% ▪ At least 50% new start up businesses to have access to affordable and quality premises ▪ Increase the number of ethnic businesses ▪ Increase access to business support services 		<p>spaces</p> <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to health and social care services ▪ To improve the quality of services ▪ To promote healthy living ▪ To support vulnerable children and their families ▪ To improve joint working and integrate services <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of early years provision and by developing integrated education, childcare and health services in target wards. ▪ Ensure children and young people accelerate their progress by targeting our resources at schools, cohorts and individuals who are

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase start ups and survival of businesses ▪ Improved image of Haringey as a competitive location for business ▪ Uncover and unlock economic advantages and business opportunities in Haringey and Priority Area wards in particular 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ underachieving ▪ Help young people and adults progress into Further Education, ▪ Higher Education and work ▪ To contribute to building sustainable communities through opportunities to learn together <p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create accessible and structured openings to work by building up learning pathways and developing clear support frameworks, ▪ address exclusion from the labour market by tackling the barriers that prevent people from getting jobs ▪ develop sustainable employment links with local and wider labour market opportunities ▪ support the potential

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ of social enterprise ▪ Improve dynamism and the ability of employers to attract investment and skilled labour.
Draft Crime and Drugs Strategy (2005-2008)			
<p>Sets out the ways to achieve the Council's vision to measurably improve the quality of life for the people of Haringey by tackling criminal and antisocial behaviour and reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>The emerging local priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti social behaviour ▪ Tackling acquisitive crime ▪ Tackling domestic violence and other violent behaviour ▪ Drug and alcohol related crime and disorder ▪ Young People and Crime ▪ Victim and Witness support 	<p>The floor targets for Haringey are to reduce crime and the fear of crime; improve overall performance including reduce the gap between the highest crime and reduction partnership areas and the best comparable areas.</p>	<p>SPD to consider crime prevention in the design for housing developments</p>	<p>To identify opportunities for encouraging safety by design</p>
Haringey's Community Strategy (2007-2016)			
<p>In July 2007, the Council and its partners approved a Community Strategy for Haringey, which aims to make the borough a better place by working together to improve local services.</p> <p>It sets out a shared vision to make Haringey "A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to"</p> <p>It identifies six priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people at the heart of change • environmentally sustainable future • economic vitality and prosperity shared by all • safer for all • healthier people with a better quality of life • people and customer focused. 	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Improve access to public services</p> <p>Promote neighbourhood development in the most deprived areas.</p> <p>Develop key sites, town centres and the Upper Lee Valley</p> <p>Provide good quality emergency and temporary accommodation.</p> <p>Meet the Decent Homes Standard by 2010.</p> <p>Assist homeless people and</p>	<p>Provide better access to jobs and training.</p> <p>Promote developments that support businesses and attract investment.</p> <p>Encourage civic pride by ensuring that public and private property owners and property managers maintain their buildings and surrounds in good order</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		rough sleepers Increase permanent, affordable housing supply. Promote private sector housing improvement in neighbourhood renewal areas Promote developments that provide local jobs and services	
Haringey Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy			
<p>The Strategy addresses all types of antisocial behaviour, ranging from simple individual conflict to that of persistent harassment and group disorder. A high priority for the strategy is to tackle persistent types of anti-social behaviour (particularly by young people).</p> <p>The Strategy sets out the priorities and actions for all partner agencies in an effort to create in Haringey a community where residents, visitors and workers can have an improved quality of life without the fear of being subjected to anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The ASB Partnership Steering Board has identified four strategic priorities for action in the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement 2 Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures 3 Reducing the opportunity for anti-social behaviour, focusing on youth 4 Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods. 	<p>Best value performance indicators (BVPIs) related to anti-social behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI 189(a): % of residents surveyed who said, they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in the local authority area. ▪ BVPI 189(b): % of residents who said they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in the local authority area. ▪ BVPI 126: Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households ▪ BVPI 126(e): Robberies per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127: Violent crimes per 1,000 population and per cent detected ▪ BVPI 127(a): Violent offences committed by a stranger per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(b): Violent offences committed in a public place per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(c): Violent offences committed in connection with licensed premises per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(d): Violent offences committed under the influence per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(e): Robberies per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 128: Vehicles crimes per 1,000 detected 	<p>Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures</p>	<p>Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI 44: Number of pupils permanently excluded during the year from all schools maintained by the authority per 1000 at all maintained schools ▪ BVPI 45: % of 1/2 days missed due to unauthorised absence in secondary schools maintained by the local authority ▪ BVPI 46: % of half days missed due to absence in primary schools maintained by the local authority ▪ BVPI 175: % of racial incidents that resulted in further action ▪ BVPI 176: The number of domestic violence refuge places per 10,000 population which are provided or supported by the authority 		
Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan			
<p>The Plan declares the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p>The actions set are split into</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action to reduce emissions from vehicles ▪ Action to reduce traffic volumes ▪ Action to reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources ▪ Awareness raising, education and public information 	No targets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action to reduce emissions from vehicles ▪ Action to reduce traffic volumes ▪ Action to reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources ▪ Awareness raising, education and public information
Housing Strategy Statement (2006-2008)			
<p>The Housing Strategy sets out the key issues Haringey faces in meeting housing need and in helping to make Haringey a better place to live and work in.</p> <p>The strategy sets four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise affordable permanent supply 	Targets expired in 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise affordable permanent supply ▪ To procure sufficient, good quality emergency and temporary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To procure sufficient, good quality emergency and temporary accommodation ▪ To achieve good quality homes for all, regardless of tenure ▪ To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health and well being 		accommodation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To achieve good quality homes for all, regardless of tenure 	and well being
People, Places & Prosperity: Haringey's Regeneration Strategy			
<p>The Council has drafted a regeneration strategy for the borough based on a vision:</p> <p>“To create economic vitality and prosperity for all through exploitation of Haringey’s strategic location in a global city, major development site opportunities and by developing the Boroughs 21st century business economy”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People - To increase skills, raise employment and reduce worklessness so that residents can contribute to and benefit from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world 2. Places - To make Haringey a place in which more people want to live and invest by using the opportunity of major sites and key locations to create positive change 3. Prosperity - To maintain and develop a 21st century business economy that offers opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise, to help make Haringey a place people want to work and visit. 	No targets	Adequate space for business development required during development of Core Strategy	
Greenest Borough Strategy 2007			
<p>A Draft Greenest Borough Strategy was approved for consultation in October 2007. It identifies six priorities for action over the next ten years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving the urban environment 2. Protecting the natural environment 3. Managing environmental resources efficiently 4. Leading by example - managing the Council sustainably 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreeing carbon reduction targets for the council and the borough ▪ Setting up eco-grants to support projects reducing carbon emissions ▪ Installing energy efficient street lighting across the borough ▪ Reducing the council's energy use by 10 per cent by 	<p>This document sets carbon reduction targets for the council and the borough. This commitment sets the context for potential low carbon development(s) within LBH. These developments will require</p>	Provides a list of indicators suited to the measurement of SEA/plan progress

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
5. Sustainable design and construction 6. Promoting sustainable travel	2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing at least one zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013 ▪ Purchasing electric cars for council business ▪ Building on Haringey's success in having the joint highest number of Green Flag parks within any London borough ▪ Ensuring everyone in Haringey receives the same quality recycling services ▪ Developing on-street recycling bins for commuters 	suitable land allocation.	
Haringey Local Delivery Plan 2005-08 NHS Teaching Primary Care Trust			
<p>This Plan was developed in conjunction with the Haringey Strategic Partnership and the Health and Social Care Partnership Board. It outlines Haringey's TPCT plans for addressing the national Public Sector Agreement (PSA) targets, as well as its wider strategies for dealing with health issues, such as health inequalities, access to health care and others.</p>	<p>Public Sector Agreement (PSA) targets mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSA01a1/a3: Substantially reduce the mortality rate per 100,000 population from heart disease and stroke and related diseases (under age 75) ▪ PSA01b: Number of GP practices with PCT _ ▪ PSA01c1/c2: Number of patients with CHD whose last blood pressure reading is 150/90 or less / Total number of patients with CHD ▪ PSA01d: Number of patients with CHD whose last measured cholesterol is 5mmol/1 or less ▪ PSA03a1/a3: Decrease the mortality rate per 100,000 population from cancer in people aged under 75 ▪ PSA03b: Number of designated specialist MDTs ▪ PSA06a: Reduce the number of smoking pregnant women, as a percentage of the number of maternities ▪ PSA06b: Increase the number of women known to initiate breastfeeding, as a percentage of the number of maternities ▪ PSA05: Reduce the age-standardised death rate per 100,000 population per year from suicide and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Narrow the gap between the east and west of the borough ▪ Improve Local Access to health services 	Improving health and reducing health inequalities

