

# London Borough of Haringey

## Development Management and Site Allocations Development Plan Documents

### Sustainability Appraisal

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#### Scoping Report





Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited

2212959

29 Bressenden Place  
London SW1E 5DZ  
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)20 7316 6000

Fax: +44 (0)20 7316 6125

www.hyderconsulting.com



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### Scoping Report

**Author** Lourdes Cooper/Kate  
Burrows

*L. M. Cooper, K. Burrows*

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**Checker** Nicola Hartley

*N. S. Hartley*

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**Approver** Andrew Saunders

*Andrew Saunders*

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# Abbreviations

AAP	Area Action Plan
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BREEAM	British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Documents
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EH	English Heritage
EU	European Union
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LBH	London Borough of Haringey
LDA	London Development Agency
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NE	Natural England
NLSA	North London Strategic Alliance
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PAS	Planning Advisory Service
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPPs	Policies, Plans and Programmes
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

# 1 Introduction

The London Borough of Haringey (LBH) is currently preparing its Local Development Framework (LDF) which will replace the existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2006. The preparation of the LDF began in 2007 and is being prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No.1371). The LDF will comprise a series of Local Development Documents (LDDs) that form the spatial planning strategy for the authority of Haringey. The LDDs consist of Haringey's Community Strategy, Development Plan Documents (DPDs), Supplementary Planning Documents, Proposals map and other documents (e.g. planning briefs). When adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with the DPDs unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The Development Management and the Site Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPDs) form part of the LDF and will provide guidance on the implementation of policies within the Core Strategy<sup>1</sup>. The Development Management DPD will set out detailed planning policies that the Council will use when determining applications for planning permission to help implement the policies in the Core Strategy. The Site Allocations DPD will set out the Council's preferred use for land and buildings on specific sites which are likely to be subject to development proposals.

As part of this process, a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being undertaken. The term, SA, shall be used to refer to the combined SA/SEA for the remainder of this SA Report. This Scoping Report will provide the context, baseline and Sustainability Appraisal Framework that will be used to appraise each of the DPDs.

## 1.1 Haringey's LDF

LBH's UDP was adopted in July 2006 and sets out land use policies for the area up to 2026. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 allows policies in the existing plan to be 'saved' for 3 years as part of the LDF until they can be replaced by new DPDs. Table 1-1 presents the documents that will form the LDF and indicates their current status.

**Table 1-1: LDF Documents and Status**

<b>LDF Documents</b>	<b>Status</b>
<i>Statement of Community Involvement</i> – this establishes how the Council will involve the community in the preparation of the development plan documents.	Completed 2007
<i>Core Strategy DPD</i> – sets out the spatial vision, spatial objectives and core policies for the development of the borough and provides the framework for all the other DPDs	Pre-Submission completed
<i>Proposals Map</i> – this will show the main proposals, designations and areas to which site specific policies apply.	To be prepared
<i>Development Management DPD</i> - sets out the detailed planning policies that the Council will use when determining applications for planning permission.	Draft completed
<i>Site Allocations DPD</i> – will identify appropriate development sites to	Draft completed

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<sup>1</sup> The Core Strategy includes an overall vision on how the area and places within it should develop strategic objectives for the area, a delivery strategy for achieving these objectives and clear arrangements for managing and monitoring the delivery of the strategy.

deliver the objectives of the Core Strategy.	
<i>North London Waste Plan</i> – The North London Waste Plan which will identify the location of strategic waste facilities across six North London boroughs (Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest).	Under preparation
<i>Area Action Plans</i> – Tottenham Hale, Wood Green Metropolitan Centre, Northumberland Park (which includes the redevelopment of Tottenham Hotspur Football Stadium), Tottenham High Road Corridor and Seven Sisters Corridor	To be prepared
<i>Supplementary Planning Documents</i> – these will provide guidance for specific areas or topics. A number of SPDs have been produced. These are included in Appendix A. The following SPDs are being prepared: House Extension in South Tottenham and Sustainable Design and Construction	Under preparation

## 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal of the Development Plan Documents

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 DPDs are 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 Directive<sup>2</sup> which was transposed directly into UK law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004<sup>3</sup> (the SEA Regulations).

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 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 DPDs 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 DPD preparation.

## 1.3 Purpose of this Scoping Report

The purpose of this SA Scoping Report is to set out the initial context and findings of the SA and the proposed approach to the rest of the appraisal of the Development Management DPD and the Site Allocations DPD. The aim is to ensure that the SA addresses all relevant issues and objectives and enables input from key stakeholders and consultation bodies at an early stage in the process. Furthermore, the Scoping Report is being used to consult the three consultation

<sup>2</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

<sup>3</sup> The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004 (S.I. 2004 No. 1633)

bodies (Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England) defined in the SEA Regulations on the intended scope and content of the appraisal.

The Scoping Report includes the following information:

- The relationship of the DPDs with other relevant plans and programmes and the identification of relevant sustainability objectives established at the national, regional and local level;
- Current environmental, social and economic baseline conditions across Haringey and their likely evolution in the future without the DPDs. The collation of baseline data will be an ongoing process throughout the SA.
- Key sustainability issues and opportunities for Haringey. The GIS mapping has highlighted some issues of particular relevance to the Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs are identified during the DPD development and SA process.
- The proposed methodology for the SA comprising sustainability objectives and sub-objectives and an indication of the level of detail and scope of the appraisal.
- A proposed programme of work and a draft structure of the final SA Report.

## 1.4 Structure of the Scoping Report

This report includes the information necessary for establishing the context and scope of the SA as detailed in best practice guidance. Table 1-2 sets out the contents of each section of the report.

**Table 1-2: Structure of Scoping Report**

Section of Report	Outline Content
<b>1</b> Introduction	Provides background to the LDF, Core Strategy, including structure and purpose of the Scoping Report.
<b>2</b> Sustainability Appraisal Methodology	Outlines the SA process and approach and where the Scoping Report fits in.
<b>3</b> Relationship with other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes	Identifies in summary, key plans, policies and programmes from the international to the local level, including environmental objectives that the DPDs should have regard.
<b>4</b> Baseline Characteristics	Provides a summary of environmental and sustainability baseline for the study area.
<b>5</b> Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities	Identifies key issues and opportunities.
<b>6</b> Developing the SA Framework	Details the development of the SA appraisal framework, including the SA Objectives and the SA appraisal matrix and methodology for the assessment
<b>7</b> Assessment of the DPDs	Sets out the approach for the assessment of the DPDs
<b>8</b> Content of SA Report	Provides an outline of the content of the SA Reports for the DPDs, as required by the SEA Directive.

## 2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

### 2.1 Overview of SA Methodology

The proposed approach to the SA of the DPDs will follow the process set out in the following:

- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance on sustainability appraisals of Plan Making Manual (2009) available at: [www.pas.gov.uk](http://www.pas.gov.uk).
- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

The DLCG SA guidance advocates a five stage process for undertaking an SA:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.
- Stage B: Developing and refining options.
- Stage C: Appraising the significant effects of the options and prepare SA Report.
- Stage D: Consultation on the draft DPDs and SA Report.
- Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the DPDs.

These stages of the SA are divided into a number of tasks as outlined in Table 2-1. This table also indicates how these stages correspond with the DPD drafting process. The Scoping Report should set out the findings of Stage A and information on the next stages of the SA process.

**Table 2-1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Tasks**

<b>CORE STRATEGY DPD STAGE – PRE-PRODUCTION, EVIDENCE GATHERING</b>
<b>STAGE A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>
Task A1: Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. Task A2: Collect relevant baseline information and characterise the area. Task A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems. Task A4: Develop the SA Framework including objectives, indicators and targets. Task A5: Consult on the Scope of the SA <b>Output: Consultation on the Scoping Report</b>
<b>DPD STAGE - PRODUCTION</b>
<b>STAGE B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</b>
Task B1: Test the plan objectives against the SA framework. Task B2: Develop the DPD options. Task B3: Predict the effects of the DPD, including DPD options. Task B4: Evaluate the effects of the DPD. Task B5: Consider ways to mitigate adverse effects and maximise beneficial ones. Task B6: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
<b>STAGE C: Prepare the Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>
Task C1: Prepare the SA Report <b>Output: SA Report on the draft DPD</b>

<b>STAGE D: Consulting on the approach of the draft DPD and SA Report</b>
Task D1: Public participation on the approach of the DPD and SA Report <b>Output: SA Report on the Pre-Submission DPD</b>
Task D2 (i) and (ii): Appraise significant changes resulting from representations <b>Output: Assessment of significant changes</b>
<b>DPD STAGE - EXAMINATION</b>
<b>ADOPTION</b>
Task D3: Making decisions and providing implementation <b>Output: Final SA Report and Sustainability Statement</b>
<b>STAGE E: MONITORING THE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE DPD</b>
Task E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring Task E2: Respond to the adverse effects

SEA is an iterative process, feeding into the plan making process during the development of objectives, options and proposals. The output of the monitoring process should feed back to the plan makers about the proposed elements of the plan.

## 2.2 Approach to the SA of the DPDs

### 2.2.1 Development Management DPD

The Draft Development Management DPD will provide more detail and guidance on how the policies in the Core Strategy will be implemented. The Development Management DPD has been divided into sections that reflect those of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and Core Strategy. These sections are:

- People at the heart of change
- An 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

The Development Management policies will be assessed against the SA Objectives and Sub-objectives developed for the Core Strategy DPD and any other Sub-objectives which may be identified during the SA process.

Individual policies will be appraised against the SA Objectives. The appraisals will be organised into the same topics as used in the Draft Development Management DPD: Housing, Transport, Employment, Design, Conservation, Open Space and Biodiversity, Culture and Leisure, Community Facilities and Education.

### 2.2.2 Site Allocations DPD

The Draft Site Allocations DPD document identifies a number of sites, each of which are proposed for development to the following uses: Mixed Use Development, Residential, Community/Commercial/Employment Development. The SA assessments of the proposed sites will be organised into the same topics as used in the Site Allocations document. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will be used for analysing spatial constraints (e.g. locations of listed

buildings or nature conservation designations and flood risk areas) and characteristics of each site. For each site, key issues, opportunities and constraints will be identified. The results of the analysis will be presented in a matrix. Each site will be appraised against SA Objectives to assess its sustainability performance. Proposed programme

The SA will be ongoing during the production of the DPDs and therefore follow the DPD programmes. The programmes are set out in Table 2-2 below:

**Table 2-2: Programme for Development Management and Site Allocations DPD**

Development Management DPD		Site Allocations DPD	
Pre-submission consultation	Oct/Nov 2010	Pre-submission consultation	Oct/Nov 2010
Submission of Draft DPD	March 2011	Submission of Draft DPD	March 2011
Pre-Examination	May 2011	Pre-Examination	May 2011
Examination	June 2011	Examination	June 2011
Adoption	September 2011	Adoption	September 2011

An Interim SA report will be prepared for each DPD to assess options and a Final SA will accompany each of the Pre-Submission Documents for the DPDs. The Final SA will identify the significant sustainability effects of each of the DPDs and the measures proposed to offset, reduce or compensate for any significant adverse effects. The focus will also be upon trying to maximise potential beneficial effects and deliver enhancements where feasible. The submission DPDs will be accompanied by any amendments that are necessary to the SA Report.

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

#### 3.1 Purpose of review

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA covers:

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

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

The purpose of reviewing other plans and programmes as part of the SA, is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents are explored to enable the London Borough of Haringey to take advantage of potential synergies and address any inconsistencies and constraints. The plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that need to be considered include those at an international, national, regional and local scale.

#### 3.2 Review of PPPs

Due to the tight time constraints in preparing the Scoping Report the plans and programmes review has relied upon the latest review undertaken for the Core Strategy SA (December 2009) and is presented in Appendix A. The SA of the Core Strategy considered plans and programmes at all levels: international, national, regional/London and local borough plans and programmes.

International and national plans and programmes provide sustainability objectives, targets and guidance. For example, at the national level, Planning Policy Statements provide guidance on the Historic Environment, Renewable Energy, Planning and Pollution Control, Waste Management, Flood Risk, Biodiversity and Sustainable Economic Growth.

However, for the scoping of the Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs, the review focused on the regional/London and local borough plans and programmes as the higher level plans would have been incorporated into the lower level documents. A more thorough review of the plans and programmes will be undertaken at Stage B of the SA process.

Table 3-1 below shows a summary list of plans and programmes of particular relevance to these DPDs with a summary provided beneath the table of the headline themes emerging from the documents.

**Table 3-1: Summary list of relevant plans and programmes**

Sustainability Topics	Plan or Programme	Development Policies	Sites Allocation
<b>Regional Plans</b>			
Crime and Deprivation	<b>Draft Replacement London Plan (October 2009)</b> Both DPDs should conform to the requirements of the draft London Plan regarding housing, major development in	√	√

Sustainability Topics	Plan or Programme	Development Policies	Sites Allocation
Social Inclusion Housing Sustainable Construction	Opportunity Areas, intensification of housing provision, change of use of unneeded industrial/employment areas and include different communities within the borough.		
Housing	<b>London Housing Strategy (2010)</b> Both DPDs should conform to the affordable housing targets and consider mix of new housing provision, design of homes and greener homes.	√	√
Air Quality	<b>Mayor's Draft Air Quality Strategy (March 2010)</b> Both DPDs should contribute to the aims of the strategy. Road traffic is a main source of air pollution in the borough and the DPDs should encourage more sustainable modes. Site allocation should consider locating land uses at locations accessible to public transport.	√	√
Transport	<b>The Mayor's Draft Transport Strategy (2009)</b> The DPDs should support the aims of the Strategy which include: improving transport connectivity, delivering and efficient and effective transport system, enhancing the built and natural environment and improving accessibility	√	√
Biodiversity	<b>The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)</b> The DPDs should incorporate the strategy objectives. The DPDs should ensure that there is no loss of wildlife habitats, more open spaces created and that residents are within walking distance of open spaces.	√	√
Water	<b>The Mayor's Draft Water Strategy (2009)</b> The DPDs should take account of the Strategy through reduced water use, rainwater drainage, wastewater disposal and flooding.	√	√
Energy	<b>The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)</b> The DPDs should aim to reduce its contribution to climate change by minimising emissions by promoting energy efficiency, combined heat and power and renewable energy.	√	√
Climate Change	<b>The Mayor's Climate Change Plan (2007)</b> The DPDs should include provisions to adapt to and manage climate change, including energy efficiency and minimising emissions from travel.	√	√
Cultural Heritage	<b>The Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2007)</b> The Development Management DPD should protect cultural resources and provide access to them.	√	√
Health	<b>NHS and Urban Planning in London (2003)</b> DPDs need to consider healthcare facilities demands associated with increase in population and housing.	√	√
Sustainable	<b>Sustainable Design and Construction: London Plan</b>	√	

Sustainability Topics	Plan or Programme	Development Policies	Sites Allocation
Construction	<b>Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)</b> The Development Management DPD should take into account the guidance and criteria for sustainable design and construction.		
Biodiversity Open Space Water	<b>Lower Lee Valley Planning Framework (2007)</b> The DPDs need to consider the proposals in the Lower Lee Valley and provide greater connections to this strategic site.	√	√
Water Biodiversity Recreation	<b>Strategy for Restoring Rivers in North London (2006)</b> River restoration presents an opportunity for habitat creation, flood water retention and improve water quality within the borough and should be considered in the DPDs	√	√
Waste	<b>The Souther City: the Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy (2003)</b> Development Management DPD should seek to minimise waste creation and maximise means for recycling from the outset. <b>North London Joint Waste Strategy (2004)</b> Recycling targets and waste facilities should be taken into account in the Development Policies DPD. The need for waste management sites should be considered in the Site Allocations DPD.	√	√
Water	<b>North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)</b> The DPDs should take account of flood risk in developing proposals	√	√
Noise	<b>Souther City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2003)</b> Development Management DPD need to consider noise limits through better planning and design of new housing.	√	
Economy	<b>The Mayor's Draft London Economic Strategy (2009)</b> The DPDs should take account of the vision to expand opportunities for people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life and to tackle urban challenges in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century, particularly that of climate change.	√	√
<b>Local Plans or Programmes</b>			
Economy Community Environment	<b>Pre-submission Core Strategy (2010)</b> The Core Strategy DPD provides the vision, spatial strategy and key policies which sets the framework for both DPDs	√	√
Sustainable Design	<b>Greenest Borough Strategy (2008)</b> The priorities and targets should guide the DPD development, particularly on sustainable design and construction, improving the urban environment, planning of open spaces and protecting the environment.	√	

Sustainability Topics	Plan or Programme	Development Policies	Sites Allocation
Transport	<p><b>Local Implementation Plan (2006)</b></p> <p>The DPDs need to reduce the need to travel through design and promoting multi-modal approaches to development areas in the borough.</p>	√	√
Community	<p><b>Children and Young People's Strategic Plan (2009-2020)</b></p> <p>The DPDs may need to consider the need to consider the need for facilities for children.</p>	√	√
Biodiversity	<p><b>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (2009)</b></p> <p>DPDs must seek to protect and enhance areas outlined in the BAP</p> <p><b>SPG 8g Ecological Impact Assessments (Draft 2006)</b></p> <p>DPDs to consider methods to enhance green corridors and improve interlinkages for greater habitat creation</p>	√	√
Business and Local Economy Health Education Employment Environment	<p><b>Haringey Urban Renewal Strategy (2002-2012) – Narrowing the Gap</b></p> <p>The DPDs should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to affordable and quality business premises</li> <li>• Improve educational and health services provision</li> <li>• Provide good quality leisure facilities and open spaces</li> <li>• Encourage a cleaner and greener environment by promoting,</li> </ul> <p><b>Haringey's Community Strategy (2007-2016)</b></p> <p>DPD needs to provide better access to jobs and training; promote developments in key sites; increase affordable housing supply and promote developments that provide local jobs and services</p> <p><b>Sustainable Communities Plan (2004)</b></p> <p>Development Management DPD should seek to improve design quality of public buildings and places, all social housing to be made decent, high quality local environment, public spaces and parks.</p> <p>Site allocations to identify new housing areas in sustainable locations.</p>	√	√
Crime	<p><b>Haringey Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy</b></p> <p><b>Draft Crime and Drugs Strategy (2005-2008)</b></p> <p><b>Safety by Design SPG (Draft 2006)</b></p> <p>The Development Management DPD needs to consider how spatial planning can effectively reduce anti-social behaviour and crime within the borough</p>	√	√
Education	<p><b>Education and Development Plan (2002-2007)</b></p> <p><b>School Organisation Plan (2003-2008)</b></p>	√	√

Sustainability Topics	Plan or Programme	Development Policies	Sites Allocation
	The DPDs will need to consider how spatial planning can effectively provide access to educational and training facilities.		
Air Quality	<b>Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan</b> The aims within this strategy should be incorporated within the overall objectives of both DPDs.	√	√
Economy	<b>People, Places and Prosperity: Haringey's Regeneration Strategy</b> DPDs should ensure adequate space and land for business development.		√
Health	<b>NHS Strategic Plan (2008-2013) (NHS Haringey 2008)</b> DPDs should incorporate health issues by narrowing the gap between the east and west of the borough and improve local access to health services.	√	√
Heritage	<b>SPG2 - Conservation and Archaeology (Draft 2006)</b> Development Management DPD should seek to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas.	√	√
Biodiversity and Open Space	<b>Open Space Standards (2008)</b> DPDs to consider how to contribute to providing open spaces of quality and quantity required to meet the needs of the local population.	√	√
Housing	<b>Housing Needs Assessment (2007)</b> <b>Housing SPD (2008)</b> <b>Haringey Homelessness Strategy (2005-2008)</b> DPDs to consider housing needs of the borough	√	√

## 4 Baseline Characteristics

### 4.1 Environmental, social and economic baseline data

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*” (Annex 1(b)) and the “*environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be most significantly affected*” (Annex 1(c)).