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<p>undetermined injury by 20% by 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSA10: Number of people aged 15 to 75 years on GP register, recorded as having a BMI of 30 or greater in the last 15 months; with a MBI recorded in the last 15 months; total number on GP register ▪ PSA11b: The percentage of patients attending GUM clinics who are offered an appointment within 48 hours increase and reach 100% by 2008 ▪ PSA11c:: Decrease rates of new diagnosis of gonorrhoea ▪ PSA08a: Increase number of 4-week smoking quitters who attend NHS Smoking cessation services ▪ PSA 14a: Increase numbers of people in treatment for substances misuse by 10% each year ▪ PSA15a: Increase number of those retained in treatment over 12 weeks 		
Sustainable Communities Plan (2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling the housing shortage, including measures to accelerate the provision of housing, particularly affordable and key worker dwellings and addressing homelessness; ▪ Addressing low demand and abandonment; ▪ Seeking to ensure that all properties comply with decent homes standards; and improve the local environment of communities in order to deliver the liveability agenda. ▪ The plan also provides region-specific requirements for a sustainable community. In London, the plan aims to create communities that: are prosperous; ▪ Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people can afford; ▪ Safeguard green and open space; ▪ Enjoy well-designed, accessible and pleasant living; 	<p>High quality local authority service delivery on local environment, public spaces and parks – every authority should have green spaces that achieve the Green Flag standard for care of parks; Neighbourhood wardens in over 500 communities, improving the local environment and reducing crime and fear of crime; By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had their homes made decent;</p> <p>Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities, especially new and revitalised communities in growth areas and market renewal pathfinder areas; Delivery of a step change in the supply of new housing in London and the South East by 2016. London and the growth areas have the potential to accommodate an additional 200,000</p>		<p>Emphasis on social inclusion, decent homes, high quality services, high quality environments and liveability.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a good working environment; and ▪ Are effectively and fairly governed, with a strong sense of community. 	homes above levels currently planned in regional planning guidance.		
Unitary Development Plan (2006)			
<p>The UDP contains five priority areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To improve services by promoting multiple uses for town centres 2 Narrow the gap between east and west focusing on housing, protecting open space and controlled development 3 Create safer communities by encouraging mixed use developments and designing out crime 4 Improve the environment both natural and urban 5 Raise achievement through education 		Expand on housing and urban design policies	The SA must, where possible, seek to improve upon the sustainability of the UDP objectives
SPG 1b – Parking in Front Gardens (Draft 2006)			
Rising car ownership and the conversion of houses into flats has brought increasing pressure for off-street parking. Creating a parking space in a front garden, but parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission.	Parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission. Where planning permission is granted, it will be conditional on approximately 50% of the area being soft landscaped as garden.	Consideration will be given to the effect of parking on traffic flows, pedestrian and cyclist safety, and traffic generation.	The SA should attempt to enhance the proportional use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems including permeable surfaces
SPG 1c – Strategic Views (Draft 2006)			
Developments which affect views from Alexandra Palace to the City will be resisted	SPG 1c depicts a viewing corridor. Developments throughout this corridor will be resisted.	Avoid developments within the foreground and mid ground. Preservation of wider setting and long-distance views would require close working with adjacent boroughs.	The constraint on high rise development poses a concern, especially given the housing pressure facing Haringey and surrounding boroughs. Essentially London is reaching capacity with low density development, need for higher density developments.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
SPG 1d - Telecom Equipment - including Satellite Dishes (Draft 2006)			
Telecoms Equipment should be located at the rear of the property and should be as visually unobtrusive as possible from the road or from any footpath or public place. Locations on the front of properties or in front gardens should be avoided, and planning permission will not be granted for such proposals in Conservation Areas or on Listed Buildings.	Reduce the overall number of dishes and clutter on the street	The possibility of sharing equipment or using cable should be explored at the outset	Telecoms should be included within the heritage SEA topic..
SPG 2 – Conservation and Archaeology (Draft 2006)			
Haringey has 28 Conservation areas and over 350 Listed Buildings, all of which have been designated because of their special architectural or historic interest.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect from demolition buildings and structures which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area and which define its identity. 2. Ensure that all new build developments, and improvements to existing buildings and structures, are of high aesthetic design standards, and that they respect and are sympathetic to the particular local character or appearance of the conservation area involved. New developments should have regard to the contribution to local character provided by (i) existing historic property plot sizes, (ii) traditional uses or mixes of uses, (iii) characteristic materials scaling of contemporary buildings and detailing, (iv) local views, (v) the extent to which traffic intrudes or reduces the enjoyment of an area by pedestrians, (vi) the intensity of development in the locality. 3. Protect trees that are of public amenity value and contribute to the character of the area. 4. Insist that changes of use respect and enhance the local historic as well as visual character of the conservation area. 5. Protect local views, landmarks and topographical features, either within or adjacent to the conservation area, particularly key vehicular or pedestrian approaches, having regard to the policies and local views identified in the local conservation area appraisal. 	The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas and will promote proposals within, adjacent to, or affecting a conservation area that preserve or enhance the appearance, character or setting of the local area.	Conservation and archaeology will be covered within the heritage SEA topic

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	6. Enforce the carrying out of necessary repairs to unlisted or locally listed buildings in accordance with its powers.		
SPG 3b Privacy/Overlooking, Aspect/Outlook and Daylight/Sunlight (Draft 2006)			
The Council expects new developments not to result in the degree of privacy enjoyed by adjoining properties to be reduced and that new problems of overlooking are not to be created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All rear facing habitable rooms directly opposite one another should be a minimum of 20 metres apart (66ft) for two storey developments. This minimum requirement will be the distance measured between the two closest points of each building including any balconies. ▪ Additional 10 metres (33 ft) is required for each additional storey. ▪ Where appropriate mechanisms should be implemented to prevent any possible problems, including the use of obscured glazing, suitable boundary treatment and landscaping ▪ The Council expects new development to allow for adequate sunlight and daylight to reach adjoining properties in line with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Standards ▪ New development must not preclude any neighbouring property from enjoying the benefits of solar energy. 	It will be expected that all new development will comply with the provisions of the BRE standards both for the new buildings themselves and for any existing buildings upon which the development might have an impact.	SA objectives should include additional provisions for new development
SPG 3c - Backlands Development (Draft 2006)			
Backland sites are generally landlocked, such as rear gardens and private open space. Careful consideration will be given to the amenity of neighbouring properties in terms of noise, daylight and sunlight.	<p>The density and the height of the proposal and the latter should be subordinate to the frontage housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The privacy and outlook from existing houses and gardens • Any proposed demolition of part or all of an existing dwelling to enable access onto the site. If this would result in an unsightly gap in the consistent street frontage or, in the case of conservation area, does not preserve or enhance the character of the conservation area, the application is likely to be resisted. • Generally, access arrangements that cause significant nuisance to neighbouring properties will not be permitted. 	Backland development will be expected to be accompanied by both a Design Statement and a Sustainability Statement.	Wherever possible, schemes should take into account principles of sustainable design.