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 assessment of the baseline information about the current and future status of a range of indicators for the borough is fundamental to the SA.

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

- Social: population, housing, human health, education, deprivation.
- Environment: water and flooding, soil and land quality, air quality, climatic factors, biodiversity, cultural heritage, townscape, landscape, waste and transportation.
- Economy: employment, business development.

Baseline information for the borough has been analysed since the Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs will apply to the whole of the borough. Section 4.2 provides a summary of the current situation in Haringey in relation to the topics listed above.

During Stage B of the SA process, the data will be reviewed, updated and additional baseline indicators may be used and appropriate data gathered to support the appraisal where appropriate. The Site Allocations DPD will contain more detailed information on the proposed sites. The baseline data collection and analysis will be an ongoing process and will supplement the initial baseline assessment included in the Scoping Report. The final SA Report will include a fuller description of the characteristics of the borough and the areas likely to be affected by the DPDs.

#### 4.1.1 GIS Mapping

Figure 1 in Appendix C shows the borough wards and the location of sites proposed in the draft Site Allocations DPD (March 2010). These allocations may change as the DPD is further developed. During the SA assessment stage, the sites will be compared to constraints and opportunities (e.g. flood risk, ecological designations, access to public transport and services). Sieve analysis will be undertaken based on criteria to be agreed with the Council. Maps indicating baseline information are presented in Appendix C. Maps prepared to date comprise the following:

- Hydrology and Flood Risk
- Ecological Features
- Transport Features
- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Features

Additional mapping will be produced during the detailed data analysis in Stage B of the SA process (such as those relating to the Indices of Deprivation (Unemployment, Crime and Disorder, Living Environment, Open Space Deficiency)).

## 4.2 Summary of baseline data and key trends

A brief summary is presented below of some of the key baseline data and associated trends for Haringey.

### 4.2.1 Population

Haringey is expected to experience rapid growth in its population, with a projected 15% population increase from 2007 to 2026. The population is projected to be 260,305 by 2026. This growth will bring with it pressure for new housing and associated infrastructure. In 2005, the population density of Haringey per hectare was estimated as 73.2 persons, making it the 11<sup>th</sup> most densely populated of London boroughs. The mid-year estimate (Official Neighbourhood Statistics (ONS)) shows that Haringey had a population density of 75.9, again 111<sup>th</sup> among London boroughs. ONS and the Greater London Authority (GLA) estimate that by 2016, density per hectare will have increased to 78 residents per hectare<sup>4</sup>.

The highest residential densities in Haringey tend to be in the east of the borough, particularly Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale, St Ann's and Seven Sisters wards.

Nearly half of the population comes from ethnic minority backgrounds. Haringey has a relatively transient population. At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 36,000 migrants in the borough, the 9<sup>th</sup> highest proportion in London. Thirty percent of Haringey's population live in the central and eastern areas in the borough, which are amongst the 10% most deprived in England.

### 4.2.2 Housing

The Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix identified 8% of the dwelling in Haringey as 'unfit'<sup>5</sup>. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking amenities in Haringey. The 2001 census shows that:

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

In 2007, the government set a target that by 2010 all Social Housing stock will have reached Decent Homes Standards. A survey of the Council's stock concluded that in March 2008, 42% of Council stock did not meet these standards. Therefore, there remains significant pressure to provide decent homes in the borough.

There is also a lack of affordable housing in the borough and a need to meet the London Plan housing target for Haringey of 6,800 additional dwellings from 2007-2017.

### 4.2.3 Health

Self assessment of health in the borough is in line with national levels, with 70.2% of people in Haringey expressing they were in good health in the 2001 Census<sup>6</sup>. Overall, life expectancy

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<sup>4</sup> [http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news\\_and\\_events/fact\\_file/boroughprofile.htm#ch1](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/boroughprofile.htm#ch1)

<sup>5</sup> DCLG (2007) Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006/2007.

<sup>6</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics. Available at: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>.

rates in Haringey are increasing and are expected to improve further in 2010. Average life expectancy for men is 76 and for women 82. Average life expectancy in London is 77.4 for men and 82 for women. The national averages are 77.32 for men and 81.85 for women. The main health problems are cancer and cardiovascular disease which account for 60% of deaths in the under 75 population.

Health inequalities in Haringey are evident; the most deprived areas tend to experience the poorest health. Fifty five (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England<sup>7</sup>.

An assessment of child obesity in Haringey showed high levels of obesity in children across the borough and identified wards with the highest prevalence of child obesity corresponding to those with a higher density of fast food outlets and lower density of open spaces<sup>8</sup>.

Physical exercise is an important issue in promoting health. Sports activities, walking and cycling are beneficial to health. Access to sports, recreational facilities and open spaces all help to encourage active lifestyles. There are sports and leisure facilities at Tottenham Leisure Centre, Park Road Pools, White Hart Lane Community Centre and Finsbury Park Track and Gym. There are also public swimming pools in Tottenham Green, Park Road, and Northumberland Park.

In terms of outdoor sports provision, there are football pitches at Northumberland Park, White Hart and Hornsey while others are being developed at Fortismere, White Hart Lane and Highgate Wood. However, the Open Space and Sports Assessment<sup>9</sup> identified deficiencies and gaps in provision of sports facilities across the borough and that the quality of playing pitch provision was uneven. There is a lack of accessible indoor football, poor quality and lack of pitches and ancillary facilities and a shortage of indoor tennis facilities. Participation rates in Haringey for outdoor sports are below the national average.

#### 4.2.4 Education

In 2008, 59.7% of pupils in Haringey gained 5+ A\*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent compared to a national average of 65.3%<sup>10</sup>. Six out of 144 Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England<sup>11</sup>.

Educational attainment is lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters. Improving educational attainment in the borough is a key factor in reducing unemployment. The Council is seeking to tackle worklessness in the borough through a number of initiatives, such as the Haringey Guarantee, which commenced in 2006<sup>12</sup>. This involves a programme with a range of interventions, including training.

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<sup>7</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, Health Deprivation, 2007.

<sup>8</sup> Haringey NHS and University of College of London Institute of Child Health (2008).

<sup>9</sup> Atkins (2004) Open Space and Sports Assessment.

<sup>10</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2008). Key Facts: Education. Available at: [http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news\\_and\\_events/fact\\_file/statistics](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics)

<sup>11</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007.

<sup>12</sup> Haringey Council (2007) Worklessness Position Statement.

## 4.2.5 Deprivation and Crime

In 2007, 69 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered the most deprived in England<sup>13</sup>. In 2006/2007, Haringey had the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest number of offences but the 5<sup>th</sup> highest Total Notable Offences (TNOs) crime rate per 1,000 population when compared to other London boroughs in the 'most similar' groups.

Haringey had an annual incident rate of 136.3 offences per 1,000 residents in 2006/2007 which is lower than the 2005/2006 performance of 157.6 per 1000 population<sup>14</sup>. The Annual Residents' survey shows that while crime is still a top concern among residents, this is lower than in recent years and has fallen from 54% to 46% in 2007<sup>15</sup>.

## 4.2.6 Water and Flooding

The River Lee (including the Lee Navigation) on the borough's eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. Upstream of its upper confluence with Pymmes Brook, the Lee has been assigned River Quality Objective (RQO) class 2, while downstream of the lower confluence water quality was RQO 5<sup>16</sup>. The Lee Navigation water quality was RQO3. RQOs relate to the level of water quality that a watercourse should achieve in order to be suitable for a variety of agreed uses; class 1 being suitable for all uses and class 5 is suitable for restricted uses.

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

Figure 2 in Appendix C shows that flood risk is largely present in the east of the borough. Tottenham Hale is the worst affected ward in the borough with more than 50% lying within Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk of flooding). Northumberland Park to the north of Tottenham Hale is also largely within Flood Zone 2. The wards of Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters and West Green contain smaller areas lying in Flood Zone 2 and Alexandra and White Hart Lane have very small areas at risk from flooding. It should also be noted that small areas within Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters lie within Flood Zone 3 which is land with a high risk of flooding.

## 4.2.7 Soil and Land Quality

Haringey's industrial history has left a legacy of contamination. Haringey's Contaminated Land Strategy<sup>17</sup> identified potentially contaminated sites in the borough.

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<sup>13</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, Crime and Order Deprivation, 2007.

<sup>14</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, Crime and Order Deprivation, 2007.

<sup>15</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2009) Safer for All: Haringey's Community Safety Partnership Strategy (2008-2011)

<sup>16</sup> Environment Agency, Pollution Inventory, 2007.

<sup>17</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2004) Contaminated Land Strategy.

The London Development Agency has identified 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) sites in Haringey, which cover 84.9ha of land. The vast majority (86%) of PDLs is already allocated within the Unitary Development Plan or has planning permission and only 2% of sites are without planning permission. Sites with vacant or derelict buildings account for the remaining 12% of Haringey's PDL<sup>18</sup>.

In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions in Haringey took place on previously developed land.

## 4.2.8 Air Quality

Under the National Air Quality Strategy, Haringey conducted a three-stage review and assessment of air quality in the borough. The review indicated that the government's air quality standards for PM<sub>10</sub> and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>2</sub>) will not be met. As a result, the Council declared the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 1 July 2001 for PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>.

The two London Air Quality Network (LAQN) monitoring sites in Haringey located at Haringey Town Hall and Priory Park 2010 Air Quality Strategy Objectives show that at both sites, NO<sub>2</sub> (Annual Mean) Objective was not achieved with readings of 50 ug/m<sup>3</sup> and 41 ug/m<sup>3</sup> respectively; however PM<sub>10</sub> (Annual Mean) Objective was achieved at both sites<sup>19</sup>.

Major roads provide a significant proportion of PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in Haringey. There are no sites within the borough which are listed as producing emissions to air under the Environment Agency's Pollution Inventory although the Edmonton Solid Waste Incinerator is located just beyond the northeast boundary of the borough.

## 4.2.9 Climatic Factors

Haringey's emissions for the year 2003 have been estimated at 968 kilo tonnes per annum (ktpa). These are direct emissions from energy use in buildings (domestic and non-domestic) and transport within the borough<sup>20</sup>. Haringey has the fifth lowest CO<sub>2</sub> 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. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are concentrated in the lower reaches of the borough and follow developments along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards of the borough.

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

In 2009, Haringey Council adopted a target of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 40% by 2020 on the 2005 baseline. The Council is committed to develop an action plan to meet this target, fulfilling a commitment to establish a long term CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target made in the Greenest Borough Strategy.

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<sup>18</sup> London Brownfield Sites Review, 2007.

<sup>19</sup> LAQN (2010). Available at: <http://www.londonair.org.uk/>

<sup>20</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2007) Carbon Reduction Scenarios Technical Report.

## 4.2.10 Biodiversity

The Lee Valley Regional Park straddles the eastern boundary of the borough. Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European Law, as a Ramsar Site. Lee Valley is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest. Haringey has a total of 60 areas designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. Of these, five are of Metropolitan Importance, twenty two of Borough Importance Grade I and Borough Grade II and 33 of Local Importance. Haringey also has three Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), with wildlife or geological features that are of interest locally.

Figure 3 in Appendix C shows the borough does not contain any European Sites. However, it indicates areas designated as LNRs. The LNRs lie within the west of the within Crouch End, Highgate, Muswell Hill, Stroud Green and Harringay. The areas designated as Sites of Metropolitan Importance are located in Highgate, Muswell Hill, Crouch End, Stroud Green, Harringay in the western part of the borough and adjacent to the Lee Valley in the eastern end of the borough.

## 4.2.11 Cultural Heritage and Townscape

Haringey has a rich architectural heritage. Haringey has 467 Statutory Listed Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, 6 Grade I Buildings and 434 Grade II Listed Buildings, 1150 Locally Listed Buildings of Merit; 29 Conservation Areas, 2 English Heritage statutory registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest; 34 Local Historic Green Spaces; 23 Designated Sites of Industrial Heritage Interest and 22 Archaeological Priority Areas.

Figure 4 in Appendix C indicates the locations of Conservation Areas and Areas of Archaeological Importance.

## 4.2.12 Landscape

The landscape includes open areas of the borough including: The Lee Valley Regional Park and Metropolitan Green Belt; Metropolitan Open Land and Significant Open Land.

The borough has large amounts of open green space considering it is London borough. However, the Open Space and Sports Assessment found that Haringey has overall provision of 1.7ha of open space per 1,000 population and that areas deficient in public open space include Northumberland Park, parts of White Hart Lane and parts of Bounds Green ward<sup>21</sup>. This study has been updated by Haringey's Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document 2008, which set out detailed advice and implementation guidance to developers to address open space deficiency.

## 4.2.13 Waste

Haringey residents generate approximately 366kg of waste each<sup>22</sup>. Overall, residents produced 85,000 tonnes of waste each year.

Around 75,000 homes currently receive a green box recycling service, enabling them to recycle a wide range of goods. In 2006-2007, 22% of waste was recycled<sup>23</sup>. In 2007/2008, Haringey

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<sup>21</sup> Atkins (2004) Open Space and Sports Assessment.

<sup>22</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2007) Carbon Reduction Scenarios Technical Report.

exceeded their recycling and composting target with 25.68% of all waste sent to recycling and composting<sup>24</sup>.

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

## 4.2.14 Transportation

The 2001 Census indicates that 46.5% of households within Haringey have no car or van, and that 12.3% have two or more cars or vans<sup>25</sup>.

The borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of residents who travel to work by public transport. Compared to inner-boroughs in London, Haringey has the third lowest number of people who walk to work. This suggests that Haringey is a 'dormitory' borough with little indigenous employment, as a result of which, residents must commute out of the borough for work.

In Haringey, 34% of all trips are on foot. This compares with the London wide figure of 30%. Haringey residents make more than 184,000 walking trips per day, which is more than car driver trips (118,000). The Council is undertaking a programme of schemes to enhance the attractiveness of the walking environment and improving safety features, such as natural surveillance, lighting and removal of blind spots in certain routes and alleys.

Figure 5 in Appendix C shows that the borough has good transport links with the rest of London with three tube lines passing through, a large cycle network, the TRL Network and a network of major roads. With regard to the site allocations, all are within proximity of good transport links. New development at Tottenham Hale would benefit from its good transport links.

## 4.2.15 Employment

In 2007, approximately 61,700 jobs existed in Haringey (excluding self-employment)<sup>26</sup>. During the period July 2007-June 2008, 12.5% of the working age population were self-employed.

The DCLG Indices of Deprivation show that with regard employment deprivation, 62 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England<sup>27</sup>. Regarding income deprivation, 94 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England.

During the period July 2007 to June 2008, there were 10,100 residents in Haringey who were unemployed. This translates to 8.7% of the total population. This rate is considerably higher

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<sup>23</sup> [www.haringey.gov.uk](http://www.haringey.gov.uk) (2007)

<sup>24</sup> Audit Commission (2008) Best Value Performance Indicators 2007-2008.

<sup>25</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics. Available at: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>.

<sup>26</sup> ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics. Available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>.

<sup>27</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007.

than the rate for London (6.3%) and over twice as high as the rate for England and Wales (5.2%)<sup>28</sup>.

Fifteen percent of Haringey's working age population has no qualifications, which is higher than the rest of London and the UK.

The Haringey Employment Study<sup>29</sup> found that demand for Grade A office spaces within Haringey exceeds supply. However, the majority of demand is for smaller industrial, warehouse and small office units.

Haringey's Employment Land Study in 2008 found that manufacturing employment in Haringey is in decline and predicted a need for total floorspace requirement of approximately 137,000m<sup>2</sup> for the period 2006-2026. This includes a net reduction in demand for industrial floor space as well as a modest net increase in logistics, warehousing and storage facilities. The majority of demand is predicted to be for B1 floorspace including light industrial.

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<sup>28</sup> ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics. Available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>.

<sup>29</sup> Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

# 5 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

## 5.1 Sustainability Issues

Sustainability issues with Haringey have been identified during the preparation of the Core Strategy, based on existing documents, strategies and assessments. The key issues and opportunities identified through the SA process so far are summarised below. These issues are relevant to the Development Management and Site Allocation DPDs but other more specific issues may be identified during the preparation of the DPDs and the subsequent SA process.

### Social

- Crime rates are relatively high across the borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the borough.
- There is a particular need to tackle anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and burglary in the borough and overall levels of crime to enhance overall quality of life.
- There are pockets of multiple deprivation in a number of the wards (Tottenham Hale, Bruce Grove, White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters, Harringay and Noel Park), particularly in the centre and east of the borough. Deprivation is a very complex issue and requires a coordinated approach by all service providers to tackle the underlying issues, such as health, education and crime deprivation.
- Educational attainment is lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters.
- Worklessness, isolation and low income have adverse effects upon resident's health and well-being.
- The higher proportion of older people in the borough is likely to place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.
- There is an overwhelming need for affordable housing in the borough.
- Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will affect the character of the borough.
- Appropriate service provision is required for all groups of the community in terms of education, housing and health.
- The west of the borough is predominantly 'older' than the east. This will have implications for provision of educational, health and recreational facilities.
- Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.
- The DPDs should seek to:
  - Identify areas in the borough where educational facilities are most needed.
  - Target health improvements which would enhance overall quality of life in the borough. Ensure allocations are well suited in relation to transport links to health care facilities.
  - Identify areas where regeneration programmes which present significant opportunities to revitalise the housing stock could be implemented
  - Focus on areas with greatest housing need and reduce the numbers of homeless households and those in temporary housing.

- Improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion by focussing on the quality of existing and new homes by adopting safety by design measures.
- Provide for facilities where community activities can take advantage of Haringey's ethnic diversity, which in turn has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations.
- Explore opportunities to reduce the need to travel, for example encouraging home-working and locating high trip generating development in areas of good public transport accessibility.

## Economic

- The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and those industrial areas in Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities.
- Inward investment should be encouraged, with a focus on growth sectors and existing key business clusters.
- Start-up businesses should be encouraged and supported.
- There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.
- Existing employment areas including town centres should be retained and enhanced.
- Promote training and skills development in the eastern parts of the borough to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation. Site allocations should identify sites for training facilities.
- Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.
- In order to meet projected growth in expenditure, there is a need for additional shopping and service facilities.
- The DPDs should seek to:
  - Protect employment areas.
  - Maintain and enhance the environment within each town centre.
  - Implement measures that maintain high levels of accessibility and public transport to the centres.

## Environmental

- All biodiversity sites and species should be protected and, where possible enhanced.
- Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.
- The Lee Valley presents a significant recreational waterway which could serve to link Haringey with developments in East London, most notably the Olympic Park.
- Haringey has a total of 467 Listed Buildings of which 6 are Grade 1 and of outstanding national significance. There are 29 Conservation Areas and 22 Areas of Archaeological Importance. All cultural heritage features should be conserved.
- Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park are identified as historically important parks. Whilst preserving statutory sites, it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development.

- Haringey has a network of Metropolitan Open Land (Alexandra Park) and Significant Local Open Land. Strategic landscape and open space resources should be maintained, enhanced and, where possible, linked.
- The Lee Valley Regional Park is Haringey's single area of designated Green Belt.
- The East London Green Grid Framework presents an opportunity for Haringey to enhance inter-borough green corridors.
- A variety of industrial land uses have potentially left behind substantial contamination in the borough.
- The DPDs should seek to:
  - Recognise the biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites. Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged.
  - Identify opportunities to enhance green corridors/chains within the borough.
  - Improve accessibility to and quality of open spaces.
  - Explore opportunities for accessible open spaces within new development.
  - Improve smaller open spaces and green areas around highways and junctions, including tree planting.
  - Ensure waterways contribute towards the provision of green corridors within the borough by creating buffer zones.
  - Continue efforts to encourage access for all to the River Lee to provide health and educational excursions for residents and visitors.
  - Encourage development which includes Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.
  - Prioritise brownfield sites, which offer the greatest capacity for development and those, which may be better used as a green resource.
  - Avoid development in flood risk locations.
  - Reduce car use through design i.e. capped car provision for new developments.
  - Encourage businesses/services to produce travel plans and require them as part of planning applications for new development with significant transport implications.
  - Set out best practice aspects of design, orientation, density and location of buildings to minimise energy demand, optimise sustainability and minimise the impact of air pollution and noise inside buildings and meet Code for Sustainable Homes and British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) standards. The Council seeks that new residential development should achieve Sustainable Homes Code Level 4 and BREEAM "very good" standard for non residential development from 2011.
  - Promote energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power and energy action zones and link homes to decentralised local energy networks.
  - Further reduce waste production and promote sustainable sourcing and waste management principles for all new developments in the borough.
  - Identify broad areas for development of specific renewable energy technologies.
  - Reduce dependency on the private car and increase public transport use.

- Improve key transport interchanges to accommodate proposed housing developments and regeneration programmes.
- Encourage a high quality urban environment that supports active travel.

# 6 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

## 6.1 Sustainability Objectives and Sub-objectives

The establishment of SA Objectives is central to the SA process. The SA framework, based on these objectives provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and compared. SA Objectives are distinct from the objectives of the DPDs.

For continuity, the assessment of the DPDs will utilise the SA Framework for the Core Strategy. However, additional sub-objectives have been identified (indicated in red text) based on the review of PPPs and the baseline information as presented in Table 6-1 below. Additional sub-objectives may be included as a result of the scoping consultation and through the SA process to reflect the particular needs and issues identified by the two DPDs as they evolve.

Draft indicators which will be used during the assessment to judge effects are included for each SA Objective

**Table 6-1: Draft sustainability objectives and sub-objectives**

SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Draft Indicators Development Management DPD	Draft Indicators Site Allocations DPD
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.	Total notable offences Annual incident rate per 1,000 residents Crime and Disorder Deprivation	Index of multiple deprivation and Employment and / or Community Sites
	To reduce levels of crime.		
	To reduce the fear of crime.		
	To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.		
	To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.		
	To develop vacant/derelict sites.		
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.	Educational attainment Education, skills and training deprivation Access to education	Index of multiple deprivation - education Proximity to educational/ training sites
	To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.		
	To ensure educational facilities are accessible to housing sites.		
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	To improve access to health and social care services.	Perceptions of health Percentage of Long-term Limiting Illness Health Deprivation and Disability Mortality Rates	Index of multiple deprivation – health Proximity to GP surgery, hospital
	To prolong life expectancy and improve well-being.		
	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.		
	To promote healthy lifestyles.		
	To provide good quality outdoor		

SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Draft Indicators Development Management DPD	Draft Indicators Site Allocations DPD
	<b>sports facilities and sites.</b>		
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness.	Housing Need	Number of sites allocated to housing Proximity of housing sites to: - schools - community facilities - shops
	To increase the availability of affordable housing.	New Dwellings: - Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	
	To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.	- Life time homes	
	To improve the diversity of the housing stock.	- Wheelchair accessible	
	<b>To promote the efficient re-use of existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character.</b>	Number of non-decent or 'unfit homes in the borough	
	<b>To create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures.</b>	Quality of affordable housing	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.	Percentage of ethnic groups	Community sites
	To develop opportunities for community involvement.	Numbers of transient population	
	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.	Percentage of 'No Car' Households	Proximity to services: Health Centres Hospitals Food Stores Public Transport Accessibility Levels
	To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.	Number of 'No Car' Households within access to : Health centres/GP surgeries Hospitals Food stores	
7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.	Value Added Tax (VAT) Registrations	Employment sites Access to employment sites
	To diversify employment opportunities.	VAT De-registrations Number of jobs	
	To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy.	Percentage of working age in self-employment	
	<b>To facilitate new land and business development.</b>	Employment growth rates per sector	

SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Draft Indicators Development Management DPD	Draft Indicators Site Allocations DPD
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.	Employment deprivation Income deprivation	Employment sites Access to employment sites
	To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.	Unemployment Percentage of population with no qualifications	
	To facilitate development of new and improved training facilities in high unemployment areas.		
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.	Access to employment	Access to employment sites
	To support flexible working patterns.	Availability of business premises	
	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.	Percentage of vacant town centre floor space Peak zone A rental data £/m <sup>2</sup> annum	Commercial /Employment/ Community sites in town centres Access to town centres
	To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit.	Quality of town centres, streetscape and shopping environment	
	To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.	Percentage retail yields in town centres	
	To promote high quality buildings and public realm.		
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	Change in priority habitats (ha) and species (no)	Proximity of sites to Nature Conservation Areas
	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.	Number of Listed Buildings and those at risk Extent of Conservation Areas, Areas of Archaeological Importance and Historic Parks	Proximity to Conservation Areas, Areas of Archaeological Importance and Historic Parks
	To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest.		
13. To protect and enhance the borough's	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.	New spaces created Areas of Open	Open Space allocations Sites in Areas of

SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Draft Indicators Development Management DPD	Draft Indicators Site Allocations DPD
landscape resources.		Space Deficiency	Open Space Deficiency
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.	Water quality changes	Proximity of sites to rivers
	To conserve water resources.		
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.	Number of new and converted housing built on previously developed land.	Number of sites which are previously developed 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.	Number of properties within flood risk zones Consequence of flooding New housing developments incorporating SuDs	Sites in flood risk zones
	To encourage 'green design' solutions.		
	To encourage the inclusion of SuDS in new development.		
17. To protect and improve air quality.	To manage air quality within the borough.	Emission estimates; PM <sub>10</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> which exceed target	Sites in Air Quality Management Areas
	To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.		
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	To reduce the use of energy.	Average CO <sub>2</sub> emission rate of new housing development	Proximity to proposed local networks of decentralised heat and energy facilities
	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).	Waste produced Recycling and composting rates	Proximity to recycling facilities
	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	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.	Households with private vehicles	Public transport accessibility levels Proximity to major

SA Objective	Sub-Objectives	Draft Indicators Development Management DPD	Draft Indicators Site Allocations DPD
modes of transport.	To promote the use of public transport.		roads Proximity to cycle routes
	To reduce the use of the private car.		
	To encourage development in growth areas and town centres and reduce commuting.		

## 7 Assessment of the DPDs

### 7.1 Compatibility of the DPD Objectives and the SA Objectives

During Stage 2 of the SA, the proposed DPD Objectives will be tested against the SA Objectives. Potential incompatibility will be identified and recommendations will be made to improve sustainability.

### 7.2 Options to consider as part of the Sustainability Appraisal

The SEA Directive requires that the Environmental Report should consider “*reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme*” and give “*an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with*” (Article 5.1 and Annex I (h))

One of the key requirements of the SA/SEA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. During the development of the DPDs, a range of options will need to be considered, assessed and discussed with the local community and stakeholders. This will be a main part of Stage B of the SA process. It is proposed that the findings of the options assessment would be documented in an Interim SA Report.

For the Development Management DPD, some policy areas may already be foreclosed by higher level policies, such as the London Plan and the borough’s scope in considering certain alternatives may be limited. For other policy areas, alternatives and options may be considered as the policies are refined.

For the Site Allocations DPD, the Draft Site Allocations DPD Document (March 2010) presents a list of sites for specific land uses and some sites which are still to be assessed. Options for the use of these sites would need to be considered.

## 8 Content of the Sustainability Appraisal Reports

The results of the appraisals will be presented in a SA Reports. The SEA Directive identifies the information that must be presented in the SA Report and there is further guidance provided by DCLG.

The SA Reports will broadly follow the structure below.

**Table 7-1: Proposed SA Report Structure – Development Management DPD**

SA Report Component	Contents
Non Technical Summary	Summary of the SA Report.
<b>Part A</b>	<b>Sustainability Context</b>
Introduction	Background: Haringey's Local Development Framework Purpose of the SA Report Structure and Content of the SA Report for the Development Management DPD Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations Consultation on the SA Report
Appraisal Methodology	Overview of approach adopted to the SA of the Development Management DPD Scoping Report Appraisal of alternatives Stakeholder Involvement Limitations of the SA Process
Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context	Links to other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives Descriptions and spatial analysis of the environmental, social and economic baseline characteristics Environmental, economic and social issues and opportunities Sustainability Appraisal Framework
Implementation and Monitoring	Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level Proposals for monitoring
<b>Part B</b>	<b>Appraisal of the Development Management Policies</b>
Development Management Policies	List of Development Management Policies and an explanation about how they have been developed.
Appraisal of Development Management Policies Options	Appraisal of Policies against SA Objectives and Sub-objectives
Implementation and Monitoring of the Development Management Policies	Identify monitoring indicators to monitor the significant effects of the DPD

**Table 7-2: Proposed SA Structure – Site Allocations DPD**

SA Report Component	Contents
Non Technical Summary	Summary of the SA Report.
<b>Part A</b>	<b>Sustainability Context</b>
Introduction	Background: Haringey’s Local Development Framework Purpose of the SA Report Structure and Content of the SA Report for the Site Allocations DPD Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations Consultation on the SA Report
Appraisal Methodology	Overview of approach adopted to the SA of the Site Allocations DPD Scoping Report Appraisal of alternatives Stakeholder Involvement Limitations of the SA Process
Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context	Links to other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives Descriptions and spatial analysis of the environmental, social and economic baseline characteristics Environmental, economic and social issues and opportunities Sustainability Appraisal Framework
Implementation and Monitoring	Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level Proposals for monitoring
<b>Part B</b>	<b>Appraisal of the Site Allocations</b>
Site Allocations	List of site allocations
Appraisal of Site Allocations Options	GIS and sieve analysis will be used to assess constraints and opportunities for each site. Appraisal of each site allocation against SA Objectives and Sub-objectives
Implementation and Monitoring of Site Allocations	Identify monitoring indicators to monitor significant effects of the DPD

## 9 Next Steps

The next steps of the SA will involve:

- Consideration of responses to the consultation on the Scoping Report
- Developing the evidence base as necessary for each DPD
- Testing each DPD objectives against the SA Objectives
- Appraising strategic options/policies/proposals generated by the Council and presented in the draft DPDs
- Prepare an Interim Report for each DPD documenting the initial findings of the appraisals
- Preparing the final SA Reports
- Issuing the SA Report, along with the draft DPDs, for formal consultation.

# Appendix A

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## Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes



## International Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September (2002)</b>			
<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greater resource efficiency;</li> <li>▪ Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility;</li> <li>▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement.</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs need to include policies that encourage resource efficiency.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives that cover the action areas.</p>
<p>Renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <p>Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy.</p>	<p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New technology development;</li> <li>▪ Push on energy efficiency;</li> <li>▪ Low-carbon programmes.</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs need to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p>
<p>Biodiversity.</p> <p>Significantly reduce the rate of loss by 2010.</p>	<p>Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>LDDs need to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective, CEC (1999)</b>			
<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 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"> <li>▪ Economic and social cohesion</li> <li>▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage</li> <li>▪ Balanced competitiveness of the European territory</li> </ul>	<p>Targets and measures for the most part deferred to member states.</p>	<p>LDDs need 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 Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)</b>			
<p>The Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources in the Internal Electricity Market aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework thereof.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>The global indicative target - 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>LDDs need to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>
<b>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country;</li> <li>▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries; and</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs need to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues.</p>	<p>The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform to the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p>
<b>Second European Climate Change Programme (ECP II)</b>			
<p>Initiated in 2005, the programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to continue to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.</p>	<p>Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage.</p> <p>There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>LDDs should to take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and coastal flooding.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change.</p>
<b>Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters), June 1998</b>			
<p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the member states:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of</p>	<p>The development of the LDDs 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 LDDs will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it still needs to comply with the principles of this Convention. Authorities should ensure that enough time is provided for consultation on the</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	this Convention.		SA documents.
<b>EU Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC) and (1993/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC) and (2004/107/EC)</b>			
Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. 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.	Thresholds for pollutants in 2002 Directive.	LDDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.	The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.
<b>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>			
The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: (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; (b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; (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; (d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and (e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts	Objectives for surface waters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015;</li> <li>▪ achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies;</li> <li>▪ prevention of deterioration from one status class to another;</li> <li>▪ achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas.</li> </ul> Objectives for groundwater: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015;</li> <li>▪ prevention of deterioration from one status class to another;</li> <li>▪ reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater;</li> <li>▪ achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas.</li> </ul>	Policies within the LDDs should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.	SA should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.
<b>EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</b>			
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	Standards constitute legal limits.	LDDs need to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformance with values.	SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.
<b>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)</b>			
The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural	Each Contracting Party are obliged to:	LDDs must take into account the	The SA must incorporate the