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

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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
SPG 8e Light Pollution (Draft 2006)			
Light pollution causes a nuisance from unnecessary obtrusive light, either by penetrating into facing rooms or by impeding the views of the night sky. Light pollution, if it involves the use of wasted electricity is a waste of money and energy resources	None.	Enhance the use of efficient lighting apparatus and time management.	Energy efficiency should be covered under the climatic factors topic
SPG 8i Air Quality (Draft 2006)			
Action needs to be taken to improve air quality in Haringey, especially in relation to Particulate Matter (PM10) and oxides of Nitrogen (NOx).	Haringey has declared the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Action to is required to; Reduce emissions from vehicles, reduce traffic volumes; reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources and promote awareness through education and public information.	The importance of Reducing atmospheric emission from development should be a key objective within the SA thus encouraging greater coverage within the Local Development Documents
SPG 9 Sustainability Statement guidance notes & Sustainability Checklist (Draft 2006)			
<p>The Council requires a sustainability statement to accompany all planning applications and listed building consent applications. The four key objectives are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone 2 Effective protection of the environment 3 Prudent use of natural resources 4 Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	<p>The key targets are separated into two categories small scale developments and major schemes:</p> <p>Part A: All Planning & Listed Buildings developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality ▪ Noise Fumes/Light/Glare & Land Contamination ▪ Waste Storage & Recycling Facilities ▪ Solar Design & Renewable Energy ▪ Efficient Use of Land and Buildings ▪ Sustainable Materials ▪ Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation ▪ Biodiversity & Ecological Heritage ▪ Listed Buildings & Locally Listed ones ▪ Conservation Area & Other Built Heritage ▪ Urban Design Quality, Views & Public Art ▪ Designing out Crime and Designing for Privacy ▪ Accessed By All 		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Education/Health Facilities ▪ Leisure & Cultural Facilities ▪ Local Shops/Services ▪ Jobs & Training <p>Part B: Major Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Renewable Energy ▪ Major Trip Generating or more than 1000 sq.m ▪ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ▪ Out of Town Centre Large Retail & Leisure Tall/Large buildings ▪ Crèches/Nurseries & Other Community Benefits 		
SPG 10d Planning Obligations and Open Space (Draft 2006)			
<p>Large developments should ensure that there is adequate open space provided or else are to provide an improved access to existing open space that is inaccessible.</p>	<p>There should be a minimum of 50 square metres required for family housing, and a minimum of 25 square metres required for communal garden space per unit.</p> <p>In all cases the Council will want to ensure through legal agreements that the open space and play facilities will be adequately maintained and protected for that use. The standard length of time for such provisions will range from a 10-15 year period</p>	<p>Open space will be put under increasing pressure as Haringey attempts to fulfil it's quota under the London Plan</p>	
North London Housing Strategy			
<p>A Framework Strategy has been developed for north London, comprising the boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey, Islington and Westminster.</p> <p>The Framework Strategy is primarily designed to set out the baseline position. In this context, it specifically focuses upon a number of immediate priorities, most notably in the supply of affordable housing and helping to promote greater mobility and housing choice across the sub-region and beyond.</p>	<p>The Framework Strategy sets out the shared objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing the supply of permanent affordable housing ▪ Meeting the needs of homeless households ▪ Investing in the intermediate market ▪ Promoting mobility and choice ▪ Contributing to the development of balanced and sustainable communities ▪ Meeting the need for Supporting People services 	<p>The Housing SPD will mirror the shared objectives of the Framework.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing and also ensuring that such housing is available to all communities and sectors of society.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality of all housing across the sub-region No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.		
Housing Strategy Statement 2003-2008 (Updated December 2005)			
<p>The Council's Housing Strategy contains a vision for Haringey by: <i>Meeting the Borough's current and future housing needs – and through doing so, making a major contribution to social inclusion and the socio-economic well-being of Haringey.</i></p> <p>The strategy outlines the main housing issues that affect the borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of market housing A high level of housing need A shortage of settled affordable housing An high level of homelessness and temporary accommodation Some areas characterised by poor housing conditions – in public, owner-occupation and private rented sectors Problems associated with multiple deprivation in some parts of the borough A shortage of affordable family sized housing 	<p>The Housing Strategy has the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve housing services to residents across the tenures Maximise the supply of affordable homes, increasing access and housing choice Improve community safety, sustainability and cohesion in our most deprived communities and create opportunities for people to achieve and succeed Regenerate our neighbourhoods, achieving decent homes for all and improve the environment 	<p>The Housing SPD will provide guidance to implement the priorities of the Housing Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing, environmental performance of housing (e.g. energy efficiency) and creating mixed tenure developments.</p>
2007 Housing Needs Assessment			
<p>The Housing Needs Assessment was undertaken across all tenures in the Borough in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the housing market and assess levels of housing need across all tenures within the Borough Inform the Council's LDF Guide future investment in the provision of social and intermediate housing 	<p>Following the Basic Needs Assessment Model, it was estimated that within the Borough, there is currently a shortfall of affordable housing in the Borough of 4,865 units per annum.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Council seeks to maximise the availability of affordable housing from all available sources.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the Council ensures that the costs to occupants of affordable housing meets the needs of the residents, in particular the requirements of households with support needs, older person households, key workers, Black Minority Ethnic (BME) households and overcrowded households.</p>	<p>The Housing SPD will include objectives to maximise affordable housing to meet current and future needs of residents.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing.</p>
Haringey's Empty Property Strategy 2005 to 2008			
<p>The Empty Property Strategy aims to make better use of empty</p>	<p>The core components of the strategy are:</p>	<p>The strategy lists commitments</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>properties for housing, in response to given the current and future needs for the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify – through Council Tax information and professional and private reporting any properties that could be influenced ▪ Advise - in 2005/06 advice to property owners alone resulted in 78 empty properties being brought back into use. ▪ Deliver – sustaining interventions in the private housing market to drive up standards and facilitate bringing properties back to use. ▪ Enforce – where a property owner refuses to take action, Council has a number of avenues to enforce use ▪ Implement – monitoring the strategy. 	<p>to be taken into account in other Council documents.</p>	<p>include objectives relating to effective re-use of housing stock.</p>
<p>Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2005 to 2008</p>			
<p>The Homelessness Act, 2002 requires local authorities to carry out a review of homelessness and publish a five year homelessness strategy based on the results of that review. The strategy sets out a new approach to homelessness, which focuses as much on the multiple problems that homeless people face as the fact of homelessness.</p> <p>The Homeless Strategy has been developed from three key drivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haringey’s Homeless Review ▪ Government Priorities ▪ The Council’s corporate priorities <p>The vision for Haringey is: To measurably improve the quality of life for the people of Haringey by tackling the biggest problems and making it a borough to be proud of</p> <p>The Housing Strategy sets out its key priorities which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve housing services to residents across the tenures ▪ Maximise the supply of and access to affordable homes ▪ Develop communities that are safe, sustainable and cohesive, where people can achieve and succeed <p>To regenerate the physical environment, achieving decent homes for all and narrowing the gap between our wealthiest and poorest areas.</p>	<p>There are 6 overarching aims to deliver the homeless strategy which are:</p> <p>Aim 1 - To deliver high quality services that meet the needs of those who are homeless or facing homelessness</p> <p>Aim 2 - To ensure a comprehensive approach to homelessness prevention and support.</p> <p>Aim 3 - To develop a comprehensive temporary accommodation strategy that meets the needs of homeless households and the community</p> <p>Aim 4 – Maximise affordable housing supply and develop alternative housing options</p> <p>Aim 5 – To ensure that there is an integrated response to homelessness in Haringey and that agencies work together to provide services to promote the well being of individuals in the community.</p> <p>Aim 6 – Achieve a reliable and comprehensive knowledge and information system as a basis for delivering our homelessness strategy</p>	<p>The Housing SPD will include objectives to improve the services to homeless households</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to homelessness and housing supply.</p>

Appendix B

Baseline Data

Appendix B: Baseline Data

The table below sets out a description of the baseline environment in relation to the SA objectives that form the sustainability framework. It presents an update of the baseline data in the Scoping Report (2008). More detailed information can be found in the Scoping Report.

Sustainability Objective The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Sustainable Development Indicator Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Baseline Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Comparators and Targets Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Sustainability Issues Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
Social Objectives: SO 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Crime and Disorder Domain	In 2006/2007 there were 30,595 recorded Total Notable Offences (TNOs), 13.5% down from the same period the previous year. 136.3 Annual incident rate of offences per 1,000 residents, which is lower than the 2005/06 performance of 157.6 per 1000 population. On average, there are approximately 398 fewer offences every month in 2006/2007 compared to 2005/2006. Source: Indices of Deprivation (2004)	Haringey has 11 th highest crime rates in London above the London average of 29,177 TNO Offences (2004) Source: Crime and Disorder Domain, Indices of Deprivation (2004) Haringey had the 6 th lowest number of offences but the 5 th highest TNO crime rate per 1,000 population when compared to the other London boroughs in the 'most similar' group in 2006/2007.	Crime is relatively high across the borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the borough. This may be relevant to the SPD because by improving the design of housing developments, particularly in terms of access and amenity space, it may assist in reducing the incidence and fear of crime.
SO 2 To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of	Access to schools			Education is beyond the scope of the SPD but housing location should consider access to

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
society				educational facilities
SO3 To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	<p>IMD Health Deprivation and Disability Domain (IMD 2004)</p> <p>Code for Sustainable Homes score for new development for health and well being</p>	<p>According to the 2001 Census, 70.2% of people in Haringey are in good health. This compares favourably to the 68.6% recorded for England and Wales but is slightly lower than the 70.8% average for the whole of London.</p> <p>(Source: www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)</p>	<p>15.5% of the population in Haringey have a long-term limiting illness. This figure exactly coincides with that calculated for the whole of London.</p> <p>Of this 15.5%, 12.8% are of working age.</p>	<p>There are high levels of health deprivation in the borough, The SPD may help to improve the health of the population by improving the living environment in new housing developments which may have a positive impact on health</p>
		<p>Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease: In 2002, death rate for cancer per 100,000 was 181 in Haringey, compared to 186 for London as a whole. Rates for cancer and coronary health disease were below the national average but rate for stroke (9.74 per 100,000 population) remains higher than both London and England averages of 9.74 and 8.92 per 100,000 population respectively.</p> <p>Source: Office of National Statistics</p>	<p>Average life expectancy in London: 76.5 for men and 81.1 for women.</p> <p>England and Wales, life expectancy are 76.5 for men and 80.8 for women</p>	

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		(2006) Infant mortality rates: 6.9 per 1000 live births compared to 5.7 in London. Source: London Health Observatory (2006)		
SO4 To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents	Average Code for Sustainable Homes score for new dwellings in the borough	Headlines from the 2007 Haringey's Housing Needs Assessment include: An estimated 25% of households have lived in their current home for less than two years, with nearly 45% of moves occurring with the borough; Generally Haringey suffers high deprivation indices for housing barriers, however, this pattern is repeated across London due to the high house prices in Greater London. There are evident increased barriers to housing in the eastern wards of Haringey which relate to low incomes and thus private housing becomes untenable to many residents on benefit or low income.	Target: to provide a five year supply of 5,188 dwellings up to 2011/12. Source: Housing SPD consultation draft (April 2008).	The SPD needs to address housing needs, overcrowding and the quality of housing.
	Additional dwellings completed	A shortfall of approximately 4,865 affordable housing units per annum	Target: 44.3% to be met by intermediate housing	SPD should provide guidance on type and

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
			55.7% to be met by social rented housing	mix of affordable housing
	Number of decent homes in the borough	<p>An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing, with disrepair and unfitness as major problems;</p> <p>In April 2005, there were 49.9% homes that were not decent; this is an improvement on a base figure of 58% non-decent in 2002. The Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) 2005/06 identified 8% of the dwelling stock in Haringey as 'unfit'.</p> <p>There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking amenities in Haringey. The 2001 census shows that:</p> <p>20,400 households have an overcrowding indicator, which ranks Haringey 12th in London;</p> <p>8,000 households have no central heating (11th highest in London); and</p> <p>2,000 households do not have their own bathroom/shower and toilet (3rd</p>	<p>Target: For schemes funded from the forthcoming 2008-11 National Affordable Housing Programme these must meet or exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Corporation's Design and Quality Standards (April 2007) - Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standard - Building for Life criteria 	SPD to consider design standards for all new residential developments

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		highest in England and Wales).		
	Number and proportion of dwellings which are built to meet housing needs	Single parents and people from black and minority ethnic communities are more likely to be in housing need; All 19 wards display an overall shortage of affordable housing, but the shortage is most apparent in Haringey, Bruce Grove, Northumberland Park and Tottenham Green; and The requirement for affordable housing is most acute for three and four bedroom properties.	Target: To retain an adequate stock of family housing, for which there is strong demand	The SPD to take account of the Housing need for family housing by resisting conversion of small houses into flats
	Number and percentage of dwellings approved that meet lifetime homes standard and number and percentage of approved dwellings that are wheelchair accessible		Target: All new housing built to lifetime home standard. 10% of new housing should be wheelchair accessible	This is relevant because the SPD will provide guidance on standards including those for Lifetime Homes
S0 5 To protect and enhance community	Local community's satisfaction with living	Haringey ranks as London's fourth most diverse borough	Target: To increase the percentage of households	The SPD may have an impact on social

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
spirit and cohesion	in their area.	<p>Source: Office for National Statistics diversity index.</p> <p>Some barriers to community cohesion include a high level of population turnover. The 2001 Census found a total of 36,336 migrants who moved to Haringey in the year before the Census, Almost 10% of which came from outside the UK with the remainder coming from within the UK. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London.</p> <p>In April 2006, there were around 493 known asylum seekers in the Borough supported by Haringey Council and by the National Asylum Support Service (NASS)</p> <p>High renting capacity is likely to support a transient population base and thus hamper the development of a sense community, which is a prerequisite for a sustainable community.</p>	satisfied with the quality of places in which they live.	inclusion and community cohesion through improving the living environment and giving people access to decent homes.