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982.</p> <p>The principle objectives are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ undertakes, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna; and</li> <li>▪ promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.</li> </ul>	<p>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>conservation provisions of the Convention.</p>
<b>Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ creation of protected areas;</li> <li>▪ upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones;</li> <li>▪ re-establishment of destroyed biotopes;</li> <li>▪ creation of biotopes.</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites.</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that cover biodiversity.</p>
<b>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)</b>			
<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 <b>intergovernmental treaty</b> 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"> <li>a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species;</li> <li>b) shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and</li> <li>c) shall endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II.</li> </ol>	<p>LDDs account for 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>
<b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)</b>			
<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>LDDs account for 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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>EU Council Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC)</b>			
<p>Member States are to take appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials and energy recovery. Member States are to take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is disposed of without endangering human health and without harming the environment.</p>	<p>Most of the duties of this directive are deferred to designated “competent authorities” within each member state, responsible for the planning, organization, authorization and supervision of waste disposal operations. Certain operational requirements are specified in the directive. Every three years, Member States draw up a situation report on waste disposal in their respective countries and shall forward it to the Commission. The Commission shall circulate this report to the other Member States. The Commission shall report every three years to the Council and to the European Parliament on the application of this Directive</p>	<p>LDDs should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues.</p>
<b>EU Council Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)</b>			
<p>The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p>	<p>The key targets given in the directive are given maximum timeframes from the start year in which to have them achieved.</p> <p>With 2001 as the start year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By 2006, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available;</li> <li>▪ By 2009, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50 %;</li> <li>▪ By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%.</li> </ul>	<p>Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this directive, local and regional waste policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must incorporate the principals of this directive in conjunction with the Council Directive on Waste, as well as local and regional waste policy.</p>
<b>EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (see also amending directive 2004/12/EC)</b>			
<p>This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. This Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.</p>	<p>The Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ no later than 30 June 2001 between 50 and 65% by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery;</li> <li>▪ no later than 31 December 2008 60% as a minimum by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery;</li> <li>▪ no later than 30 June 2001 between 25 and 45% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled (with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material);</li> </ul>	<p>Again while this directive dictates national legislation, LDDs can include policies that encourage better waste management.</p> <p>These targets are incorporated into national legislation and LDDs must adhere to them as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ no later than 31 December 2008 between 55 and 80% by weight of packaging waste will be recycled;</li> <li>▪ no later than 31 December 2008 the following recycling targets for materials contained in packaging waste must be attained: 60% by weight for glass, 60% by weight for paper and board, 50% by weight for metals, 22.5% by weight for plastics and 15% by weight for wood;</li> <li>▪ No later than 31 December 2007, the European Parliament and the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, will fix targets for 2009–2014.</li> </ul>		
<b>Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)</b>			
<p>This Directive draws together 4 existing Directives (excluding the 4<sup>th</sup> Daughter Directive) and one Council Decision under a single Directive. This Directive replaces the previous directives. It sets binding standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO, Benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation.</p>	<p>Member states now have the option to apply for extensions of compliance dates set under the Daughter Directives; and to discount natural sources of pollutants when assessing compliance against limit values</p>	<p>LDDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.</p>
<b>Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme</b>			
<p>The CAFÉ Programme, established in the EU Air Quality Framework Directive, aims to develop, collect and validate information relating to the effects of air pollution. Support and review the effectiveness of existing legislation and develop new proposals where necessary. Disseminate information amongst the public</p>	<p>Refer to EU Air Quality Framework Directive</p>	<p>LDDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.</p>
<b>European Landscape Convention (2006)</b>			
<p>The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Under the convention each member party undertakes:</p> <p>a to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;</p> <p>b to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;</p> <p>c to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;</p>	<p>Article 6 states the specific measures each member party must undertake, including:</p> <p>A Awareness-raising;</p> <p>B Training and education;</p> <p>C Identification and assessment;</p> <p>D Landscape quality objectives;</p> <p>E Implementation.</p>	<p>LDDs should consider the indirect impacts to landscape.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>d to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.</p>			
<b>European Biodiversity Strategy (1999)</b>			
<p>Developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;</li> <li>▪ Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources;</li> <li>▪ Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information;</li> <li>▪ Education, training and awareness.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	The Strategy emphasises the import role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	Needs to address the role of spatial planning in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. SA Objectives should be developed which assess the performance of the options and policies from a biodiversity perspective.
<b>European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)</b>			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the EU will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside the EU.</p> <p>The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate Change and clean energy</li> <li>▪ Sustainable transport</li> <li>▪ Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>▪ Conservation and management of natural resources</li> <li>▪ Public Health</li> <li>▪ Social inclusion, demography and migration</li> <li>▪ Global poverty and sustainable development challenges</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	LDDs should support overall objectives and requirements. Sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment. LDDs should have a sustainable vision.	The Strategy emphasises action to promote sustainable development must be taken by all and at all levels. Applies to all SA Objectives.
<b>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)</b>			
<p>The Directive seeks to achieve the prevention and remedying of environmental damage - specifically, damage to habitats and species protected by EC law, and to species or habitat on a site of special scientific interest for which the site has been notified, damage to water resources, and land contamination which presents a threat to human health. It reinforces the "polluter pays" principle - making operators financially liable for threats of or actual damage.</p>	No relevant targets.	LDDs should make businesses and other community members aware of environmental liabilities.	The SA should cover all types of pollution and protection of valuable habitat and species.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide</b>			
<p>This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>No relevant targets.</p>	<p>The development of the LDDs should consider issues relating to transport and access.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system.</p>
<b>Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)</b>			
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the Water Framework Directive, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	<p>No relevant targets.</p>	<p>The development of the LDDs should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.</p>

## Summary of National Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM), June 2005</b>			
<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"> <li>Preventing homelessness;</li> <li>Providing support for vulnerable people;</li> <li>Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness;</li> <li>Helping more people move away from rough sleeping;</li> <li>Providing more settled homes;</li> </ul> <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>LDDs need to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.</p>
<b>UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005)</b>			
<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"> <li>Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society;</li> <li>Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>Promoting good governance;</li> <li>Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <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>LDDs need to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p>
<b>Government / DfT 10 Year Transport Plan, 2000</b>			
<p>Transport 2010 is the long-term strategy for delivering a quicker, safer, more punctual and environmentally friendly transport system. The goal is to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widening 360 miles of trunk roads;</li> </ul>	<p>The policies and actions within LDDs should recognise that an</p>	<p>SA Framework should support sustainable transport</p>

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<p>transform our transport system over the next 10 years, tackling congestion and pollution, increasing choice and raising standards to make travel safer, more attractive and accessible to all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 80 schemes to improve safety and traffic flow at junctions;</li> <li>▪ New technology for better traffic management and real-time information;</li> <li>▪ Speeding up the introduction of cleaner fuels and cleaner vehicles;</li> <li>▪ Up to 25 new light rail or tram lines in major cities;</li> <li>▪ Up to 100 new park and ride services;</li> <li>▪ Up to 50 new bypasses to relieve communities blighted by congestion and pollution;</li> <li>▪ At least an hourly bus service within a ten minute walk for a third more rural households;</li> <li>▪ Support for a wide range of flexible, community transport projects such as minibuses and taxi-based schemes.</li> </ul>	<p>integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, February 2003</b>			
<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 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>	<p>This action programme marks a step change in our policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable communities;</li> <li>▪ Step change in housing supply;</li> <li>▪ New growth areas;</li> <li>▪ Decent homes;</li> <li>▪ Countryside and local environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development. Protection of Green Belt land.</p>	<p>SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.</p> <p>Recognition that housing should be provided for all groups in society.</p> <p>Environmental improvements can improve quality of life</p> <p>Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the borough where there is need.</p> <p>Review SA Framework against these objectives.</p>
<b>Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, October 2002</b>			
<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>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"> <li>▪ to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by;</li> <li>▪ reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs should support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity. For example targets that requires 95% of SSSI within borough to be of a favourable condition.</p>

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<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>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p>	<p>by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>▪ The populations of wild birds;</li> <li>▪ The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;</li> <li>▪ Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans;</li> <li>▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement;</li> <li>▪ Biological quality of rivers;</li> <li>▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits.</li> </ul>		
<b>Historic Environment: A Force For the Future, December 2001</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ Funding</li> <li>▪ Legislation</li> <li>▪ Policy Guidance</li> <li>▪ Delivery Mechanisms</li> <li>▪ Reprioritisation</li> <li>▪ Partnership Working</li> </ul> <p>The Guidance aims to incorporate several running themes into policy guidance:</p> <p><b>Local Authority Involvement</b></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><b>Future generations</b></p> <p>Consultation with relevant outside bodies to develop on the principles of</p>	<p>In order to encourage future generation knowledge and management of the historic environment, provision of free entry for all children to properties in the care of English Heritage and other bodies funded by central Government to any historic property. Or, alternatively, a voucher scheme for schools to allow free access, whether in public, charitable or private ownership.</p> <p>The historic environment can play a role in combating social exclusion through lifelong learning, volunteering and regeneration.</p> <p>Advice to be given to owners and local authorities on their application to listed buildings.</p> <p>Creative Partnerships Programme will help broker and 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>LDDs will need to include policies that take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The provision of educational involvement.</li> <li>▪ Training and learning for local authority and champions.</li> <li>▪ Free access and learning for children in the area.</li> <li>▪ Combating social exclusion.</li> <li>▪ The inclusion of all local people.</li> <li>▪ Investment in the historic environment through protection and regeneration.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>encouraging free access for children to visit national museums and galleries etc, which may be extended to the historic environment.</p> <p>Provision of learning opportunities within the historic environment sector, which can act as a catalyst for further historic environment management.</p> <p><b>Access for All</b></p> <p><i>Planning and Accessibility: A Good Practice Guide on planning and access for disabled people to help local authorities, developers and others to achieve a more consistent approach to disabled access</i></p> <p><b>Combating Social Exclusion</b></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 environment can play in combating social exclusion</p> <p><b>Organisation Involvement</b></p> <p>UK Government encourages historic environment organisations to get involved.</p> <p><b>Economic Potential</b></p> <p>The tourist industry represented around 5% of GDP-larger than the car, steel and coal industries put together. High profile, small and large, regeneration schemes using the remains of the past can act as a powerful catalyst for renewal and a stimulus to high-quality new design, development and economic prosperity.</p>			
<b>Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge, May 2007</b>			
<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ to maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>▪ to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and</li> <li>▪ to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>	<p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>LDDs should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<b>Suburbs &amp; the Historic Environment, English Heritage March 2007</b>			
<p>Provides "checklist" for local Authorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a comprehensive vision for local suburbs that includes the historic environment;</li> <li>2. Ensure that the results of urban capacity studies inform decisions on</li> </ol>	<p>The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.</p>	<p>The checklist should be used to ensure the adequate protection of existing conservation areas and, if necessary the re-evaluation of additional sites.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>the future of historic suburbs;</p> <p>3. Understand what is there;</p> <p>4. Use control mechanisms carefully;</p> <p>5. Consider issuing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD);</p> <p>6. Engage the local community;</p> <p>7. The public realm;</p> <p>8. The impact of traffic and parking on historic character can be significant.</p>			
<b>Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005</b>			
<p>Where decisions are being made about the future of historic buildings, areas or landscapes as part of a regeneration scheme, English Heritage will seek to ensure that their historical, architectural and archaeological significance has been properly assessed. In areas where the historic environment is distinctive, retains its coherence and is valued by the local community, English Heritage will favour an approach which promotes repair and refurbishment as an alternative to outright replacement.</p>	<p>The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.</p>	<p>Re-using existing buildings is a simple way of achieving sustainability.</p> <p>Re-using buildings and adapting landscapes help reinforce a sense of place.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.</p>
<b>Retail Development In Historic Areas, English Heritage 2005</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhancing consumer choice by providing a range of shopping, leisure and local services which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community and particularly socially excluded groups;</li> <li>▪ Supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and tourism sectors, with improving productivity; improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport; and promoting high quality and inclusive design,</li> <li>▪ Improving the quality of the public realm and open spaces, protecting and enhancing the architectural and historic interest of centres,</li> <li>▪ Providing a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity and ensuring that town centres provide an attractive, accessible and safe environment for businesses, shoppers and residents.</li> </ul>	<p>The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.</p>	<p>Muswell Hill and Crouch End already accommodate retail sites within conservation areas and areas of archaeological importance. This cohabitation requires development control.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.</p>
<b>Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005</b>			
<p>This position statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for the historic environment as an integral part of Community and Local Neighbourhood.</p> <p>Renewal Strategies. It outlines how the historic environment contributes to</p>	<p>Wider consultation.</p>	<p>Key question: Has the local community been consulted about which elements of the local historic environment they value, and how</p>	<p>Outcomes of wider consultation will inform assessment stage</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
regeneration in both social and economic terms. It is intended to be of assistance to LAs as their strategies are developed and updated.		they might be put to use?	
<b>Guidance on Tall Buildings (CABE, 2007)</b>			
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"> <li>▪ natural topography</li> <li>▪ urban grain</li> <li>▪ significant views of skylines</li> <li>▪ scale and height</li> <li>▪ streetscape</li> <li>▪ landmark buildings and areas and their settings, including backdrops, and important local views, prospects and panoramas.</li> </ul>	Identify constraints for tall buildings with respect to existing, townscape, heritage and housing demand.  Any proposal must under consultation with the CABE.	SA Framework should include townscape elements.  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.
<b>Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage February 2005</b>			
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.	LDDs should show how conservation is integrated with other policies and then locally applied in the building of specific local sustainable communities and places. Conservation Appraisals are being undertaken by LBH.	Conservation areas should be protected. SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.
<b>The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, April 2004</b>			
<p>Sustainable communities are defined as: “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"> <li>▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership.</li> <li>▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services.</li> <li>▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services.</li> <li>▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way.</li> <li>▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy.</li> </ul>	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.</li> <li>▪ % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live.</li> <li>▪ % of respondents surveyed who feel they ‘belong’ to the neighbourhood (or community).</li> <li>▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected.</li> <li>▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</li> <li>▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household.</li> <li>▪ % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities.</li> <li>▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, CO or PM10.</li> <li>▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings.</li> <li>▪ % of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay.</li> </ul>	LDDs should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.	There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment</li> <li>▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services.</li> <li>▪ % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown).</li> <li>▪ Average life expectancy.</li> <li>▪ No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population.</li> </ul>		
<b>Relevant National Planning Policy Statements (PPS)<sup>30</sup>, Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)<sup>31</sup></b>			
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and Planning Supplement (2005)</b>			
<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 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"> <li>▪ social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;</li> <li>▪ effective protection of the environment;</li> <li>▪ the prudent use of natural resources; and,</li> <li>▪ the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ul> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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 decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development:</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs should encompass the broad goals and aims of the PPS, and should also keep the key principles in mind.</p>	<p>By undertaking the SA of the Core Strategy, sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in PPS1 are followed whilst LDDs evolve.</p>

<sup>30</sup> Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England.

<sup>31</sup> Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local planning authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals – Apply to England.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ 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 benefits the entire community.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>		
<b>PPS: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (2007)</b>			
This PPS sets out how spatial planning (in providing for new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities) should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (migration) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).	No specific targets or indicators of relevance.	LDDs should take account of the key principles of the PPS.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change.
<b>PPG3 Housing (2006)</b>			
<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>	By 2008 the national target is for 60% of additional housing on previously developed land or conversion.	Compare plan target for delivery of housing development on previously developed land with national targets. LDDs will include policies that promote the development of a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.	The key policy requirements should be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)</b>			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Government's objectives for planning the historic environment are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource</li> <li>- Take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and</li> <li>- Recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance</li> <li>- Wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation</li> <li>- The positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued</li> <li>- Consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets are stated in the PPS, however, the PPS sets out the following:</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should identify opportunities to mitigate, and adapt to the effects of climate change when devising policies relating to heritage assets</p> <p>LPAs should ensure that they have the evidence on historic environment and heritage assets for plan making</p> <p>LDFs should set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in the area – character of the environment; potential to be a catalyst for regeneration; stimulus to inspire development of high quality design; re-use of existing fabric; mixed and flexible patterns of land use.</p> <p>LPAs should consider how they can best monitor the impact of planning policies and decisions on the historic environment</p>	<p>LDFs should set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment of the area.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to conservation of heritage assets.</p>
<p><b>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)</b></p>			

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England’s wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	<p>As this document is a PPS, there are no specific targets or indicators, however the document sets out the Government’s requirements for the Planning System and should be considered when developing strategies.</p>	<p>Ensure that biodiversity and geology are conserved and enhanced as part of the plan.</p> <p>Plan policies need to recognise that increased biodiversity can contribute to urban regeneration and an improvement in quality of life.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that aim to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the area.</p>
<b>PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)</b>			
<p>Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Help deliver sustainable waste management through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be catered for.</li> <li>▪ Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste;</li> <li>▪ Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets.</li> <li>▪ Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</li> <li>▪ Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities, business, and encourage competitiveness.</li> <li>▪ Protect greenbelts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed greenbelt boundaries and in determining planning applications. These</li> </ul>	<p>The PPS identifies that suitable monitoring mechanisms need to be developed as part of LDDs.</p>	<p>The waste policy elements of LDDs need to be developed in accordance with national policy and be in line with the London Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The planned provision of new capacity should be based on clear policy objectives.</li> </ul>			
<b>PPS12 Local Spatial Planning (2008)</b>			
<p>Sets out the process for preparing new local development documents. The Local Development Framework, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy, the London Plan, the development plan, providing the framework for planning in the local authority's area.</p> <p>The PPS requires local planning authorities to adopt a spatial planning approach to local development frameworks to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be consistent with national and regional planning policies and policies set out in the development DPDs contained in the LDF.</li> <li>Must be clearly cross-referenced to the relevant DPD policy.</li> <li>Must be reviewed on a regular basis alongside reviews of the development plan document policies to which it relates.</li> <li>The process by which it has been prepared must be made clear and a statement of conformity with the statement of community involvement must be published with it.</li> </ol>	<p>This PPS should be followed throughout the planning process.</p> <p>It provides details on the requirements for local planning and for the development of planning documents in particular.</p>	<p>The SA should demonstrate that the objectives of the DPD take account of the sustainable development needs of Haringey.</p>
<b>PPG13 Transport (2001)</b>			
<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"> <li>promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight;</li> <li>promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and</li> <li>reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> </ul> <p>This guidance sets out the circumstances where it is appropriate to change the emphasis and priorities in provision between different transport modes, in pursuit of wider Government objectives. The car will continue to have an important part to play and for some journeys, particularly in rural areas, it will remain the only real option for travel.</p>	<p>As this is a guidance document, there are very few specific targets to achieve (e.g. Annex D to the PPG provides maximum parking standards). However, it provides guidelines to assist in delivering the objectives of the guidance. Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges;</li> <li>locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas;</li> <li>in rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for</li> </ul>	<p>Develop policies that support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked;</li> <li>▪ use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys;</li> <li>▪ give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses;</li> <li>▪ ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists - are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and</li> <li>▪ protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</li> </ul>		
<b>PPG17 Open space, sport and recreation (2002)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ Supporting urban renaissance,</li> <li>▪ Supporting rural renewal;</li> <li>▪ Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion</li> <li>▪ Health and wellbeing</li> <li>▪ Promoting sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>▪ quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed);</li> <li>▪ a qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities); and</li> <li>▪ accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility).</li> </ul> <p>Setting robust local standards based on assessments of need and audits of existing facilities will form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. Standards should be included in development plans.</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision and management of open space sport and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Plan standards should be based upon an audit of existing facilities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>

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<b>PPG 21 Tourism (2007)</b>			
<p>The central objective is to achieve "sustainable development" that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</p> <p>This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.</p>	No targets or indicators.	LDDs need to recognise the potential benefits offered by tourism and seek to identify areas where further development could occur. Although the full environmental implications of such development must be appropriately mitigated.	SA Framework should consider objective regarding economic importance of tourism balanced with protection of the environment.
<b>PPS 22 Renewable Energy (2004)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels; and,</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	<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>	The policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of LDDs. National policies set out in other PPSs or PPGs may also be relevant to consideration of planning for renewable energy.	Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development and improving energy efficiency.
<b>PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control (2004)</b>			
<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>	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 LDDs.	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 LDDs. The local authority need to recognise the requirement to	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to pollution control.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
		identify and remediate areas of brownfield land.	
<b>PPG 24 Planning and Noise (1994)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs 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>
<b>PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk (2006)</b>			
<p>This document replaces PPG 25.</p> <p>Regional Planning Bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design including the</li> <li>▪ Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk to communities.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	<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. Key indicator of relevance to the SA is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The PSS requires the preparation of strategic flood risk assessments as part of the plan making process. LDDs need to ensure that development in the floodplain is discouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning.</li> </ul> <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>			
<b>By design' - Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR and CABE, 2000</b>			
Promotes high standards in urban design through development, and aims to encourage better design and is intended as a companion to the PPGs / PPSs. The guide is relevant to all aspects of the built environment, including the design of buildings and spaces, landscapes and transport systems.	No targets or indicators are provided.	LDDs should draw on the principles and process of urban design set out in this guide.	The SA Framework should include the principles of high quality urban design.
<b>Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2001)</b>			
<p>This Urban White Paper calls for a "renaissance" in the management and development of the physical environment. The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with recognition of a holistic approach to policy, which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.</p> <p>It identifies four steps to making 'all urban areas places for people':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Getting the design and quality of the urban fabric right.</li> <li>Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity.</li> <li>Providing the quality services people need.</li> <li>Equipping people to participate in developing their communities.</li> </ul>	Create and share prosperity and provide good quality services and facilities incorporating good quality and sustainable design.	LDDs should be guided by the four generic steps.	The SA Framework should have objectives relating to the provision of high quality urban design.
<b>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air (2000/07)</b>			
<p>Sets air quality standards and objectives for eight key pollutants to be achieved between 2003-2008. The Strategy also aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map out as far as possible future ambient air quality policy in the UK in the medium term.</li> <li>Provide best practicable protection to human health by setting health based objectives for 8 main air pollutants.</li> </ul>	For seven of these pollutants local authorities are charged with the task of working towards the achievement of the objectives in their areas in a cost effective way through the Local Air Quality Management Regime.	<p>LDDs should be aware of the focus of national guidance; and not conflict / challenge existing targets or objectives.</p> <p>In so far as it is appropriate to the scope of the SPD, it should also incorporate or be cross referenced to achieving such measures.</p>	The SA Framework should consider the aims and objectives of the Strategy.
<b>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)</b>			
<p>Joint guidance produced by the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency to help planning authorities prepare plans and strategies under the new planning system</p> <p>Primary aim is to encourage a move away from 'topic based' to an</p>	No specific targets though the guidance recommends actions for planning authorities when developing plans.	Consideration should be given to the recommended actions in LDDs and consultation with the agencies should be undertaken at the	The SA Framework must demonstrate that consideration has been given to the issues and recommendations of this

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'objectives-led' approach for plans and strategies.		earliest opportunity.	joint guidance.
<b>Planning Policies for Sustainable Building – a guidance to Local Development Frameworks (Local Government Association Act, 2006)</b>			
Recommends ways of integrating benchmarks for sustainable building into LDFs. Provides a set of suggestions and guidance, which reflect emerging and current good practice to help deliver key policy objectives in areas such as environmental protection.	No targets or indicators are provided, but section 4.7 provides guidance on environmental protection and enhancement.	Consideration should be given to the recommended approach to sustainable building in the preparation of LDDs.	The SA Framework should include environmental protection and enhancement.
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)</b>			
<p>The UK response to Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The plan describes the UK's biological resources and details how these resources may be protected. Key aims:</p> <p>To conserve and where practicable to enhance:</p> <p>(a) The overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) Internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristics of the local area;</p> <p>(d) The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity;</li> <li>▪ To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.</li> </ul>	The UK BAP contains a number of targets for specific habitats or species.	LDDs should have regard to the objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity. LDDs should seek to contribute to the increase in the quality and range of wildlife habitats within the borough.	The SA Framework must consider preserving and enhancing existing biodiversity within the borough.
<b>Draft Flood and Water Management Bill (2008)</b>			
The draft Bill will create a more comprehensive and risk based regime for managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion, which for the first time embraces all sources of flooding. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality. The Bill will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought which are set to become more frequent as a result of climate change.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	LDDs should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in floodplains and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flood risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.

## Summary of Regional and Sub-regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p><b>The Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy for London – The London Plan (2004) consolidated with further alterations (2008)</b></p> <p><b>The Draft Replacement London Plan (October 2009) – consultations until 2010</b></p>			
<p>The 'London Plan' provides the Regional Spatial Framework within which Local Development Documents of the LDF will be prepared.</p> <p>The London Plan places particular emphasis on the importance of design in accommodating London's growth within its boundaries, while creating better quality, distinctive and sustainable environments in areas close to public transport. The Plan also identifies the need to maximize the City's benefits by preserving and improving the quality of the environment, quality of life and historic character, and to recognise the importance of ensuring new development, particularly residential, considers adaptation to climate change.</p> <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><b>Objective 1:</b> To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces</p> <p><b>Objective 2:</b> To make London a better city for people to live in</p> <p><b>Objective 3:</b> To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth</p> <p><b>Objective 4:</b> To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination</p> <p><b>Objective 5:</b> To improve London's accessibility</p> <p><b>Objective 6:</b> To make London a more attractive, well designed and green city</p> <p><b>Draft Replacement London Plan (2009)</b></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"> <li>▪ major development in Opportunity Areas and redevelopment of low density commercial sites to secure mixed use residential development.</li> <li>▪ change of use of unneeded industrial/employment land to residential or mixed use development.</li> <li>▪ redevelopment in town centres, suburban heartlands and small scale residential infill.</li> <li>▪ intensification of housing provision through development at higher densities particularly where there is good access to public transport.</li> <li>▪ review existing identified housing sites and include existing and proposed housing sites on Proposals Maps.</li> <li>▪ Monitor housing approvals and completions.</li> </ul> <p>The capacity of housing sites should be determined in accordance with the urban design and density policies of this plan as well as</p>	<p>Haringey must strive to provide an annual target of 680 dwellings.</p> <p>Haringey should consult fully and ensure that LDDs include different communities within the borough, disabled people; women; black and minority ethnic communities including gypsies or travellers; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities; younger/older people and religious or faith groups.</p> <p>LDDs should include targets for dwellings for Key workers.</p> <p>As LDD develops, it should consider the proposals in the Draft Replacement London Plan.</p>	<p>Objectives of the London Plan will inform the creation of the SA objectives.</p>

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<p>The Draft Replacement Plan is expected to be published in late 2011. It sets out the spatial vision and its formal end date is 2031. The Replacement Plan provides advice to boroughs in preparing their LDF. First, areas of flexibility, where authorities may want to consider how its particular circumstances might differ from those of London overall. Secondly, areas where it will be necessary for boroughs to carry out more detailed analyses of local circumstances on which to base policies for local use in determining planning applications.</p>	<p>affordable housing.</p> <p>Mayor's strategic target for affordable housing provision that 50 per cent of provision should be affordable and, within that, the London wide objective of 70 per cent social housing and 30 per cent intermediate provision, and the promotion of mixed and balanced communities.</p> <p>New developments must offer a range of housing choices, in terms of the mix of housing sizes and types, taking account of the housing requirements of different groups, such as students, older people, families with children and people willing to share accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ all new housing is built to 'Lifetime Homes' standards</li> <li>▪ 10 per cent of new housing is designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users.</li> </ul>		
<b>Sustainable Development Framework (or Integrated Regional Strategy) Mayor of London and the London Sustainable Development Commission</b>			
<p>The framework sets out a vision for the capital and a set of 14 sustainability objectives to guide decision-making. It should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ provide the context for policy development and decision-making;</li> <li>▪ undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies;</li> <li>▪ monitor progress towards a more sustainable city.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators are provided.</p>	<p>LDDs should encourage social progress that meets the needs of everyone, effective protection of the natural environment, prudent use of natural resources, maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p>	<p>Applies to all SA Objectives.</p>
<b>London Housing Strategy (February 2010)</b>			
<p>The London Housing Strategy is the first ever statutory housing strategy. The main policies include:</p> <p>Raising aspirations, promoting opportunity Improving homes, transforming neighbourhoods Maximising delivery, optimising value for money</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Providing 50,000 affordable homes over the next 3 years, 40,000 over 2008 to 2011 and a further 10,000 affordable homes in 2011/2012.</li> <li>▪ More family sized homes, particularly affordable homes, with 42% social rented.</li> <li>▪ London's carbon emissions should reduce by 60% by 2025.</li> <li>▪ From 2011, new publicly funding housing developments will meet a minimum of Code for Sustainable Homes level 4.</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy's targets can be met.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to housing for all community groups.</p>
<b>Mayor's Draft Air Quality Strategy – Clearing the Air (March 2010)</b>			
<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 that the mayor will work with</p>	<p>The Mayors Air Quality strategy contains no binding targets but reiterates 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</p>	<p>Haringey is an AQMA. LDDs must seek to reduce the need for travel and promote sustainable travel either through public transport or greater interlinkages with</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.</p>

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boroughs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce targeted local measures to improve air quality at locations with high pollution concentrations</li> <li>Improve enforcement of construction and demolition Best Practice Guidance</li> <li>Integrate air quality improvements in planned urban realm schemes</li> <li>Make better use of the planning system to ensure no new development has a negative impact on air quality in London</li> <li>Implement programmes that will make London's buildings more energy efficient</li> </ul>	of traffic.	footpaths and cycle ways.	
<b>The Mayors Draft Transport Strategy (2009)</b>			
The transport vision is that London's transport system should excel among those of global cities, providing access to opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and leading the world in its approach to tackling urban transport challenges of the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century. Six goals set out how this vision should be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support economic development and population growth</li> <li>Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners</li> <li>Improve the safety and security of all Londoners</li> <li>Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners</li> </ul>	Increase public transport capacity in the 3 hour AM peak period by over 30% in the period 2006 to 2031.	LDDs should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable development.	The SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.
<b>The London Road Safety Plan (2001)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce traffic congestion and increase safety by use of public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>Each borough is asked to prepare a Road Safety Plan. Take the Local Road Safety Plan into consideration.</li> </ul>	See 'Transport 2010' safety targets.	Road Safety considerations should be included in LDDs.	The SA Framework should consider road safety and safety in all forms.
<b>NHS and Urban Planning in London (2003)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of the report is to describe how the NHS can engage more effectively in London's urban planning agenda.</li> <li>Develop a clear understanding on the likely healthcare demands associated with the projected population and housing increases.</li> <li>Contribute effectively to planning sustainable communities so that they enjoy good health.</li> </ul>	No targets	LDDs should allow health care and services to be planned for the community.	Healthy communities to be considered in the SA Framework.
<b>Connecting with London's Biodiversity - The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)</b>			