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
SO 6 To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	Access to: health centres/GPs surgeries schools food shops, post office open spaces, leisure and sports facilities			Access to essential services is an important consideration in planning for new housing. Disability access should be considered.
Economic SO 7 To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the borough				Economy is beyond the scope of the SPD
SO 8 To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.				Economy is beyond the scope of the SPD
SO 9 To encourage economic inclusion				Economy is beyond the scope of the SPD
SO10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of				

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
town centres				
Environmental:				
SO11 To protect and enhance biodiversity	Change in priority habitats (ha) and species (no)	<p>Large open spaces:</p> <p>Lee Valley Regional Park straddles the eastern boundary of the Borough.</p> <p>Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment has been completed and submitted to Natural England. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (Report No: 5001 –LN00993-LNR-01) focuses primarily on the likely significant effects of the Core Strategy upon the Lee Valley Ramsar Site and Special Area of Conservation.</p> <p>Beyond the Lee Valley there are 44</p>		The SPD may have an impact on biodiversity through its focus on communal amenity and play space.

9 Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

10 Natural England, Nature on the Map, 2006

11 Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		<p>sites of biodiversity importance in Haringey.</p> <p>Sites of biodiversity importance 6 Sites of Metropolitan Importance; 12 Sites of Borough Importance (Graded both I & II); 23 Sites of Local Importance⁹; and 3 Local Nature Reserves¹⁰.</p> <p>Flora and Fauna Haringey supports: 12 Nationally Important Species, 6 London Priority Species 4, London Flagship species, 18 Haringey Priority Species, 15 Haringey Flagship Species¹¹.</p>		
SO 12 To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources	Extent of Conservation Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones in the borough. Number of Listed	<p>Listed Buildings The Borough has 221 Listed Buildings, including Alexandra Palace and five Grade I buildings, including Bruce Castle, which are of outstanding national significance. There are 207 Grade II Listed buildings or structures,</p>	Preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment	Design of new residential developments in conservation areas or in adjacent to listed buildings will need to be sensitive to the

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
	buildings at risk	<p>of which 15 are classified Grade II* and are of particular importance. These sites are protected by national legislation or by local policies.</p> <p>Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) within the Borough include: The Lee Valley; Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood; Areas around the Anglo-Saxon settlements of Tottenham, Hornsey and Highgate.</p> <p>Conservation areas Haringey has 28 designated Conservation Areas, located throughout the Borough.</p> <p>Historic Parks Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park are identified by English Heritage in their <i>Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England</i>. A further 34 of Haringey's public parks, gardens, squares, cemeteries and churchyards are of local historic interest and are registered in <i>The</i></p>		character of the area.

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		<i>London Parks and Garden Trust Inventory.</i>		
SO 13 To protect the borough's landscape resources	New open spaces created	The landscape includes open areas of the Borough including: The Lee Valley Regional Park and Metropolitan Green Belt; and Metropolitan Open Land Significant Local Open land	Maintain and enhance open spaces and landscape	New housing developments should consider creating new open spaces and landscaping design.
SO 14 To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	New housing developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage		Code for Sustainable Homes requirements	The SPD to include surface water run-off as part of Code for Sustainable Homes ratings
SO15 To encourage the use of previously developed land	Number of new and converted housing built on previously developed land.	Previously developed land (PDL) within Haringey accounts for approximately for 3% of London's total PDL area. According to the London Development Agency, Haringey has 29 PDL sites, which cover 84.9ha of land (see Table 5.1). The vast majority	Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. In 2005/06, 100% of new and converted housing completions in Haringey took place on previously developed land.	New housing developments should take place in previously developed land

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		(86%) of PDL in Haringey is already allocated within the Unitary Development Plan or has planning permission; only 2% of sites are without planning permission. Vacant or derelict land/buildings account for the remaining 12% of Haringey's PDL ¹² .	The Borough is seeking to maintain the proportion of houses built on PDL between 2006 and 2016 ¹³ .	
SO 16 To adapt to climate change	Flood risk: Number of applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Most predictions estimate that peak flows will increase by 20% beyond 2050. This means that developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider the	Target: No planning permission should be granted contrary to EA advice on flood defence or water quality grounds	Flood risk should be considered in the SPD.

¹² London Brown Field Review, 2007

¹³ Haringey Annual Monitoring Report, 2006

¹⁴ FRA Guidance Note 3: Development in Flood Zones 3 and 2 (Excluding Minor Extensions) (March, 2007)

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		<p>above range of flood risk management options and consult closely with the Environment Agency. Furthermore, methods of reducing surface water runoff from urban developments and changing building design is important.</p> <p>Wards to the east of the Borough are at risk from flooding. In Flood Zone 3, the flood risk from the River Lee and surface water runoff is classified as 'high', while in Flood Zone 2 it is said to be 'low to medium'¹⁴.</p>		
SO 17 To protect and improve air quality	Number of days the concentration of (a) Particulate matter (PM10) and (b) Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) exceed target.	<p>The Council declared the whole Borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 1 July 2001.</p> <p>The predicted concentrations of the annual mean for the 2005 base case, assuming that the meteorology of the year 1999 was repeated, show that some areas exceeded the air quality objective of 40 µg/m³ (21ppb). The predictions confirm that the air quality objective will be exceeded adjacent to major roads across the Borough.</p>	<p>Greater London Target: (a) PM10 levels: Not exceed 50ug/m3 on more that 10 days and annual average level of 23ug/m3 by 31 December 2010.</p> <p>Daily NO2 not exceed 287ug/m3 and annual average level of 40ug/m3.</p>	<p>Particulate matter is considered to have significant health impacts.</p> <p>The borough is within a designated AQMA. There is a need to consider how the SPD could promote development and regeneration without reducing air quality.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		<p>Prediction for the number of days exceeding the 24 hour mean of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 2004, (assuming that the meteorology of the year 1996 was repeated) show that some areas exceed National Air Quality Strategy objective, in this case where PM_{10} concentrations greater than 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ occur for more than 35 days each year.</p> <p>Major roads provide a significant proportion of PM_{10} concentrations in Haringey although the PM_{10} concentrations differ markedly from that of NO_2, with the areas predicted to exceed being much smaller.</p>		
SO 18 To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions	Average CO2 Emission Rate of new housing development	Haringey's emissions for the year 2003 have been estimated at 968 Kilo Tonnes per annum (ktpa), equivalent to each resident of Haringey flying to	The London Plan suggests that 680 new homes will need to be built per year in Haringey to 2016 ¹⁵ . This	There is scope within the SPD to reduce contributions to climate change through a focus

¹⁵ Haringey's UDP, June 2006

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
The sustainability objectives against which the success of the SPD will be measured	Indicators to be used to measure how the SPD is contributing towards Haringey's sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		<p>New York and back five times per year. These are direct emissions from energy use in buildings (domestic and non-domestic) and transport within the Borough.</p> <p>Haringey has the fifth lowest CO₂ emissions per capita of all London Boroughs. Domestic emissions per capita are average for London, but non-domestic and transport emissions are comparatively low compared to London averages. CO₂ emissions are concentrated in the lower reaches of the Borough and follow developments along the Lee Valley to the East of the Borough and central wards.</p>	<p>includes the regeneration areas at Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands. Assuming 95% of these are built to 2006 building regulations standard and 5% to best practice standards, and assuming 70 demolitions per year, each year's additional housing stock will contribute a further 1.5 ktpa to Haringey's emissions.¹⁶</p> <p>In addition, the population of Haringey is expected to increase during the period to 2050. This will result in the construction of new buildings and a greater demand for transport. If this growth is allowed to happen at current</p>	<p>on Code for Sustainable Homes ratings. The SPD may have an impact on energy efficiency and renewable energy design.</p>

¹⁶ Source: Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

¹⁷ Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

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			<p>rates, by 2050, emissions would have increased by a further 195 ktpa¹⁷.</p> <p>Target: To pass building regulations, the CO2 Emission Rate for dwellings needs to be 20% less than the emissions generated from the design of the dwelling.</p> <p>Code for Sustainable Homes recommended emission rate.</p>	
SO 19 To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources				Sustainable use of natural resources as part of sustainable construction should be incorporated into the SPD
SO 20 To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport				Access to public transport should be considered in identifying housing locations.