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<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"> <li>protection of biodiversity</li> <li>positive measures to encourage biodiversity action, promoting the management, enhancement and creation of valuable green space</li> <li>incorporating biodiversity into new development</li> <li>access to nature and environmental education.</li> </ul>	<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>LDDs must ensure that there is no overall loss in bio diverse land, any loss must be compensated for by land which is of equal or higher biological diversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address the need to maintain biodiversity and enhance accessibility to such areas in a sustainable manner.</p>
<b>The Mayor's Draft Economic Development Strategy (2009)</b>			
<p>The overall objectives of this Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make London as a city that excels as a world capital of business</li> <li>ensure that it has the most competitive business environment in the world</li> <li>drive London's transition to a low carbon economy and maximise the opportunities this creates</li> <li>give Londoners the opportunity to share in London's economic success</li> <li>maximise the benefits to London from investment to support growth and regeneration.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy contains no specific economic targets or indicators but refers to targets in the London plan and other supporting documents.</p>	<p>LDDs 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>
<b>Souder City The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)</b>			
<p>Three priorities for London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads.</li> <li>Securing a night aircraft ban across London.</li> <li>Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing.</li> </ul>	<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>
<b>Re-thinking Rubbish in London –The Mayors Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003)</b>			
<p>Promotes waste minimisation, increasing the proportion of waste that is recycled / composted and ensuring that all waste is handled in the most sustainable manner, with minimal environmental impact.</p>	<p>The targets currently set by the Government in Waste Strategy 2000 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to recycle or compost at least 25 per cent of household waste by 2005</li> <li>to recycle or compost at least 30 per cent of household waste by</li> </ul>	<p>Local development documents must seek to minimise waste creation and maximise means for recycling from the outset.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to recycle or compost at least 33 per cent of household waste by 2015</li> <li>• to recover value from 40 per cent of municipal waste by 2005</li> <li>• to recover value from 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2010</li> <li>• to recover value from 67 per cent of municipal waste by 2015.</li> </ul>		
<b>The Mayor's Draft Water Strategy (March 2009)</b>			
Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To seek the effective management of London's existing and future water resources to meet the needs of the growing population whilst protecting the natural environment.</li> <li>▪ To improve water efficiency for existing homes.</li> <li>▪ To manage rainwater by encouraging green roofs, rainwater harvesting, grey water recycling and sustainable drainage plan.</li> <li>▪ Work with partners to create a strategic level water management plan to assist boroughs in producing their Surface Water Management Plans.</li> <li>▪ Reduce storm discharges from the combined sewer system and improve the quality of water in the River Thames</li> <li>▪ To identify opportunities to use new technologies in which the management of sewage can provide renewable energy and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.</li> </ul>	Thames Water to achieve best UK standard for leakage by 2035 All houses in London to have meters installed by 2015 and all blocks of flats by 2020. Where possible, new homes should meet highest level of Code for Sustainable Homes for water consumption. Produce a strategic-level surface water plan for London by 2012.	Potential for LDDs to pursue more sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to water use, including a greater opportunity for SuDS and Integrated Urban Drainage.
<b>Green Light to Clean Power – The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004)</b>			
The Strategy's specific objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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</li> <li>● to help to eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	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. There should be at least one zero-carbon development in every borough in London by 2010. 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. 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.	The Mayor will seek to have these targets included in future revisions of London's Housing Strategy and requests boroughs to do the same in their housing strategies.	The SA Framework will, where possible, seek to incorporate the targets set by the Energy Strategy.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	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.		
<b>Lower Lee Valley Planning Framework: Strategic Planning Guidance (2007)</b>			
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 unique network of waterways.	<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>Development proposals in the LLV should improve the network of road links, public transport links and cycle/ pedestrian networks running east-west and north-south through the Valley without compromising the value of the river and associated corridor.</p>	<p>Protect/enhance water quality.</p> <p>Potential for LB Haringey to benefit from the developments within LLV and greater connections to this strategic site</p>	The SA Framework should include objectives to protect and enhance water quality given the potential downstream effects and growth of residents (potential receptors) in the LLV.
<b>The East London Green Grid Framework: SPG (Aug 2007)</b>			
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.	The SA Framework should include objectives to enhance connectivity of green corridors.
<b>Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ Re-use land and buildings</li> <li>▪ Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources</li> <li>▪ Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building</li> <li>▪ Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects</li> <li>▪ Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users</li> <li>▪ Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity</li> <li>▪ 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).</li> </ul>	<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>	The SA Framework should consider sustainable design and construction as part of high-quality design.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Tree and Woodland Framework for London (2005)</b>			
<p>key aims for trees and woodlands in London</p> <p>A. To ensure trees and woodlands contribute to a high quality natural environment.</p> <p>B. To help shape the built environment and new development in a way that strengthens the positive character and diversity of London.</p> <p>C. Through people's contact with trees and woodlands to help foster community and individual people's well-being and social inclusion.</p> <p>D. To support the capital's economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss or gain of woodlands and trees over the years</li> <li>▪ Number of management plans produced and successfully implemented for woodland sites</li> <li>▪ Number of sites with Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC)</li> <li>▪ Local Nature Reserve status</li> <li>▪ Number of sites with Green Flag Awards</li> <li>▪ Number of trees removed to mitigate subsidence claims</li> <li>▪ Number of street trees planted annually.</li> </ul>	<p>Many of the issues surrounding trees and woodlands are cross-cutting, which means that there are very strong links between the aims and with other initiatives in urban design and spatial planning.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objective to protect and enhance greenspace and access to greenspace. Providing people access and interaction with greenspace is key to ensuring protection at grassroots level.</p>
<b>A Strategy for Restoring Rivers in North London (2006)</b>			
<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Show the potential for river restoration in North London by identifying areas of immediate opportunity for individual river catchments.</li> <li>▪ Highlight the environmental, social and economic benefits that can accompany river restoration.</li> <li>▪ Promote the role that river restoration can play in sustainable urban regeneration.</li> <li>▪ Develop the river restoration proposals in the <i>Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy</i> and <i>The London Plan</i>.</li> <li>▪ Encourage and inform groups who already have an interest in river restoration.</li> <li>▪ Explain the concept of river restoration and present the options that are available using a range of case studies.</li> </ul>	<p>See implications for plan.</p>	<p>The River Lee and its tributaries could benefit from restoration. Most notably in the Haringey Heartlands: Moselle Brook, Lee Navigation, Lee New Cut and Pymmes Brook. Potential funding opportunity through EA flood defence budget.</p>	<p>River restoration presents an opportunity for habitat creation, flood water retention and would improve water quality within the borough. The SA Framework should encourage environmental enhancement.</p>
<b>North London Joint Waste Strategy, September 2004</b>			
<p><b>Aims</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To promote and implement sustainable municipal wastes management policies in North London</li> <li>▪ To minimise the overall environmental impacts of wastes management</li> <li>▪ To engage residents, community groups, local business and any other interested parties in the development and implementation of the Strategy</li> <li>▪ To provide customer-focussed, best value services</li> </ul>	<p>The Partner Authorities undertake to offer recycling and compost collection services to a minimum of 95% of households and will achieve 65% capture rates of targeted materials by the year 2015.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities undertake to develop sufficient Materials Recycling Facilities and In-vessel Composting Facility capacity to enable North London to meet the collective recycling and composting targets within this Strategy.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities will support transfer of waste by rail wherever this can be shown to offer Best Value and is in accordance</p>	<p>LDDs must account for the aims of the NLJW Strategy and adhere to the Best Practicable Environmental Options (BPEO) set in NLJW Strategy.</p> <p>Achieving the increased recycling and composting targets of 35% by 2010 and 45% by 2015 will require a significant enhancement to the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should seek to include waste minimisation objective.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To minimise the amount of municipal wastes arising</li> <li>▪ To maximise recycling and composting rates</li> <li>▪ To reduce greenhouse gases by disposing of less organic waste in landfill sites</li> <li>▪ To co-ordinate and continuously improve municipal wastes minimisation and management policies in North London</li> <li>▪ To manage municipal wastes in the most environmentally benign and economically efficient ways possible through the provision and co-ordination of appropriate wastes management facilities and services</li> <li>▪ To ensure that services and information are fully accessible to all members of the community</li> <li>▪ To maximise all opportunities for local economic regeneration</li> <li>▪ To ensure an equitable distribution of costs, so that those who produce or manage the waste pay for it</li> </ul>	<p>with this Strategy.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities will support transfer of waste by water wherever this can be shown to offer Best Value and is in accordance with this Strategy.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities are committed to green procurement.</p> <p>A set of performance indicators are proposed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of odour problems</li> <li>▪ Extent of litter and vermin problems</li> <li>▪ Collection transport distance</li> <li>▪ Potential for participation in recycling and composting (%) households with kerbside collection of recyclables</li> <li>▪ Percentage of material recovered</li> <li>▪ Percentage of material recycled or composted</li> <li>▪ Recycling and composting targets are: 35% by 2010 and 45% by 2015</li> </ul>	<p>recycling services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The “Bring” recycling network will need to be improved continuously, with new sites being introduced</li> <li>▪ A minimum of 95% of all properties of multiple occupancy will need to be provided with a “near entry” collection for recycling and composting and participation rates will need to enable a minimum of 65% of the targeted materials to be captured.</li> <li>▪ The existing re-use and recycling centres will have to be improved further and range of materials collected will also increase.</li> <li>▪ The high volumes of material collected for recycling and composting will almost certainly require more larger or additional collection boxes, sacks or wheeled bins to be provided to North London residents.</li> </ul>	
<b>The Mayor’s Climate Change Action Plan (2007)</b>			
<p>The Mayor’s key priorities for action to reduce emissions from the Mayoral Group and demonstrate best practice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving the energy efficiency of our buildings. This includes installing energy efficient lighting and appliances, and designing new buildings with carbon reduction as the number one priority.</li> <li>▪ Maximising use of decentralised energy through the installation of combined cooling heat and power (CCHP), micro-wind,</li> </ul>	<p>The Mayor’s new target for London, therefore, is to stabilise CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2025 at 60 per cent below 1990 levels, with steady progress towards this over the next 20 years.</p> <p>London’s councils are major employers and building owners, and also have a key housing role. In particular, borough-planning departments play the central role in delivering better standards for new developments in London. The boroughs are also key to</p>	<p>LDDs must include provision to adapt to and manage climate change.</p>	<p>By undertaking the SA sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in the Climate Change Action Plan are followed whilst LDDs evolve.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal heating at all appropriate GLA group sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting staff energy-savings behaviour at home and at work by running ongoing staff campaigns. Savings from changing behaviour in the workplace can be doubled if those changes are mirrored at home.</li> <li>▪ Minimising emissions from travel, including procuring the lowest carbon fleet options wherever possible for both operational and support vehicles, reducing non-operational air travel to a minimum and off-setting essential travel.</li> <li>▪ Following high green procurement standards for contracting all goods and services, and so stimulating market demand for zero and low carbon technologies, products and services. This measure should also help bring the price of the goods down as supply increases.</li> </ul>	<p>promoting and facilitating the uptake of decentralised energy sources such as CCHP, and new lower-carbon fuel sources such as biofuels from waste.</p>		
<b>Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2003)</b>			
<p>The Mayor's Culture Strategy has four key objectives focused on: excellence, creativity, access and value. Underpinning each of these objectives is the principle of diversity.</p>	<p>Policy 1: London needs to ensure its cultural institutions and events are of a high quality, world class status</p> <p>Policy 2: Improvements in infrastructure and support are necessary to realise the creative potential of London's cultural diversity</p> <p>Policy 3: London needs to develop its brand and promote itself as a world cultural city and tourism destination</p> <p>Policy 4: Creativity needs to be recognised as a significant contributor to London's economy and success</p> <p>Policy 5: Education and lifelong learning must play a central role in nurturing creativity and providing routes to employment</p> <p>Policy 6: Access to culture should be the right of all Londoners</p> <p>Policy 7: Culture should be a means of empowering London's communities</p> <p>Policy 8: There should be a spread of high-quality cultural provision across London and at all levels – local, sub-regional and regional</p> <p>Policy 9: Cultural activity should be encouraged in the development and regeneration of London</p> <p>Policy 10: The cultural value and potential of London's public realm should be fully realized</p> <p>Policy 11: Culture in London should receive the resources that are commensurate with its demographic, economic and spatial needs</p>	<p>LDDs must recognise and protect London's cultural resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of cultural resources and access to them.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	Policy 12: The structures and funding for culture should deliver the best deal for all Londoners		
<b>Mayor's Housing SPG (2005)</b>			
The purpose of this SPG is to give guidance on the application and implementation of policies on affordable housing in the London Plan.	The SPG does not introduce any new targets or indicators that are not in the London Plan, but is designed to help LPAs when reviewing UDPs; LDDs and planning applications.	LDDs need to ensure that it's approach to any new housing is in accordance with the London Plan policies.	The SA needs to ensure that the delivery of housing is for all groups in the community.
<b>Mayor's Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2004)</b>			
This SPG gives advice on how to promote and achieve an inclusive environment in London. The objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment.</li> <li>To provide LPA's with advice on how to implement these policies</li> <li>To explain principles of inclusive design and how to apply them</li> <li>To give ideas to designers on technical advice and guidance</li> <li>To give disabled people and understanding of what to expect from planning in London</li> <li>To identify national legislation and policy guidance relevant to an inclusive and accessible environment.</li> </ul>	The SPG does not introduce any new targets or indicators, but simply promotes an inclusive environment for London.	Specific guidance and advice should be drawn upon in the LDDs principles and in conjunction with policies in the London Plan.	The SA should ensure that the implementation points have been incorporated, where relevant into the objectives and indicators of the SA Framework.
<b>Design for Biodiversity (2003)</b>			
London Development Agency with English Nature; GLA and the London Biodiversity Partnership. Provides general guidance for developers on biodiversity and illustrates how ecologically sensitive designs and features can be integrated into new development. It describes drivers and processes and contains case studies of how nature conservation priorities have been achieved in development. It responds to Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan and the Biodiversity Strategy for England and outlines the legislative background.	The Hierarchy of biodiversity mitigation objectives that may be relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retain, enhance or create features of nature conservation and avoid harm</li> <li>Mitigate for impacts to conservation value</li> <li>Compensate for the loss to conservation value.</li> </ul>	LDDs should ensure that principles of biodiversity protection and habitat development are incorporated within objectives (so that they are addressed appropriately at the detailed stage or development).	The SA should demonstrate that biodiversity has been given consideration.
<b>Sub-regional Development Framework for North London (2004)</b>			
The Sub-regional Development Framework for North London provides non-statutory guidance on the implementation of London Plan policies in light of sub-regional circumstances. The North London sub-region, as defined by the Greater London Authority, comprises of the four outer north London boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest. The Sub-regional Development Framework does not replace the London Plan, rather the Framework sits alongside the London Plan to aid the	The Sub-regional Development Framework provides detailed targets for growth and development within North London. Approximately 60,000 new homes and between 9000 - 26,000 new jobs are allocated for the sub-region. With regards to the spatial distribution of such growth, it is envisaged that new development will be concentrated in existing town centres, strategic employment locations and areas of intensification and opportunity.	LDDs must ensure that they maximise the sub-region's position.	Objectives of this Framework should inform the creation of the SA Objectives.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>delivery of both sustainable and prosperous development within the North London sub-region, as well as aiming to maximise the sub-region's advantageous geographical position.</p>	<p>The Sub-regional Development Framework makes reference to North London's considerable natural assets. It is noted that the network of parks, open space, wildlife sites and Green Belt within the sub-region should be protected, and opportunities taken to enhance the quality and range of facilities that are offered.</p>		
<b>North London Housing Strategy (2003)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ Increasing the supply of permanent affordable housing</li> <li>▪ Meeting the needs of homeless households</li> <li>▪ Investing in the intermediate market</li> <li>▪ Promoting mobility and choice</li> <li>▪ Contributing to the development of balanced and sustainable communities</li> <li>▪ Meeting the need for Supporting People services</li> <li>▪ Improving the quality of all housing across the sub-region</li> </ul> <p>No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.</p>	<p>LDDs will need to take account of the objectives of the Housing Strategy.</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>
<b>North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)</b>			
<p>The aims of the Assessment were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify areas within North London that are at risk of flooding for all Flood Zones identified in PPS 25;</li> <li>▪ Identify the risk of flooding due to surface water;</li> <li>▪ Identify the likely effects of climate change on flood risk;</li> <li>▪ Identify catchment areas and the potential for development to affect flood risk in areas beyond the individual borough boundaries;</li> <li>▪ Provide the basis for allocating sites in the LDF including applying the sequential test approach to site allocation within the indicative flood plain.</li> <li>▪ Provide a rationale for assessing the merits of potential development allocations based on a sequential flood risk assessment, taking into account flood risk vulnerability of proposed uses;</li> <li>▪ Recommend policy options for dealing with the range of flood risks and provide guidance for developers;</li> <li>▪ Recommend appropriate monitoring and review methods.</li> </ul>	<p>The study provided some conclusions for Haringey:</p> <p>The primary source of flood risk to Haringey is fluvial flooding, with the Lower Lee, Moselle Brook and Stonebridge Brook providing the highest flood risk. The New River, which is partly located in the NDC area, poses a limited flood risk as its flow is controlled by pumping stations. However, the New River contains many sections which are raised above the ground level. Should any of these sections fail, they could pose a significant flood risk to adjacent properties.</p>	<p>LDDs should take account of flood risk in developing proposals.</p>	<p>Flood risk from proposals should be assessed in the SA.</p>

## Summary of Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p><b>Greenest Borough Strategy (2008)</b></p> <p>The document identifies the key environmental issues and aims to deliver a strategy for achieving the long-term aspirations for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Seven priorities are established to help achieve the vision for a more sustainable Haringey, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving the urban environment</li> <li>▪ Protecting the natural environment</li> <li>▪ Managing environmental resources efficiently</li> <li>▪ Leading by example – managing the Council sustainably</li> <li>▪ Ensuring sustainable design and construction</li> <li>▪ Promoting sustainable travel</li> <li>▪ Raising awareness and involvement</li> </ul> <p>For each of the priorities the document sets out what the Council will do to implement the priorities, including a timescale for when the action will be</p>	<p>A key target of the strategy is a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> levels by 2050.</p> <p>For each priority, the strategy has set out the progress being made and its programme for the next 1-5 years. For example, for improving the urban environment, the strategy proposes to develop and implement plans for the improvement of public realm around key transport exchanges and main arteries.</p> <p>For protecting the environment, the strategy propose improving smaller open spaces and develop policies and strategies to improve management, engagement and protection of the natural environment and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Targets relating to parks include increasing the number of Green Flag Parks and to sustain and increase open spaces in line with LDF and PPG.</p> <p>A target for new housing is to require all new build to prepare an energy statement and to develop zero carbon development in</p>	<p>The priorities and targets in the Strategy should guide LDDs' vision, particularly on sustainable design and construction, improving the urban environment, planning of open spaces and protecting the natural environment.</p>	<p>SA Framework should take account of the priorities and targets identified by the Strategy, particularly in developing the monitoring proposals.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
carried out, and how they will monitor their progress.	Haringey by 2016.		
<b>Local Implementation Plan (2006)</b>			
<p>The key objectives are:</p> <p>A) To support and promote transport improvements where it would improve safety for all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists, enhance residential amenity and complement land development and regeneration strategies</p> <p>B) Discourage the use of the car and promote other forms of travel</p> <p>C) Improve freight movement whilst minimising the environmental impact</p> <p>D) To balance the need for parking and the environmental impact of traffic movement and parked cars</p> <p>E) To encourage developments which, through design, reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>Safety forms the largest proportion of the targets, with indicators covering a suite of different transport modes and vulnerable users.</p>	<p>The greatest implication for LDDs is the concept of reducing the need to travel through design and promoting multi-modal approaches to development areas in Haringey. Opportunities to improve walking and cycling routes should also be promoted.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should promote sustainable travel.</p>
<b>The Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2020</b>			
<p>The aim of the plan is to protect vulnerable children and young people whilst providing support so they can to enjoy the same opportunities as any other child or young person.</p> <p>The Plan Includes 10 priorities for Haringey's children and Youth</p>	<p>The vast proportion of targets are objective led or focused primarily on developing support networks for children and youth on Haringey, However Local development documents may consider the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote good health and improve information, access and services delivery to help young people and their families to stay healthy.</li> <li>▪ Meet decent housing demand</li> <li>▪ Reduce road traffic fatalities and casualties in children and young people</li> <li>▪ Support schools to provide a range of extended services, including play services, for children, young people and families in each Children's Network in line with local needs</li> <li>▪ Promote active travel to and from school through school initiatives and School Travel Scheme</li> </ul> <p>Provide better, cleaner public realm and built environment</p>	<p>Consultation events, linking into the planning process should seek to engage Haringey's children and youth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider all groups within the community. Objectives should address the need to protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.</p>
<b>Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan (2009)</b>			
<p>To protect and enhance key areas of biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</li> <li>▪ Lordship Recreation Ground – increase SINC designation by 2014</li> <li>▪ Local Nature Reserves – work to designate Coldfall Wood and The Paddock as new LNRs by 2014. Work to declare Alexandra</li> </ul>	<p>Key indicators can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National indicator 197 (N197): Improved Local Biodiversity – 'active management of local sites'.</li> <li>▪ Number of new sites created in areas of nature conservation deficiency.</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs must seek to protect and enhance those areas outlined in the BAP.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include biodiversity protection and enhancement.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Palace and Tottenham Marshes as LNRs by 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Green Chains and Ecological Corridors – New River (Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation)</li> <li>▪ Gardens and Housing Estates Land</li> <li>▪ Parks and Green Spaces</li> <li>▪ Woodlands</li> <li>▪ Allotments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Numbers of key species, where appropriate. The British Trust for Ornithology publishes annual surveys of breeding birds.</li> <li>▪ Area of borough covered by biodiversity management plans.</li> <li>▪ Percentage of open space in Haringey.</li> </ul>		
<b>Haringey Urban Renewal Strategy (2002-2012) – Narrowing the Gap</b>			
<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><b>Environment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the % of residents with high levels of concern for environmental issues by 2006 compared to levels in 2001</li> <li>▪ Increase Highways of Acceptable Standard (AC E1) to 90%</li> <li>▪ BVPI 98: Street lamps not working as planned</li> <li>▪ BVPI 88: Missed collections per 100,000</li> <li>▪ Parking Recovery Rate/local performance</li> </ul> <p><b>Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Meet government target of having no families with children in B&amp;B for longer than 6 weeks by 2004.</li> <li>▪ Convert 50 B&amp;B annexes in 2002-03 with a view to converting the bulk by 2005.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that all social housing is of a decent standard by 2010</li> <li>▪ Reduce average Council Housing void turn around time.</li> <li>▪ BVPI: Satisfaction of tenants of council housing with the overall service provided by their landlord.</li> </ul> <p><b>Health:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ _ Increase % of patients offered an appointment to see a GP within 2 working days</li> <li>▪ Upgrade eight practices including 4 under LIFT (2005)</li> <li>▪ Increase number of households receiving intensive home care per 1,000 population aged 65 or over</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To develop community leadership and active citizenship and promote civic pride</li> <li>▪ To encourage a cleaner and greener environment by promoting recycling, improving energy efficiency, lowering vehicle emissions, and reducing litter and graffiti.</li> <li>▪ To providing good quality leisure facilities and open spaces</li> </ul> <p><b>Health:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve access to health and social care services</li> <li>▪ To improve the quality of services</li> <li>▪ To promote healthy living</li> <li>▪ To support vulnerable children and their families</li> <li>▪ To improve joint working and integrate services</li> </ul> <p><b>Education:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve the quality of early years provision and</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework should consider urban renewal and regeneration and how this may impact on all SA Objectives.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce by at least 10% the gap between areas with the lowest life expectancy and the population as a whole</li> <li>▪ Reduce adult smoking to 24% by 2010</li> </ul> <p><b>Education:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase adult participation in learning.</li> <li>▪ Increase average point score in A Level and Advanced GNVQ</li> <li>▪ Increase Key Stage 1 averages for schools in/or serving priority neighbourhoods</li> <li>▪ Increase achievement of black and ethnic minority pupils</li> </ul> <p><b>Business and Local Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20% of development sites and premises to be brought into use</li> <li>▪ Encourage new companies to relocate into the area</li> <li>▪ Inward investment and business support services would improve and increase by 30%</li> <li>▪ Increase supply of office accommodation by 20%</li> <li>▪ At least 50% new start up businesses to have access to affordable and quality premises</li> <li>▪ Increase the number of ethnic businesses</li> <li>▪ Increase access to business support services</li> <li>▪ Increase start ups and survival of businesses</li> <li>▪ Improved image of Haringey as a competitive location for business</li> <li>▪ Uncover and unlock economic advantages and business opportunities in Haringey and Priority Area wards in particular</li> </ul>	<p>by developing integrated education, childcare and health services in target wards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure children and young people accelerate their progress by targeting our resources at schools, cohorts and individuals who are underachieving</li> <li>▪ Help young people and adults progress into Further Education,</li> <li>▪ Higher Education and work</li> <li>▪ To contribute to building sustainable communities through opportunities to learn together</li> </ul> <p><b>Employment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create accessible and structured openings to work by building up learning pathways and developing clear support frameworks,</li> <li>▪ address exclusion from the labour market by tackling the barriers that prevent people from getting jobs</li> <li>▪ develop sustainable employment links with local and wider labour market opportunities</li> <li>▪ support the potential of social enterprise</li> <li>▪ Improve dynamism and the ability of employers to attract investment and</li> </ul>	

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
		skilled labour.	
<b>Draft Crime and Drugs Strategy (2005-2008)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ Anti social behaviour</li> <li>▪ Tackling acquisitive crime</li> <li>▪ Tackling domestic violence and other violent behaviour</li> <li>▪ Drug and alcohol related crime and disorder</li> <li>▪ Young People and Crime</li> <li>▪ Victim and Witness support</li> </ul>	<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>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively reduce crime within the borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>
<b>Haringey's Community Strategy (2007-2016)</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ people at the heart of change</li> <li>▪ environmentally sustainable future</li> <li>▪ economic vitality and prosperity shared by all</li> <li>▪ safer for all</li> <li>▪ healthier people with a better quality of life</li> <li>▪ people and customer focused.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve access to public services</li> <li>▪ Promote neighbourhood development in the most deprived areas.</li> <li>▪ Develop key sites, town centres and the Upper Lee Valley</li> <li>▪ Provide good quality emergency and temporary accommodation.</li> <li>▪ Meet the Decent Homes Standard by 2010.</li> <li>▪ Assist homeless people and rough sleepers</li> <li>▪ Increase permanent, affordable housing supply.</li> <li>▪ Promote private sector housing improvement in neighbourhood renewal areas</li> <li>▪ Promote developments that provide local jobs and services</li> </ul>	<p>The LDDs need to take a holistic approach to the community's needs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide better access to jobs and training.</li> <li>▪ Promote developments that support businesses and attract investment.</li> <li>▪ Encourage civic pride by ensuring that public and private property owners and property managers maintain their buildings and surrounds in good order.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework must consider all groups within the community.</p>
<b>Haringey Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy</b>			
<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</p>	<p>Best value performance indicators (BVPIs) related to anti-social behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ BVPI 189(a): % of residents surveyed who said, they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in the local authority area.</li> <li>▪ BVPI 189(b): % of residents who said they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in the local authority</li> </ul>	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively reduce crime within the borough, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement</li> <li>▪ Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures</li> <li>▪ Reducing the opportunity for anti-social behaviour, focusing on youth</li> <li>▪ Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods.</li> </ul>	<p>area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ BVPI 126: Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households</li> <li>▪ BVPI 126(e): Robberies per 1,000 population</li> <li>▪ BVPI 127: Violent crimes per 1,000 population and per cent detected</li> <li>▪ BVPI 127(a): Violent offences committed by a stranger per 1,000 population</li> <li>▪ BVPI 127(b): Violent offences committed in a public place per 1,000 population</li> <li>▪ BVPI 127(c): Violent offences committed in connection with licensed premises per 1,000 population</li> <li>▪ BVPI 127(d): Violent offences committed under the influence per 1,000 population</li> <li>▪ BVPI 127(e): Robberies per 1,000 population</li> <li>▪ BVPI 128: Vehicles crimes per 1,000 detected</li> <li>▪ BVPI 44: Number of pupils permanently excluded during the year from all schools maintained by the authority per 1000 at all maintained schools</li> <li>▪ BVPI 45: % of 1/2 days missed due to unauthorised absence in secondary schools maintained by the local authority</li> <li>▪ BVPI 46: % of half days missed due to absence in primary schools maintained by the local authority</li> <li>▪ BVPI 175: % of racial incidents that resulted in further action</li> <li>▪ BVPI 176: The number of domestic violence refuge places per 10,000 population which are provided or supported by the authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement</li> <li>▪ Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods.</li> </ul>	
<b>Worklessness Position Statement 2007 (LB Haringey 2007)</b>			
<p>The purpose of the Position Statement is to tackle worthlessness in Haringey and to assess how well placed the Council is to effectively deal with this issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Making neighbourhood renewal funding more outcome based and focused on the most severely deprived areas</li> <li>▪ Explore how best the employment and housing agendas in the borough can be brought much closer together.</li> <li>▪ Employ Upper Lee Valley, if funding is successful, to deliver 525 sustained jobs and 910 learning opportunities</li> <li>▪ Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and European Social Fund programme is focused on engaging workless residents living in the following wards: Bruce Grove, Noel Park,</li> </ul>	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively improve local employment rates and provide access to jobs.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on education, training and improving local skills.</p>

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	<p>Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters, St Ann's, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale and White Hart Lane. Programme aims to support 800 workless residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wood Green Town Centre Management and Aidevian Consultancy to deliver training to 100 residents.</li> <li>▪ Seven Sisters' New Deal for Communities to support 30 residents in the NDC area in order to find sustained employment.</li> </ul>		
<b>The Education and Development Plan (2002 – 2007)</b>			
<p>The EDP sets out strategies and actions aimed at improving achievement and ensuring inclusion at all three levels. It outlines the ways the LEA will ensure national strategies are implemented fully and effectively. It describes actions intended not just to raise the attainment of all children but also to close the gap between the attainment of groups such as minority ethnic children and children in public care and the Haringey and national averages.</p> <p>The priorities set in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ lifelong learning</li> <li>▪ strategic</li> <li>▪ management</li> <li>▪ school</li> <li>▪ improvement</li> <li>▪ access &amp; transport</li> <li>▪ pupil welfare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Raising standards in literacy</li> <li>▪ Raising standards in numeracy</li> <li>▪ Supporting leadership and management, which included school self evaluation</li> <li>▪ Supporting schools causing concern</li> <li>▪ Tackling exclusion and poverty through sustainable change</li> <li>▪ Addressing the implications of diversity and equality</li> </ul>	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively improve educational attainment and support deprived schools.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on education, training and improving local skills.</p>
<b>School Organisation Plan 2003 - 2008</b>			
<p>The SOP is part of this framework and sets out how the Authority and its partners will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support successful and popular schools to expand and encourage new providers</li> <li>▪ Take swift and appropriate action where standards need to be improved</li> <li>▪ Focus on securing appropriate provision for all children on narrowing attainment gaps</li> <li>▪ Promote inclusive cultures and practices</li> <li>▪ Promote greater diversity in provision in line with pupils' needs and parental preferences</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan's main target is to reduce the number of schools identified as being of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support successful and popular schools to expand and encourage new providers</li> <li>▪ Take swift and appropriate action where standards need to be improved</li> <li>▪ Focus on securing appropriate provision for all children on narrowing attainment gaps</li> <li>▪ Promote greater diversity in provision in line with pupils' needs and parental preferences</li> <li>▪ Provide access to specialist facilities for children with special</li> </ul>	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively assist schools within the borough, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote inclusive cultures and practices</li> <li>▪ Promote schools' contribution to community life and community cohesion</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on education, training and improving local skills.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide access to specialist facilities for children with special educational needs including children with disabilities.</li> <li>▪ Secure the provision of a wider range of courses and qualifications and new learning pathways for 14-19 year olds in collaboration with other partners</li> <li>▪ Ensure a sufficient supply of free part time nursery places, linking to wider early years and childcare policies</li> <li>▪ Promote schools' contribution to community life and community cohesion</li> </ul>	<p>educational needs including children with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Secure the provision of a wider range of courses and qualifications and new learning pathways for 14-19 year olds in collaboration with other partners</li> <li>▪ Ensure a sufficient supply of free part time nursery places, linking to wider early years and childcare policies</li> </ul>		
<b>Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ Action to reduce emissions from vehicles</li> <li>▪ Action to reduce traffic volumes</li> <li>▪ Action to reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources</li> <li>▪ Awareness raising, education and public information</li> </ul>	<p>Targets are related to EU and UK targets.</p>	<p>The LDDs should aim to include Plan's actions within spatial planning limitations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on improving air quality and promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p>
<b>People, Places &amp; Prosperity: Haringey's Regeneration Strategy</b>			
<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 borough's 21<sup>st</sup> century business economy".</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Adequate space for business development required during development of LDDs.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include urban renewal and regeneration of the borough including consideration of economic needs.</p>
<b>Cycling Action Plan</b>			
<p>The Council's aim is to maximise the role of cycling in Haringey within an overall framework of road danger and traffic reduction, and sustainable development.</p> <p>The main objectives the Plan sets out are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop infrastructure for cycling to a high standard of planning, design and implementation, in particular to assist cyclists to</li> </ul>	<p>The targets supporting the main objectives set out in the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contribute to Achieving an 80% increase in cycling levels by 2010 and a 200% increase by 2020 (London-wide)</li> <li>▪ Implementation of Plan to contribute to reducing total number of KSI road casualties</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs need to ensure that new development is cycle friendly, and that where required, travel plans include cycling as a key alternative</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to promote sustainable modes of transport.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>integrate with traffic through measures such as speed reduction and improved traffic management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Seek a reduction in road danger for cyclists by identifying and controlling the principal sources of threat.</li> <li>▪ Pursue the objective of road danger reduction through investment in appropriate road-based cycle training to the National Standard, for children, adults and people with disabilities.</li> <li>▪ Support Transport for London's (TfL) role in promoting cycling, for example by distributing leaflets and maps.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that new development is cycle friendly, and that where required, travel plans include cycling as a key alternative to the car and public transport.</li> </ul>			
<b>NHS Strategic Plan 2008-2013 (NHS Haringey 2008) Teaching Primary Haringey Local Delivery Plan 2005-08 NHS Teaching Primary Care Trust</b>			
<p>This Plan was developed to improve the quality of healthcare services and health and well-being of residents. The five goals, which cover all aspects of healthcare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safe, healthy starts for all children and young people</li> <li>▪ Good mental health well-being for all</li> <li>▪ Prevention and management of long term conditions in adults</li> <li>▪ Healthy communities</li> <li>▪ Going local-care closer to home</li> </ul> <p>The Plan emphasises the importance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Going local –bringing care closer to home through polysystems</li> <li>▪ Delivering good quality, cost effective services across Healthcare for London's eight pathways</li> <li>▪ Safeguarding children and adults</li> <li>▪ Partnership working with greater emphasis on joint commissioning of services and improving health and well-being</li> </ul>	<p>Outcome measures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy</li> <li>• Health inequalities</li> <li>• Diabetes management in primary care</li> <li>• Childhood immunisation</li> <li>• Teenage pregnancy</li> <li>• Mental health – crisis resolution</li> <li>• Smoking quitters</li> <li>• CVD mortality</li> <li>• Cancer mortality</li> <li>• Infant mortality</li> </ul>	<p>The LDDs should incorporate health issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Narrow the gap between the east and west of the borough</li> <li>▪ Improve Local Access to health services</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities Plan (2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tackling the housing shortage, including measures to accelerate the provision of housing, particularly affordable and key worker dwellings and addressing homelessness;</li> <li>▪ Addressing low demand and abandonment;</li> <li>▪ Seeking to ensure that all properties comply with decent homes standards; and improve the local environment of communities in</li> </ul>	<p>High quality local authority service delivery on local environment, public spaces and parks – every authority should have green spaces that achieve the Green Flag standard for care of parks;</p> <p>Neighbourhood wardens in over 500 communities, improving the local environment and reducing crime and fear of crime;</p> <p>By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had</p>	<p>The LDDs should be aiming for a holistic and sustainable approach to planning.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should have an emphasis on social inclusion, decent homes, high quality services, high quality environments and liveability.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>order to deliver the liveability agenda;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan also provides region-specific requirements for a sustainable community. In London, the plan aims to create communities that: are prosperous;</li> <li>Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people can afford;</li> <li>Safeguard green and open space;</li> <li>Enjoy well-designed, accessible and pleasant living;</li> <li>Provide a good working environment;</li> <li>Are effectively and fairly governed, with a strong sense of community.</li> </ul>	<p>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;</p> <p>Delivery of a step change in the supply of new housing in London and the South East by 2016. London and the growth areas have the potential to accommodate an additional 200,000 homes above levels currently planned in regional planning guidance.</p>		
<b>Unitary Development Plan (2006)</b>			
<p>The UDP contains five priority areas:</p> <p>To improve services by promoting multiple uses for town centres;</p> <p>Narrow the gap between east and west focusing on housing, protecting open space and controlled development;</p> <p>Create safer communities by encouraging mixed use developments and designing out crime;</p> <p>Improve the environment both natural and urban;</p> <p>Raise achievement through education.</p>	No relevant targets.	The Core Strategy will, in part, mirror the objectives set in the UDP although the Core Strategy and other DPDs must be prepared taking into consideration the wide range of strategies that existing at the international through to a local level to ensure that they have the correct policy focus.	The SA must, where possible, seek to improve upon the sustainability of the UDP objectives.
<b>SPG 1b – Parking in Front Gardens (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>Rising car ownership and the conversion of houses into flats has brought increasing pressure for off-street parking. Creating a parking space in a front garden, but parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission.</p>	<p>Parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission. Where planning permission is granted, it will be conditional on approximately 50% of the area being soft landscaped as garden.</p>	<p>Consideration will be given to the effect of parking on traffic flows, pedestrian and cyclist safety, and traffic generation.</p>	<p>The SA should attempt to enhance the proportional use of SuDS including permeable surfaces.</p>
<b>SPG 1c – Strategic Views (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>Developments which affect views from Alexandra Palace to the City will be resisted</p>	<p>SPG 1c depicts a viewing corridor. Developments throughout this corridor will be resisted.</p>	<p>Avoid developments within the foreground and mid ground. Preservation of wider setting and long-distance views would require close working with adjacent boroughs.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<b>SPG 1d - Telecom Equipment - including Satellite Dishes (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>Telecoms Equipment should be located at the rear of the property and</p>	<p>Reduce the overall number of dishes and clutter on the street</p>	<p>The possibility of sharing</p>	<p>Telecoms should be</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>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.</p>		<p>equipment or using cable should be explored at the outset.</p>	<p>considered in planning applications.</p>
<b>SPG 2 – Conservation and Archaeology (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>Haringey has 28 Conservation areas and over 350 Listed Buildings, all of which have been designated because of their special architectural or historic interest.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Protect trees that are of public amenity value and contribute to the character of the area.</li> <li>4. Insist that changes of use respect and enhance the local historic as well as visual character of the conservation area.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>6. Enforce the carrying out of necessary repairs to unlisted or locally listed buildings in accordance with its powers.</li> </ol>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Conservation and archaeology will be covered within the SA Objectives.</p>
<b>SPG 3b Privacy/Overlooking, Aspect/Outlook and Daylight/Sunlight (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Additional 10 metres (33 ft) is required for each additional storey.</li> <li>▪ Where appropriate mechanisms should be implemented to prevent any possible problems, including the use of obscured</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>	<p>SA Objectives should include additional provisions for new development.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	glazing, suitable boundary treatment and landscaping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ New development must not preclude any neighbouring property from enjoying the benefits of solar energy.</li> </ul>		
<b>SPG 3c - Backlands Development (Draft 2006)</b>			
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.	The density and the height of the proposal and the latter should be subordinate to the frontage housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The privacy and outlook from existing houses and gardens</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Generally, access arrangements that cause significant nuisance to neighbouring properties will not be permitted. Vehicle intrusion can include danger, noise and visual amenity. There are no specific standards that can be applied, as the extent of the problem will depend upon the level of traffic. Schemes that propose only one or two units are not likely to result in detriment.</li> <li>▪ Schemes that significantly reduce sunlight to existing rear gardens should not be permitted.</li> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	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 SuDS.
<b>SPG 4 Access for All – Mobility Standards (Draft 2006)</b>			
The Council is committed to creating an environment which is physically accessible to all users	Key areas include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas around buildings</li> <li>▪ Car parking</li> </ul>	The Council has a statutory obligation as a local planning authority to consider access.	Accessibility will be considered within SA Objective on access.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Signage</li> <li>▪ Interior design</li> <li>▪ Wheelchair access</li> </ul>		
<b>SPG 5 Safety by Design (Draft 2006)</b>			
Designing out crime	<p>Key areas include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overlooked spaces</li> <li>▪ Defensible space</li> <li>▪ Alcoves, niches &amp; extensions</li> <li>▪ Pedestrian and cycle routes</li> <li>▪ Lighting</li> <li>▪ Unobscured vegetation</li> <li>▪ Car parking</li> <li>▪ Maintenance</li> <li>▪ Consultation with the police</li> </ul>	Need to highlight areas likely to require that crime is designed out	SA baseline will include information on crime statistics and include SA Objective to reduce crime.
<b>SPG 6a Shopfronts, Signage and Security (Draft 2006)</b>			
Improve standards of shopfront design throughout the borough	Installation of a new shopfront or significant alteration of an existing shopfront requires planning permission.	Suitability of shopfronts in Conservation Areas and in Listed Buildings	This should be covered within the townscape SA Objectives.
<b>SPG 7a Vehicle and Pedestrian Movement (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To create a layout which is safe for all road users.</li> <li>▪ To create a pleasant environment</li> <li>▪ To cater for the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and people with disabilities as well as vehicular traffic.</li> <li>▪ To use materials and design layouts in keeping with the surrounding townscape, but which minimise maintenance costs.</li> </ul>	Comply with all guidance and the Highways Act (1980)	<p>Potential to encourage greater weighting towards pedestrian movement over vehicular movement.</p> <p>Potential to support the use of sustainable / recycled street furniture or road planings.</p>	The SA Objectives should include access to services and sustainable modes of transport.
<b>SPG 7b Travel Plans (Draft 2006)</b>			
Traffic levels should be reduced in the borough to improve environmental standards, particularly air quality.	<p>Travel plans should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) Setting objectives and targets</li> <li>b.) Measures to promote and facilitate public transport use including physical works and financial incentives</li> <li>c.) Measures to promote and facilitate walking and cycling</li> <li>d.) Car parking restraint, charges and management</li> </ul>	<p>Travel plans are mandatory for large scale developments.</p> <p>Need to connect developments to further pedestrian and cycle networks within the borough. If not encourage developers to include standard facilities which reduce the</p>	The SA Objectives should include access to services and sustainable modes of transport.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	e.) Promotion of car sharing f.) Promotion of activities to reduce the need to travel g.) Monitoring and review mechanisms h.) Travel plan co-ordinators i.) Travel information and marketing	need for travel , i.e. working from home via internet or encouraging the provision of dedicated work areas within developments	
<b>SPG 7c Transport Assessments (Draft 2006)</b>			
A TA would need to be submitted for developments attracting a high level of trips or if a development is likely to a significant impact on the local highway network	a TA is likely to be required if a development generates over 1000 person trips per day or provides more than 2500 m2 of gross floor space.	The council must resist major developments in areas which are all ready congested or likely to significantly reduce air quality within the borough	This type of project level development would fall under Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), however the SA will cover Air Quality and climatic factors.
<b>SPG 8b Materials (Draft 2006)</b>			
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.	None	Developments should adhere to the Sustainability Checklist.	Lifecycle analysis should be included in forthcoming building assessments. Putting sustainability at the core of the building strategy from the conception through to demolition.
<b>SPG 8c Environmental Performance (Draft 2006)</b>			
The Council is generally seeking all development schemes to take on board sustainable development by requiring a sustainability statement	Sustainable development issues assessed are grouped into the following 7 categories: energy; water; pollution; materials; transport; ecology and land use; and health and wellbeing.	The Home Information Pack (HIP) came into force in 19 <sup>th</sup> of April 2007 as part of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).. This forms part of the Energy Performance of Building Directive. All sectors must account for the EPBD by 4 <sup>th</sup> of January 2009	Energy efficiency is key to tackling climate change. The SA Objectives must reflect this,
<b>SPG 8d Biodiversity, Landscaping and Trees (Draft 2006)</b>			
Any development must protect the existing biodiversity in Haringey and, where possible, seek to enhance and diversify this biodiversity.	Key indicators according to the SPG are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Tree Protection</li> <li>▪ Landscaping</li> <li>▪ Green Roofs</li> </ul>	Protected areas and greenspace puts additional pressure to develop high rise or increase the density of development which is likely to convene SPG3b – Privacy, Overlooking, Aspect, Outlook & Daylight, Sunlight	The SA should promote roof gardens further to encourage greater green space and reduce London's 'Urban Heat Island effect' by covering areas of hard standing concrete and bitumen with less convectional