Appendix C

Consultation Responses

Table C- 1: Scoping Consultee Comments and Responses

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
English Heritage	Graham Saunders	Scoping Report	General	Inclusion of the Housing SPD as a sub-section of the Revised SA Core Strategy Scoping Report was not reflected in the title or cover letter. Combining the Housing SPD with the Core strategy is confusing. It is better to have them as separate documents.	Noted.
English Heritage	Graham Saunders	Scoping Report	Appendix A	EH/CABE Tall Building Guidance is not a consultation draft but a revised version that now supersedes previous guidance (2003).	Revised reference in Appendix A of SA Report
English Heritage	Graham Saunders	Scoping Report	Appendix A	Key targets and indicators commentary for PPG15 appears limited in detail. Suggests that possible indicators to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of Listed Buildings under each grade · Number and percentage of listed buildings at risk · Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments · Number and percentage of archaeological sites at risk · Number of registered historic parks and gardens · Number and percentage of registered parks and gardens at risk · Number of conservation areas · Number and percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals · Impact of change on the character or appearance of conservation areas · Percentage or areas of historic buildings, sites and areas, including locally listed assets affected, whether in an adverse or beneficial way · Street/public realm audits, improvements works, de-cluttering works 	Incorporated into Appendix A, PPG targets and indicators

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Percentage of residents content with character and appearance of local area · The rate of loss of historic landscape features · Erosion of quality character and distinctiveness. 	
English Heritage	Graham Saunders	Scoping Report	1.3	Much of existing stock are heritage assets which contribute to the character and appearance of conservation areas or features within historic landscape. Changes to these assets by virtue of this SPD should be carefully assessed against sustainability objectives and conservation practices.	SPD does not consider heritage assets. Heritage was assessed through the SA Objectives and recommendations made in Section 7 of the SA Report
English Heritage	Graham Saunders	Scoping Report	1.3	SA appears not to cover the issue that new housing proposals may affect the setting of listed buildings and/or character and appearance of conservation areas and registered parks and gardens. Where new developments are proposed, the existing context including historic environment should be analysed and valued.	SPD does not consider heritage assets. Heritage was assessed through the SA Objectives and recommendations made in Section 7 of the SA Report
English Heritage	Graham Saunders	Scoping Report	General	The Council's own conservation staff should be closely involved throughout the preparation and implementation of the SPD. They can advise on: local historic environment issues and priorities, sources of data, interpretation of policies which reflect the needs of the local historic environment and suggest opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of historic assets.	SPD does not consider heritage assets. Heritage was assessed through the SA Objectives and recommendations made in Section 7 of the SA Report
Environment Agency	Elizabeth Lightbourne	Scoping Report	1.3	Flood risk needs to be taken into account in this Housing Strategy, particularly when looking at the allocation of land for housing within the Borough; the design of development to reduce and manage flood risk; and ensuring that a Sequential Approach is adopted steering development away from areas at risk of flooding.	SPD does not consider flood risk. Flood risk was assessed through the SA Objectives and recommendations made in Section 7 of the SA Report

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
				The Strategy would need to be linked with the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the Borough and in line with Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25).	
Natural England	Dominic Oath	Scoping Report		Received email stating "No Comment"	
Friends of the Earth	Quentin Given	Scoping Report	1.5.2	The sustainability issue on planning and design should include (in bold): "There needs to be strong planning and design with regards to density, dwelling mix, appropriate space provision, restricted parking, energy efficiency and renewable energy, natural habitat, recycling and opportunities for growing food; and with regard to climate adaptation, so that, for example buildings can be kept tolerably cool in future heat waves without use of energy-inefficient air conditioning ".	Rephrased comment to include adaptation to climate change
Friends of the Earth	Quentin Given	Scoping Report	Table 2-1-2	SA Objective 15: To adapt to climate change has no reference to keeping buildings cool	Keeping buildings cool and passive design is considered to be included in the term 'green design' in Objective 15.
Friends of the Earth	Quentin Given	Scoping Report	General	Climate change is one of a number of issues addressed in the SA but it should be highlighted as a priority for new housing and housing extensions.	Adaptation to climate change will be considered as part of the sustainability appraisal. Sustainability appraisal encompasses social and economic factors as well as environmental factors to ensure that all aspects are equally covered.
Haringey Federation of	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	B.4 Para 1.5.2 then identifies the 'Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities', but only outlines 3 such issues:	These three key issues and opportunities are the main issues

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
Residents Associations				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - which wards have 'the largest shortfall of affordable accommodation' - 'more affordable homes need to be built to high design standards' - 'there needs to be strong planning and design with regards to density, dwelling mix, appropriate space provision and in particular energy efficient concerns' <p>C.1 The above 3 issues seem wholly inadequate as a summary of the Key Issues to identify, investigate and appraise. It is not clear how the list of 'Sub-Objectives' in table 2-1-2 will be applied to all housing-related development. In any case, there are additional Key Issues which are equally as important as the three identified in 1.5.2, and so need to be added. Many of them mirror the key concerns raised by residents as set out in sections A3 and A4 above:</p>	identified for LBH. The Sub-Objectives listed in Table 2.1.2 are the framework against which the Housing SPD will be tested and appraised. Many of the Proposals listed would be covered by Objectives within the current SA Framework of Sub-Objectives.
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 1. Over-high housing densities – do they undermine the need to ensure sustainable communities? The scale, character and density of housing development is probably the most radically new, untested, risky and controversial of all the HUDP planning policies and in urgent need of appraisal and amendment. Current social and environmental infrastructure is inadequate to deal with the needs of current population levels, let alone greater and denser population levels. And do we really want to see a return to the failed tower blocks and estates of the past? [See Apx 1 for a detailed development of this point]	Referred to Council to take note of these comments when preparing SPD documentation. Comment regarding density added to Objective 4.
Haringey Federation of Residents	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 2. 'Affordable' and social housing: the failure to reach even the very modest % targets from new housing completions. Despite targets of 50% 'affordable' and 35%	Currently covered by Objective 4. Comments to be considered at Stage C of SEA process when SPD

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
Associations				<p>social housing of housing completions each year, the Council's own official figures for the latest three recorded years show that only 34%, 32% and 30% of homes built were 'affordable', and only 22%, 11% and 22.5% of homes built were social housing.</p> <p>In any case, isn't most so-called 'affordable' housing well out of the reach of the vast majority of those who need it? It is currently defined in the HUDP as housing 'affordable by households on incomes of less than £49,000 (as at Sept 2005).' Shouldn't it be redefined to ensure it is genuinely for those who need it most? Isn't social housing the only genuinely affordable, permanent housing? The low percentages of social housing in new build mean that those in need are being excluded from the overwhelming majority of homes being built, when the homes should be being built for them. These issues, along with finding ways to prevent the controversial 'buy-to-let' domination of new 'market' housing, are in urgent need of appraisal and amendment. [See Appendix 2 for a detailed development of these points]</p>	is being appraised (as opposed to current stage which is setting the parameters for Stage C). Figures taken from UDP which is not being appraised at this time
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 3. Are the current HUDP policies (especially re housing) capable of ensuring sustainable communities? The Council's own officially stated views to the Mayor of London are highly critical of the home-building targets and densities, and the lack of adequate social infrastructure for the current population, let alone the increased population predictions. [See Appendix 3 for a detailed development of this point]	This comment is the premise of the Sustainability Appraisal and will be considered at Stage C of the SEA process.
Haringey Federation of	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 4. What can be done about over-development and failure to ensure adequate social and environmental	Council should take note of these comments when preparing SPD

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
Residents Associations				infrastructure? What can be concluded from the contrast between the drive for new residential building (even though the vast majority of it is of the wrong type) and the failure to adequately recognise let alone reduce open space deficiency? What does this say about LBH and GLA commitment to policies which protect community interests? [See Apx 4 for a detailed development of this point]	documentation. Currently covered by Objectives 6 & 11. Comments to be considered at Stage C of SEA process when SPD is being appraised (as opposed to current stage which is setting the parameters for Stage C)
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	<p>Proposal 5. Do S106 agreements lead to actual planning gains? In Haringey where there is stress and competition over land usage, community facilities and amenities of all kinds essential to sustainable communities (eg open spaces, children's play areas, health, education, sports, leisure and meeting places, local shopping parades etc) are not only failing to be extended to address existing deficiencies, let alone the ever greater population pressures, but in fact they are under threat and being eroded on a daily basis in local neighbourhoods and town centres alike.</p> <p>There is clearly an inherent flaw in the policies: ie that policies promoting highly intensive residential development in Haringey are at odds with policies promoting sustainable communities, and that no amount of S106 contributions can mitigate the real effects on the ground. [See Appendix 5 for a detailed development of this point]</p>	Referred to Council to take note of these comments when preparing SPD documentation.
Haringey Federation of Residents	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 6. What can be done about the failure to ensure that a majority of new build housing consists of family-sized housing, especially family-sized genuinely affordable and	Currently covered by Objective 4. Although specific reference has

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
Associations				social housing? As the Scoping Report recognises at para 1.5.1. 'The requirement for affordable housing is most acute for 3 or 4 bedroom properties'. In Haringey: 'The recommended mix for affordable housing developments is: 26% 3-bed, and 32% 4-bed.' Yet the 2006/7 UDP Annual Monitoring Report states: 'Of the total housing completions in 2006/7 94% were one and two bed units. Of the affordable housing completed in 2006-7 only 11% were 3 or 4 bedrooms.'	been made to a specific section in the report the comments are aimed at readdressing what has been written in the UDP report - issue of too few 3 and 4 bed houses to be considered
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 7. How do we halt the spread of Houses In Multiple Occupation? Homes are being divided into ever smaller units, causing not only loss of much-needed family accommodation but also unacceptable over-crowding.	Currently covered by Objective 4. Comments to be considered at Stage C of SEA process when SPD is being appraised (as opposed to current stage which is setting the parameters for Stage C).
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 8. How do we ensure that all new housing, including all 'affordable' and social housing, is designed to conform to accepted, good quality standards? This relates to the interior and exterior of every home. It should apply to all aspects of the design (eg space, materials, energy usage and energy generation, greenery etc). It also includes every development's impact on and contribution to the street scene (eg ensuring green, set-back, convivial, active frontages rather than buildings slap bang next to the highway).	AS above Section 1.5.2 Key Issues and Opportunities of report identifies the requirements for affordable homes to be built to high design standards
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 9. How do we ensure that every residential development contributes effectively to improving public open spaces and recreational facilities of all kinds? This issue is largely being debated in current consultation over the Open Spaces and Recreational Standards SPD. Please see the joint	Currently covered by Objective 12. Comments to be considered at Stage C of SEA process when SPD is being appraised (as opposed to current stage which is setting the

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
				response from the Haringey Friends of Parks Forum / Haringey Federation of Residents Associations.	parameters for Stage C).
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 10. How can we ensure that, in a borough with serious land stress and competition, that all available land is earmarked for community needs rather than for what developers can grab in order to make the most profit out of? What kind of policies do we need to put in place in order to ensure effective protection for existing amenity land (eg land currently used for health services, education, and community facilities and services of all kinds) from being whittled away and sold off for housing by cash-strapped bodies like the Council and Primary Care Trust?	Currently covered by Objective 6. Comments to be considered at Stage C of SEA process when SPD is being appraised (as opposed to current stage which is setting the parameters for Stage C).
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 11. What can be done to respond to ever-increasing house prices, rents and insecurity? And could there be more effective action to prevent homes being left empty for unnecessarily long periods?	Referred to Council to take note of these comments when preparing SPD documentation.
Haringey Federation of Residents Associations	Dave Morris	Scoping Report	n/a	Proposal 12. Bearing in mind the need for urgent and drastic cuts in carbon emissions to avoid dangerous climate change, what comprehensive policies and practices need to be imposed on all housing development eg regarding energy, materials, design, space, greenery and green space, recycling etc? Despite the pro-environmental sentiments in the HUDP only 4 Haringey development applications in 2005-6 had travel plans (3 of them schools), only 1 application had an energy statement, and there were only 3 applications for renewable energy sources. These shocking figures apply to all development, not just housing development – but they indicate that all new LDF policies and SPDs need to be very carefully	Currently covered by Objectives 11 - 19. Comments to be considered at Stage C of SEA process when SPD is being appraised (as opposed to current stage which is setting the parameters for Stage C).

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
				appraised and strengthened regarding environmental sustainability if they are to be taken seriously on such matters.	
English Heritage		Scoping Report	General	Serious concerns about the clarity and effectiveness of information. Not made clear what the relationship is between the SA and DPD.	Relationship between SA and SPD outlined in Introduction
English Heritage		Scoping Report	SA table 2.1.1	Should include information that pertains to the sustainable achievement of the Housing SPD's objectives.	Achieving objectives is undertaken through implementation of the monitoring framework in Section 6.2.
English Heritage		Scoping Report	Baseline Information	Request inclusion of baseline information, including key targets and indicators.	Baseline information is included in Section 2.4 of the SA Report. Indicators and Targets are included in Section 2.6 of the SA Report.
English Heritage		Scoping Report	SA Framework	Combining landscape and cultural heritage into a single objective is problematic and contrary to Appendix 9 of Government Guidance.	Agreed. Objectives have been separated out creating 20 Objectives for the SA Framework.
	Mario Petrou	Scoping Report	Baseline Information	Population is higher and overcrowding worse than the SA is going to make allowances for.	Baseline conditions updated from original 2007 report. Population and overcrowding figures included in Section 2.4 of the SA Report
	Mario Petrou	Scoping Report	PPPs	International plans, policies and programmes should be	International plans, policies and programmes were included in

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
				included in Appendix of SA.	original report. It is possible that an extract did not contain the full appendices. Full list of PPPs are provided in Appendix A of the SA Report.

Table C- 2: Draft SA Report Consultee Comments and Responses

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
Environment Agency	Elizabeth Lightbourne	Sustainability Appraisal Draft Report	Section 5.2 – Mitigation measures Section 4 – SA Objectives	When looking at the location of housing the Sequential Test and flood risk should be taken into account. Housing should be discouraged in flood risk areas. Noted that taking account of flood risk is supported in the Sustainability Appraisal Objective S016 to adapt to climate change,	Incorporated into Section 5,2 – Mitigation measures
Thames Water	Mark Matthews	Sustainability Appraisal Draft Report	Section 4. - SA Section 5.2 – Mitigation measures Section 7- Recommendations	Supports SA objective relating to natural resources Measures that could be used to assess whether developments are meeting key natural resource criteria, include: the number of homes built to code for sustainable homes level 3 water standards and the number of homes built against the recommendation of Thames Water on flooding/water supply grounds. Need to be more comprehensive in relation to water resources. New homes should be encouraged to meet the water standards set out in code for sustainable homes level 3 as a minimum. Flooding from sewers should be considered, with development only being permitted where it can be shown capacity exists or capacity can be provided ahead of development.	Incorporated into Section 6.3 – Monitoring Programmes Incorporated in Section 7 - Recommendations
British Waterways London	Claire McAlister	Sustainability Appraisal Draft Report	Section 5.2 – Mitigation Measures	Design and construction of water side developments, such as those within reasonable proximity to the Lee River can provide opportunities to address sustainability measures by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using waterborne freight transport for transporting 	Incorporated in Section 5.2 – Mitigation Measures

Consultee	Contact	Report	Report Section	Comments	Action/Response
				<p>demolition and construction waste, construction materials, household and commercial waste and recyclates and other low value, bulky, non time sensitive goods and products;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable urban drainage (SUDs) can discharge into canals; ▪ Maximise use of 'grey' water including canal water instead of valuable fresh water; ▪ Use canal water resource for heating/cooling systems as well as for generating hydro electric power, with, for example, turbines in lock chambers; ▪ Consider seeking planning obligations to improve waterways 	
Theatres Trust	Rose Freeman	Sustainability Appraisal Draft Report		No comments	Noted

Appendix D

Appraisal Matrices

SA Objectives and Housing SPD Objectives Assessment

		Housing SPD Objectives		
		Maximise new housing opportunities	Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meeting current and future needs in the borough	Help create mixed and balanced communities
SA Objectives	1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0	+	+
	2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	0	0
	3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	0	+	+
	4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	+	+
	5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	?	+	+
	6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	?	+	+
	7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	0	0	+

	Housing SPD Objectives		
	Maximise new housing opportunities	Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meeting current and future needs in the borough	Help create mixed and balanced communities
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	0	+
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0	0	+
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres	0	0	+
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity	-	0	0
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	-	0	0
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources.	-	0	0
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	0	0
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	0	0

	Housing SPD Objectives		
	Maximise new housing opportunities	Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meeting current and future needs in the borough	Help create mixed and balanced communities
16. To adapt to climate change.	?	?	0
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-	0	0
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions.	?	?	0
19. To ensure the sustainable use of resources.	-	?	0
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	-	+	+

Key:

Potentially incompatible	-
Uncertain	?
Compatible	+
Unrelated	0

Where effects on SA Objectives are potentially incompatible or uncertain, a commentary is provided below.

Stage B1 Findings and Recommendations

SA Objective	Housing Strategy Objectives	Comments	Recommendations
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing and supporting infrastructure may have detrimental effects to social cohesion.	Management of new housing opportunities and locations needs to consider the effect of development on communities and diversity of groups.
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing and supporting infrastructure may have detrimental effects to access to services and amenities .	Management of new housing opportunities and locations needs to consider the accessibility to facilities and services and associated infrastructure needs.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing may have a detrimental effect on biodiversity and habitat sites.	Management of new housing locations must take into account biodiversity and ecological value of sites.
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing may have a detrimental effect on character areas or heritage resources.	Management of new housing locations must take into account townscape character areas and heritage resources.
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing may have a detrimental effect on public open space.	Management of new housing locations must take into account landscape resources.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing may have a detrimental effect on the quality of water features.	Management of new housing locations must take into account proximity and potential impact to water features.
16. To adapt to climate change.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing has the potential to increase energy use, thereby increasing CO2 emissions.	Quality of new housing must meet Sustainable Design and Construction standards.

SA Objective	Housing Strategy Objectives	Comments	Recommendations
17. To protect and improve air quality.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing would increase the number of private vehicles within the Borough increasing local emissions.	Management of new housing opportunities must take into account accessibility to public transport and walking and cycling routes. Sustainable Travel Plans should be part of the planning application process.
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing has the potential to increase energy use, thereby increasing CO2 emissions.	Quality of new housing design must meet Sustainable Design and Construction standards.
	Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meeting current and future needs in the borough.	Housing may not reach appropriate sustainability standards.	Quality of new housing design must meet Sustainable Design and Construction standards.
19. To ensure the sustainable use of resources.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing would require the use of substantial resources.	Quality of new housing design must meet Sustainable Design and Construction standards.
	Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meeting current and future needs in the borough.	Housing may not reach appropriate sustainability standards.	Quality of new housing design must meet Sustainable Design and Construction standards.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	Maximise new housing opportunities.	Growth in housing would increase the number of private vehicles within the Borough.	Management of new housing opportunities must take into account accessibility to public transport and walking and cycling routes. Sustainable Travel Plans should be part of the planning application process.

Predicting Effects

Affordable Housing			Assessment of Impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
Social:						
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.	0	0	0	
		To reduce levels of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce the fear of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.	0	0	0	
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.	0	0	0	
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society	0	0	0	
		To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.	0	0	0	
3	To improve physical and mental health	To improve access to health and social care services.	0	0	0	

Affordable Housing		Assessment of Impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
for all and reduce health inequalities.	To prolong life expectancy and improve well being.	+	+	+	Providing affordable housing will facilitate improved health and well being of residents.
	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	0	0	0	
	To promote healthy lifestyles.	0	0	0	
4 To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness.	++	++	++	The SPD states that the loss of residential units which provide affordable accommodation, particularly those that serve a specific housing need will be resisted and that 10% of new housing is to be designed to be wheelchair accessible or adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users.
	To increase the availability of affordable housing.	++	++	++	
	To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.	+	+	+	
	To improve the diversity of the housing stock for those with other special requirements.	+	+	+	

Affordable Housing		Assessment of Impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
	To promote the efficient re-use of the existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character.	+	+	+	SPD recommends re-use of buildings, including empty properties and redevelopment of existing housing sites and buildings at higher densities where appropriate.
	To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures.	+	+	+	SPD provides for mix of dwelling types
	To create integrated mixed tenure developments.	+	+	+	SPD provides for integration through design and management
5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.				
	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.	+	+	+	Affordable housing in mixed use schemes promote community cohesion. Integration of affordable and market housing to be addressed through design and management arrangements.
	To develop opportunities for community involvement.	0	0	0	
	To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.				

Affordable Housing			Assessment of Impacts			Comments
Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%. Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
6	To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities.	0	0	0	To negotiate planning obligations where there is a need for supporting facilities
		To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.	?	?	?	
Economic:						
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To diversify employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy	0	0	0	
8	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training.	0	0	0	
		To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.	0	0	0	
9	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.	0	0	0	

Affordable Housing			Assessment of Impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives		Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
		To support flexible working patterns.	?	?	?	Affordable housing policy to apply to live/work schemes which may affect provision of live/work units
		To encourage new businesses.	0	0	0	
10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	To enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres	0	0	0	
		To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit	0	0	0	
		To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.	0	0	0	
		To promote high quality buildings and public realm.	0	0	0	
Environmental:						
11	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	0	0	0	
		To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.	0	0	0	

Affordable Housing		Assessment of Impacts			Comments	
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term		
	To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.	0	0	0	Provided for in Housing Standards section.	
12	To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality.	+	+	+	The SPD refers to preserving the character and amenity of areas and new developments should consider existing context.
		To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest	+	+	+	The SPD refers to preserving the character and amenity of areas. Where new development is proposed, this should consider the effect on historic buildings and conservation areas.
13	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	-	-	-	Building new houses may impact on existing open spaces.
14	To protect and enhance the quality	To preserve ground and surface water quality.	-	-	-	There is no mention of preserving ground and surface water quality

Affordable Housing		Assessment of Impacts			Comments	
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term		
	of water features and resources.	To conserve water resources.	0	+	+	Design requirements for affordable housing at EcoHomes “very good” and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standard
15	To encourage the use of previously developed land	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.	+	+	+	Regeneration areas (Tottenham and Haringey Heartlands) to provide housing supply includes re-use of land. New housing developments to take place in previously developed land.
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.	+	+	+	SPD requires that development proposals make efficient use of land through: re-use of buildings, redevelopment of surplus or derelict sites and redevelopment of existing housing sites and buildings at higher densities where appropriate. Build for Life requirement ensures efficient use of land.
16	To adapt to climate	To reduce and manage flood risk.	0	0	0	

Affordable Housing		Assessment of Impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
change	To encourage 'green design' solutions	+	+	+	Design requirements for affordable housing at EcoHomes "very good" and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standard
	To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development	-	-	-	No mention of requiring SUDs in new developments
17	To protect and improve air quality.	-	-	-	New housing developments could result in increase in car journeys, which would have an indirect effect on air quality.
	To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.	0	0	0	
18	To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	0	+	+	Eco Homes "very good" and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standards requirements for affordable housing
	To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives	0	+	+	Eco Homes "very good" and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standards requirements for affordable housing
	To increase the use of renewable energy	0	0	0	

Affordable Housing		Assessment of Impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
19	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	-	-	-	Building new affordable housing will use of resources
	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).	-	-	-	
	To encourage the re-use of goods	+	+	+	SPD refers to re-use of buildings, including empty properties and conversion of vacant commercial buildings into residential use. There is no mention of re-use of materials for housing developments although recycling guidance is referred to.
	To reduce the production of waste.	-	-	-	Building more houses will produce more waste
	To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.	0	+	+	Eco Homes “very good” and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standards requirements for affordable housing
	To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.	?	?	?	Waste recycling and storage guidance referred to but there are no specific requirements in SPD.

Affordable Housing		Assessment of Impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG4: Housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Policy HSG3: Protecting Existing Housing</p> <p>Policy UD2: Sustainable Design and Construction</p>					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
20	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	-	-	-	There is no mention of incorporating walking and cycling routes in relation to housing developments
	To promote the use of public transport.	+	+	+	SPD housing locations criteria includes good accessibility to public transport.
	To reduce the use of the private car.	-	-	-	Increase in housing would result in increase in car usage.
<p>Summary: Provision of affordable housing to meet local housing needs would have significant beneficial social effects such as well being, health, reducing deprivation and inequality. The quality of new housing should, however, meet Sustainable Design and Construction standards in order to avoid or reduce potential environmental impacts.</p>					

Density and Design			Assessment of impacts			Comments
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term		
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
Social:						
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.	0	0	0	
		To reduce levels of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce the fear of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.	0	0	0	
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.	0	0	0	
2	To improve levels of educational	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society	0	0	0	

Density and Design		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
	attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.	0	0	0	
3	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	To improve access to health and social care services.	0	0	0	
		To prolong life expectancy.	0	0	0	
		To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	0	0	0	
		To promote healthy lifestyles.	0	0	0	
4	To provide greater choice, quality and	To reduce homelessness.				
		To increase the availability of affordable housing.	0	0	0	

Density and Design		Assessment of impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives				
diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.	+	+	+	High standards of design, layout and landscaping
	To improve the diversity of the housing stock for those with other special requirements.	0	0	0	
	To promote the efficient re-use of the existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character.	0	0	0	
	To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures.	+	+	+	Density range of between 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare
	To create integrated mixed tenure developments.	0	0	0	

Density and Design			Assessment of impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.	0	+	+	Design requirements for affordable housing to ensure creation of mixed and integrated communities where affordable housing should not be visually distinguishable from market housing
		To develop opportunities for community involvement.	0	0	0	
		To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.	0	0	0	
6	To improve access	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities.	0	0	0	

Density and Design		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
to services and amenities for all groups	To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.	0	0	0		
Economic:						
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To diversify employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy	0	0	0	
8	To develop the skills and training needed	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training.	0	0	0	

Density and Design		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
	to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.	0	0	0	
9	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.	0	0	0	
		To support flexible working patterns.	0	0	0	
		To encourage new businesses.	0	0	0	
10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	To enhance the environmental quality of the borough’s town centres	0	0	0	
		To promote the borough’s town centres as a place to live, work and visit	0	0	0	

Density and Design			Assessment of impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
		To ensure that the borough’s town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.	0	0	0	
		To promote high quality buildings and public realm.	0	0	0	
Environmental:						
11	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	0	0	0	
		To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.	0	0	0	
		To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.	0	0	0	
12	To protect and	To promote townscape character and quality.	+	+	+	

Density and Design		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
	enhance the Borough’s townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest	+	+	+	Design standards to consider the character of the area
13	To protect and enhance the Borough’s landscape resources	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	0	?	?	Design requirements include consideration of amenity space which could include open space
14	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.	0	0	0	
		To conserve water resources.	+	+	+	Affordable housing required to meet Eco-Homes “very good” and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standards

Density and Design			Assessment of impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
15	To encourage the use of previously developed land	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.	0	0	0	
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.	?	?	?	High density developments within density range
16	To adapt to climate change	To reduce and manage flood risk.	0	0	0	
		To encourage ‘green design’ solutions	+	+	+	Affordable housing required to meet Eco-Homes “very good” and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standards
		To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development	?	?	?	
17	To protect and	To manage air quality within the borough.	0	0	0	

Density and Design		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
	improve air quality.	To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.	0	0	0	
18	To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	To reduce the use of energy	+	+	+	Affordable housing required to meet Eco-Homes “very good” and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standards
		To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives	+	+	+	Affordable housing required to meet Eco-Homes “very good” and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standards
		To increase the use of renewable energy	0	0	0	
19	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).	0	0	0	
		To encourage the re-use of goods	0	0	0	

Density and Design		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
	To reduce the production of waste.	?	?	?		
	To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.	+	+	+	Affordable housing required to meet Eco-Homes “very good” and Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standards	
	To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.	?	?	?		
20	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.	0	0	0	
		To promote the use of public transport.	0	0	0	
		To reduce the use of the private car.	0	0	0	

Density and Design		Assessment of impacts			Comments
<p>Policy HSG9: Density Standards – applies a general density range of 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare to new residential developments and using a ‘design led’ approach to density, including site character.</p> <p>Policy UD3: General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – Development should address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p> <p>Policy G2: Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment</p> <p>Policy UD4: Quality Design – development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design</p>					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives				
<p>Summary: While the SPD supports the use of common elements and materials so that affordable housing would blend with market housing in order to achieve community cohesion and integration, there is still scope for some variety and this design criteria should not be pursued in a way that would undermine sustainability objectives – resource use.</p>					

Dwelling Mix			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG10: Dwelling Mix – ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes						
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives		Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Social:						
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.	0	0	0	
		To reduce levels of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce the fear of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.	0	0	0	
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.	0	0	0	
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society	0	0	0	
		To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.	0	0	0	
3	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	To improve access to health and social care services.	0	0	0	
		To prolong life expectancy and improve well being.	0	0	0	
		To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	0	0	0	
		To promote healthy lifestyles.	0	0	0	

Dwelling Mix		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
Policy HSG10: Dwelling Mix – ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes						
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
4	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness.				
		To increase the availability of affordable housing.	0	0	0	
		To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.	0	0	0	
		To improve the diversity of the housing stock for those with other special requirements.	0	0	0	
		To promote the efficient re-use of the existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character.	0	0	0	
		To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures.	+	+	+	Mixed dwelling types to create balanced communities
		To create integrated mixed tenure developments.	+	+	+	
5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.	0	+	+	Mixed dwelling types to promote community cohesion
		To develop opportunities for community involvement.	0	0	0	
		To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.	0	0	0	
6	To improve access	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities.	0	0	0	

Dwelling Mix			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG10: Dwelling Mix – ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
	to services and amenities for all groups	To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.	0	0	0	
Economic:						
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To diversify employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy	0	0	0	
8	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training.	0	0	0	
		To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.	0	0	0	
9	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.	0	0	0	
		To support flexible working patterns.	0	0	0	
		To encourage new businesses.	0	0	0	

Dwelling Mix			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG10: Dwelling Mix – ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes						
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	To enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres	0	0	0	
		To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit	0	0	0	
		To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.	0	0	0	
		To promote high quality buildings and public realm.	0	0	0	
Environmental:						
11	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	0	0	0	
		To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.	0	0	0	
		To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.	0	0	0	
12	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality.	+	+	+	A mix of housing types to provide variety and improve townscape character
		To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest	0	0	0	

Dwelling Mix			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG10: Dwelling Mix – ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
13	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	0	0	0	
14	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.	0	0	0	
		To conserve water resources.	0	0	0	
15	To encourage the use of previously developed land	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.	0	0	0	
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.	?	?	?	May result in more effective use of land
16	To adapt to climate change	To reduce and manage flood risk.	0	0	0	
		To encourage 'green design' solutions	0	0	0	
		To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development	0	0	0	
17	To protect and improve air quality.	To manage air quality within the borough.	0	0	0	
		To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.	0	0	0	
18	To limit climate	To reduce the use of energy	0	0	0	

Dwelling Mix		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
Policy HSG10: Dwelling Mix – ensuring a mix of dwelling types and sizes						
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
	change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives	0	0	0	
		To increase the use of renewable energy	0	0	0	
19	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).	0	0	0	
		To encourage the re-use of goods	0	0	0	
		To reduce the production of waste.	0	0	0	
		To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.	0	0	0	
		To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.	0	0	0	
20	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.	0	0	0	
		To promote the use of public transport.	0	0	0	
		To reduce the use of the private car.	0	0	0	
Summary: Providing a mix of dwelling types would address housing needs but it should also have a positive effect on townscape character.						

Housing Standards			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough.						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Social:						
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.	+	+	+	Design considerations to include security of residents (e.g. external staircases)
		To reduce levels of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce the fear of crime.	+	+	+	SPD states that children’s play space and access should be overlooked to allow for passive supervision.
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.	0	0	0	
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.	0	0	0	
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society	0	0	0	
		To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.	0	0	0	
3	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	To improve access to health and social care services.	0	0	0	
		To prolong life expectancy and improve well being.	+	+	+	Housing standards relating to floor space, amenity, open spaces, daylight and noise to have positive effect on well being of residents

Housing Standards		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments– ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough.						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	+	+	+	Private, communal amenity and play spaces to be provided in new residential developments	
	To promote healthy lifestyles.	+	+	+	Provision for children's play space. Provision of storage space for bicycles may encourage cycling.	
4	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness.	0	0	0	
		To increase the availability of affordable housing.	0	0	0	
		To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.	+	+	+	Residential floor area requirements and requirements will have positive impact
		To improve the diversity of the housing stock for those with other special requirements.	0	+	+	Lifetime Homes standards for new housing. Wheelchair access for 10% of new housing
		To promote the efficient re-use of the existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character.	0	0	0	
		To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures.	0	0	0	
		To create integrated mixed tenure developments.	0	0	0	

Housing Standards			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough.						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.	0	0	0	
		To develop opportunities for community involvement.	0	0	0	
		To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.	0	0	0	
6	To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities.	0	0	0	
		To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.	0	0	0	
Economic:						
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To diversify employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy	0	0	0	
8	To develop the skills and training needed	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training.	0	0	0	

Housing Standards			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough.						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
	to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.	0	0	0	
9	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.	0	0	0	
		To support flexible working patterns.	0	0	0	
		To encourage new businesses.	0	0	0	
10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	To enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres	0	0	0	
		To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit	0	0	0	
		To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.	0	0	0	
		To promote high quality buildings and public realm.	0	0	0	
Environmental:						
11	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	0	0	0	
		To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.	0	0	0	

Housing Standards			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments– ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough.						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
		To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.	?	?	?	Provision of open spaces required for new housing but depends on type and quality of open spaces. Communal and play areas have limited biodiversity
12	To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality.	+	+	+	Housing proposals would need to be of high quality design and all alterations and extensions to be sympathetic architecturally to existing styles
		To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest	+	+	+	Housing proposals would need to be of high quality design and all alterations and extensions to be sympathetic architecturally to existing styles
13	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces	0	?	?	All new residential development to provide external amenity space
14	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.	0	0	0	
		To conserve water resources.	0	0	0	

Housing Standards			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments– ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough.						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
15	To encourage the use of previously developed land	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.	+	+	+	
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.	0	0	0	
16	To adapt to climate change	To reduce and manage flood risk.	0	0	0	
		To encourage 'green design' solutions	0	0	0	
		To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development	?	?	?	Sustainable Urban drainage should be considered in new housing developments. Code for Sustainable Homes contains minimum mandatory standards for water and surface water run-off.
17	To protect and improve air quality.	To manage air quality within the borough.	0	0	0	
		To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.	0	0	0	
18	To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	To reduce the use of energy	+	+	+	Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 required for Affordable Housing which contains minimum mandatory standards for energy
		To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives	+	+	+	Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 required for Affordable Housing
		To increase the use of renewable energy	0	0	0	

Housing Standards			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments– ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough.						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
19	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).	+	+	+	Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 required for Affordable Housing, which contains minimum mandatory standards for materials
		To encourage the re-use of goods	0	0	0	
		To reduce the production of waste.	?	?	?	Waste storage and recycling is referred to (SPG 8a: Waste and Recycling) but there are no specific requirements for waste in the SPD. However, reduction of waste production is a key area under the Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 rating required for affordable homes.
		To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.	+	+	+	Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 rating is required for affordable housing. Sustainable design and construction should be required of all new developments.

Housing Standards		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
Policy HSG1: New Housing Developments – ensuring an adequate standard, quality and range of housing across the borough.						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
	To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.	?	?	?	Waste storage and recycling is referred to (SPG 8a: Waste and Recycling) but there are no specific requirements in the SPD. However, reduction of waste production is a key area under the Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 rating required for affordable homes.	
20	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.	0	0	0	
		To promote the use of public transport.	0	0	0	
	To reduce the use of the private car.	0	0	0		
Summary: Housing standards for new developments relating to floor space, daylighting, noise, amenity spaces and security would have positive impacts on health and well being and the character of the surrounding area. Affordable housing developments are required to attain Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standard but this requirement should be extended to all new developments. Sustainable urban drainage should be considered for all new housing developments.						

Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives		Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Social:						
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.	0	0	0	
		To reduce levels of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce the fear of crime.	0	0	0	
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.	0	0	0	
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.	0	0	0	
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society	0	0	0	
		To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.	0	0	0	
3	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	To improve access to health and social care services.	0	0	0	
		To prolong life expectancy and improve well being.	0	0	0	
		To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	0	0	0	
		To promote healthy lifestyles.	0	0	0	
4	To provide greater	To reduce homelessness.				

Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy		Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives				
choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To increase the availability of affordable housing.	0	0	0	
	To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.	+	+	+	Limiting conversions of single dwelling into flats and HMOs will have a positive effect on the overall housing stock
	To improve the diversity of the housing stock for those with other special requirements.	0	0	0	
	To promote the efficient re-use of the existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character.	-	-	-	Restricting conversions may have a negative impact on the re-use of existing stock
	To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures.	0	0	0	
	To create integrated mixed tenure developments.	0	0	0	
5 To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.	0	0	0	
	To develop opportunities for community involvement.	0	0	0	
	To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.	0	0	0	
6 To improve access	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities.	0	0	0	

Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
	to services and amenities for all groups	To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.	0	0	0	
Economic:						
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To diversify employment opportunities.	0	0	0	
		To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy	0	0	0	
8	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training.	0	0	0	
		To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.	0	0	0	
9	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.	0	0	0	
		To support flexible working patterns.	0	0	0	
		To encourage new businesses.	0	0	0	
10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy	To enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres	0	0	0	

Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
	of town centres.	To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit	0	0	0	
		To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.	0	0	0	
		To promote high quality buildings and public realm.	0	0	0	
Environmental:						
11	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	0	0	0	
		To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.	0	0	0	
		To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.	0	0	0	
12	To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality.	+	+	+	Restricting conversions into HMOs will help protect character and amenity
		To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest	0	0	0	

Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy			Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings						
SA Objective		Sub-Objectives				
13	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources.	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	0	0	0	
14	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.	0	0	0	
		To conserve water resources.	0	0	0	
15	To encourage the use of previously developed land	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.	0	0	0	
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.	-	-	-	Restricting conversions into flats and HMOs and encouraging conversion of HMOs back into single family dwellings may result in less efficient use of land
16	To adapt to climate change	To reduce and manage flood risk.	0	0	0	
		To encourage 'green design' solutions	0	0	0	
		To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development	0	0	0	
17	To protect and	To manage air quality within the borough.	0	0	0	

Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy		Assessment of impacts			Comments	
Policy HSG6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings						
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives					
	improve air quality.	To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.	0	0	0	
18	To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	To reduce the use of energy	0	0	0	
		To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives	0	0	0	
		To increase the use of renewable energy	0	0	0	
19	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).	0	0	0	
		To encourage the re-use of goods	0	0	0	
		To reduce the production of waste.	0	0	0	
		To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.	0	0	0	
		To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.	0	0	0	
20	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.	?	?	?	SPD guidance to prevent further congestion in restricted areas
		To promote the use of public transport.	0	0	0	
		To reduce the use of the private car.	+	+	+	Prevent increase in congestion in restricted areas

Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupancy		Assessment of impacts			Comments
Policy HSG6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings					
SA Objective	Sub-Objectives				
Summary: Restriction of conversion of single dwellings into HMOs and flats will help protect the character and amenity of some areas and prevent congestion in restricted areas.					