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
			and /or conductive surfaces
<b>SPG 8e Light Pollution (Draft 2006)</b>			
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
<b>SPG 8f Land Contamination (Draft 2006)</b>			
The primary objective in dealing with contamination on land should be to demonstrate that it can be safely managed to render the land “fit for purpose” and that it does not present risk of significant harm to people, the environment or structures (local receptors)	Development proposals on potentially contaminated land will be required to: a) Follow a risk management based protocol to ensure contamination is properly addressed. b) Carry out investigations to remove or mitigate any risks to local receptors	Heavily contaminated land may be less appealing to developers. The council may wish to find alternative methods of funding through the DCLG or through land rates which reflect the level of mitigation required	The SA baseline will consider contaminated land under the Water and Soils topic.
<b>SPG 8g Ecological Impact Assessments (Draft 2006)</b>			
Preserve and enhance the quality of quantity of flora and fauna within the borough	The Council will expect all planning applications affecting sites of existing or potential nature conservation value to be accompanied by a statement which clearly demonstrates the ecological impact that the proposed development would have.	Local Development Documents should consider the methods of enhancing natural green corridors or improving interlinkages for greater habitat creation to ensure that populations of protected species do not drift apart as islands surrounded by dense developments. Areas of particular prominence may include roof gardens or encouraging residents to set aside parts of their garden to encourage wildlife	The importance of Haringey’s BAP and this SPG should be reflected in high-level objectives within the SA.
<b>SPG 8h Environmental Impact Assessments (Draft 2006)</b>			
EIA development is defined in the Regulations as any development identified in Schedule 1; and Schedule 2 which is likely to have significant impacts on the environment	The most likely development within Haringey that would require an Environmental Statement would fall within Schedule 2 (10(b)) – urban development projects. The applicable threshold is that the area of development exceeds 0.5 hectares.	The LDDs must accommodate the EIA thresholds and remain abreast of additional environmental assessment techniques such as Appropriate Assessment and where possible utilise economies of scale by conducting, simultaneous assessments	SEA and EIA exist within the same suite of assessments. The SA should, where possible, highlight proposals likely to require further environmental assessment. An appropriate assessment (screening stage) will be conducted upon the Core

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
			Strategy and if necessary, the other DPDs.
<b>SPG 8i Air Quality (Draft 2006)</b>			
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 LDDs
<b>SPG 9 Sustainability Statement guidance notes &amp; Sustainability Checklist (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>The Council requires a sustainability statement to accompany all planning applications and listed building consent applications. The four key objectives are</p> <p>Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</p> <p>Effective protection of the environment</p> <p>Prudent use of natural resources</p> <p>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p>	<p>The key targets are separated into two categories small scale developments and major schemes:</p> <p><b>Part A: All Planning &amp; Listed Buildings developments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air Quality</li> <li>▪ Noise Fumes/Light/Glare &amp; Land Contamination</li> <li>▪ Waste Storage &amp; Recycling Facilities</li> <li>▪ Solar Design &amp; Renewable Energy</li> <li>▪ Efficient Use of Land and Buildings</li> <li>▪ Sustainable Materials</li> <li>▪ Sustainable Drainage &amp; Water Conservation</li> <li>▪ Biodiversity &amp; Ecological Heritage</li> <li>▪ Listed Buildings &amp; Locally Listed ones</li> <li>▪ Conservation Area &amp; Other Built Heritage</li> <li>▪ Urban Design Quality, Views &amp; Public Art</li> <li>▪ Designing out Crime and Designing for Privacy</li> <li>▪ Accessed By All</li> <li>▪ Open Space</li> <li>▪ Affordable Housing</li> <li>▪ Education/Health Facilities</li> <li>▪ Leisure &amp; Cultural Facilities</li> <li>▪ Local Shops/Services</li> <li>▪ Jobs &amp; Training</li> </ul> <p><b>Part B: Major Schemes</b></p>	The LDDs should be aiming for a holistic and sustainable approach to planning.	The SA Framework should include all sustainability topics as a basis.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Other Renewable Energy</li> <li>▪ Major Trip Generating or more than 1000 sq.m</li> <li>▪ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</li> <li>▪ Out of Town Centre Large Retail &amp; Leisure Tall/Large buildings</li> <li>▪ Crèches/Nurseries &amp; Other Community Benefits</li> </ul>		
<b>SPG 10c Educational Needs Generated by New Housing Development (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>The Council, where appropriate, will enter into planning agreements under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act. Such agreements will be used to:</p> <p>a) Offset the relevant adverse impacts that might arise as a result of the development including those on the environment, transport, local economic conditions, social, recreational, health, educational, emergency services, and community facilities that may arise from development; and</p> <p>b) Overcome problems associated with a development proposal where planning conditions would not be suitable.</p>	<p>The formula below is used to calculate the expected child yield from a housing development.</p> <p>No. Of Units X Average child yield per dwelling according to the number of bedrooms = Expected Child Yield</p> <p>The expected child yield is then used to calculate the financial contribution developers make to the DfET</p>	The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively improve educational attainment and support deprived schools.	The SA Framework should include objectives on education, training and improving local skills.
<b>SPG 10d Planning Obligations and Open Space (Draft 2006)</b>			
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>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>	Open space will be put under increasing pressure as Haringey attempts to fulfil it's quota under the London Plan	The SA Framework should include landscape and open space objectives.
<b>SPG 11b Buildings for Sustainable Community Use</b>			
The SPG sets out considerations that should be taken into account when planning for day care centres for under fives, schools and other educational facilities, health facilities and religious centre and community centres. The SPG is a material consideration when assessing planning applications for such uses.	No targets.	LDD guidance should include sustainable components in design, construction and operation.	By undertaking the SA sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process.
<b>SPG 11c Town Centre Retail Thresholds</b>			
The SPG provides further detail on policy TCR 3 in the Unitary Development Plan, which seeks to manage the ratio of shop and non-shop frontages within the 6 town centres' core shopping areas.	<p>The SPG sets the following minimum percentages for town centre use classes and those relating to Tottenham High Road are relevant to the Bridge NDC area.</p> <p>Minimum A1 units threshold within the primary and secondary frontages and Maximum A3 (food and drinks) units within the whole</p>	LDDs need to provide for new and maintenance of town centres.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to town centre and economic vibrancy.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	centre.		
<b>Housing SPD (2008)</b>			
<p>The SPD aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximize new housing opportunities;</li> <li>Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meet current and future needs in the borough;</li> <li>Help create mixed and balanced communities.</li> </ul>	<p>Reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation by 50% over a five year period 2005/6 – 2009/10.</p> <p>Maximise the provision of affordable housing by requiring all development capable of providing 10 units or more residential units to provide affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Residential development proposed for Haringey is expected to fall within a density range of between 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare.</p> <p>Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 for all social housing and intermediate housing as a minimum.</p>	LDDs need to take account of the provisions of the SPD.	The SA Framework should consider housing needs and issues.
<b>Open Space Standards SPD (2008)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To address deficiencies in Open Space provision across the borough in order to improve opportunities for local people to access a variety of Open Space environments;</li> <li>To create safe Open Space environments, which can be enjoyed by all sections of the community;</li> <li>To involve the whole community: residents, public, private and voluntary organisations, in the preparation and implementation of individual park management plans in order to ensure that parks and Open Spaces.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the proportion of the borough in area of open space deficiency by 10% by 2016.</li> <li>Number of playing pitches per 1000 population.</li> </ul>	LDDs should contribute to providing open spaces of the quality and quantity required to meet the needs of the local population.	The SA Framework should consider open spaces and accessibility to them.
<b>Housing Needs Assessment (2007)</b>			
<p>The Housing Needs Assessment was undertaken across all tenures in the borough in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse the housing market and assess levels of housing need across all tenures within the borough</li> <li>Inform the Council's LDF</li> <li>Guide future investment in the provision of social and intermediate housing</li> </ul>	<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>	LDDs need to consider the housing needs of the borough	The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing.
<b>Haringey's Empty Property Strategy 2005 to 2008</b>			
<p>The Empty Property Strategy aims to make better use of empty properties for housing, in response to given the current and future needs for the borough.</p>	<p>The core components of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify – through Council Tax information and professional and private reporting any properties that could be influenced</li> </ul>	The strategy lists commitments which need to be taken into account in the LDDs.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to effective re-use of housing

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advise - in 2005/06 advice to property owners alone resulted in 78 empty properties being brought back into use.</li> <li>▪ Deliver – sustaining interventions in the private housing market to drive up standards and facilitate bringing properties back to use.</li> <li>▪ Enforce – where a property owner refuses to take action, Council has a number of avenues to enforce use</li> <li>▪ Implement – monitoring the strategy.</li> </ul>		stock.
<b>Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2005 to 2008</b>			
<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"> <li>▪ Haringey's Homeless Review</li> <li>▪ Government Priorities</li> <li>▪ The Council's corporate priorities</li> </ul> <p>The vision for Haringey is:</p> <p>To measurably improve the quality of life for the people of Haringey by tackling the biggest problems and making it a borough to be proud of</p> <p>The Housing Strategy sets out its key priorities which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve housing services to residents across the tenures</li> <li>▪ Maximise the supply of and access to affordable homes</li> <li>▪ Develop communities that are safe, sustainable and cohesive, where people can achieve and succeed</li> </ul> <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>	LDDs will need to include objectives to improve the services to homeless households.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to homelessness and housing supply.
<b>Employment Land Study (2008)</b>			
<p>The study updates the strategic policy position in relation to employment issues in Haringey and London.</p> <p>It sets out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ employment and employment floorspace projections for the borough and includes a qualitative assessment of current property market factors.</li> <li>▪ highlights of recent property market trends and prospects for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Highest employment growth rates from 2004 to 2008 were in the Construction and Banking sectors, while the lowest growth rates were in energy and water and manufacturing.</li> <li>▪ Demand for Grade A office spaces within Haringey, particularly from blue chip companies, exceeds the limited supply. However, the majority of demand is for smaller industrial, warehouse and small office units (commonly</li> </ul>	Haringey should consider increasing demand of high quality, refurbished office space. Additionally, if the financial market continues to slump, demand for smaller premises are expected to increase as businesses attempt to minimize costs.	The SA Framework must consider employment sectors and land within the appraisal.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Haringey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ findings of consultations with existing businesses in the borough.</li> <li>▪ an update on key supply-side factors noting significant land-use changes that occurred at the borough's employment sites since 2004.</li> </ul> <p>Conclusions and an update of policy recommendations to inform the emerging LDF.</p>	<p>measuring 2000 – 3000 sq ft) and also exceeds supply.</p> <p>Indeed, larger premises are known to have been split and rented as multiple smaller units in order to redress the persistent shortfall in the provision of smaller units</p>		

## Appendix B

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# Sustainable Development Indicators and Baseline Data

## Sustainable Development Indicators and Baseline Data

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards 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 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Total Notable Offences	In 2006/2007 there were 30,595 recorded Total Notable Offences (TNOs), 13.5% down from the same period the previous year <sup>32</sup> .	Haringey had the 6 <sup>th</sup> lowest number of offences but the 5 <sup>th</sup> 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.
	Annual Incident Rate per 1,000 residents	Annual incident rate of 136.3 offences per 1,000 residents, which is lower than the 2005/06 performance of 157.6 per 1000 population <sup>33</sup> .	On average, there are approximately 398 fewer offences every month in 2006/2007 compared to 2005/2006.	There are pockets of multiple deprivation in a number of the wards, particularly in the centre and east of the borough. Deprivation is a very complex issue and requires a coordinated approach by all service providers to tackle the underlying issues.
	Crime and Disorder Deprivation	69 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England <sup>34</sup>	In 2004, 81 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England.	There is a particular need to tackle anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and burglary in the borough and overall levels of crime to enhance overall quality of life.
SO 2: To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and	Educational Attainment	In 2008, 59.7% of pupils in Haringey gained 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent compared to a national average of 65.3% <sup>35</sup> .	The 59.7% of pupils gaining 5 +A*-C grades represent a significant improvement when compared to the 2001 figure of 30.9% although performance remains below the national average (46.8%).	Educational attainment is lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters There are opportunities to improve educational attainment in the

<sup>32</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2008) Key Facts: Crime; [http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news\\_and\\_events/fact\\_file/statistics/keyfacts](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics/keyfacts)

<sup>33</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2008) [http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news\\_and\\_events/fact\\_file/statistics/keyfacts/keyfactscime.htm](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics/keyfacts/keyfactscime.htm)

<sup>34</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

<sup>35</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2008) Key Facts: Education [http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news\\_and\\_events/fact\\_file/statistics/keyfacts/keyfactseducation.htm](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics/keyfacts/keyfactseducation.htm)

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards 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
all sectors of society	Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	6 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England. <sup>36</sup>	In 2004, 4 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 5% most deprived in England. In the 2007 results, there were none.	borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.
	Access to Education	Local Indicators: 100% of 5 to 10 year olds are within 15 minutes to the nearest primary school. 99% of 11 to 15 year olds are within 20 minutes to the nearest secondary school. 100% of 16 to 19 year olds are within 30 minutes of further education. <sup>37</sup>	National Indicators <sup>38</sup> : 97.6% 87.0% 90.0%	
SO3: To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Perceptions of Health	According to the 2001 Census, 70.2% of people in Haringey are in good health <sup>39</sup> .	The Haringey figure 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.	Targeted health improvements would enhance overall quality of life in the borough. Primary healthcare facilities, particularly in some areas of Tottenham, require modernisation. Worklessness, isolation and low incomes have adverse effects upon residents' health and wellbeing. The higher proportion of older people in the borough is likely to
	Percentage of Long-term Limiting Illness	15.5% of the population in Haringey have a long-term limiting illness. Of this 15.5%, 12.8% are of working age <sup>40</sup> .	This figure exactly coincides with that calculated for the whole of London.	
	Health Deprivation and Disability	55 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England <sup>41</sup> .	In 2004, 38 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England. In the 2007 results, there were no changes.	

<sup>36</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

<sup>37</sup> DfT (2008) LA Core Accessibility Indicators

<sup>38</sup> DfT (2008) Core National LA Accessibility Indicators

<sup>39</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>40</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>41</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

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Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards 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
	Mortality Rates	Average life expectancy in Haringey: 76 for men and 82.1 for women  Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease: Rates of cancer have started to decrease in Haringey in recent times. In 2005-2007 the death rate for cancer was 173.39 per 100,000 compared to 186.96 for London as a whole <sup>42</sup> .	Average life expectancy in London: 77.4 for men and 82 for women.  Average life expectancy in England: 77.32 for men and 81.85 for women  Haringey rates for cancer and coronary health disease were below the national average.	place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.
SO4: To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents	Housing Need	The backlog of existing need suggests a requirement for 488 units per year and the newly arising need a requirement for 5,396 units per annum. These two figures together total 5,884 units per annum. The total estimated supply to meet this need is 1,019 units per year. This therefore leaves a shortfall of 4,865 units per year. <sup>43</sup>	London Plan (2008) target of 6800 additional dwellings between 2007/8-2016/17.	Regeneration programmes present significant opportunities both to revitalise the housing stock in the borough and to improve quality of life.  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.
	New dwellings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Average Code for Sustainable Homes</li> <li>▪ Lifetime homes</li> <li>▪ Wheelchair accessible.</li> </ul>	Haringey Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3. All new housing built to lifetime home standard. 10% of new housing should be wheelchair accessible.	London Housing Strategy target Code Level 4 by 2011 <sup>44</sup> .	

<sup>42</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>43</sup> Fordham Research (2006) Haringey Housing Needs Assessment 2007

<sup>44</sup> London Housing Strategy (2010)

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	Number of non-decent or 'unfit' homes in the borough.	<p>An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing, with disrepair and unfitness as major problems<sup>45</sup></p> <p>The Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix identified 8% of the dwelling stock in Haringey as 'unfit'.<sup>46</sup></p> <p>There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking amenities in Haringey. The 2001 census<sup>47</sup> shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20,400 households have an overcrowding indicator, which ranks Haringey 12th in London;</li> <li>▪ 8,000 households have no central heating (11th highest in London); and</li> <li>▪ 2,000 households do not have their own bathroom/shower and toilet (3<sup>rd</sup> highest in England and Wales).</li> </ul>	<p>In April 2005, there were 49.9% homes that were not decent. The 2005 figure is an improvement on a base figure of 58% non-decent in 2002.</p> <p>Target: For schemes funded from the forthcoming 2008-11 National Affordable Housing Programme these must meet or exceed:</p> <p>Housing Corporation's Design and Quality Standards (April 2007).</p> <p>Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standard.</p> <p>Building for Life criteria.</p>	<p>To improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion, there should be a focus on the quality of existing and new homes.</p> <p>Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will affect the character of the borough.</p>

<sup>45</sup> Fordham Research (2006) Haringey Housing Needs Assessment 2007

<sup>46</sup> DCLG (2007) Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006/07

<sup>47</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

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S0 5: To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Percentage of ethnic groups	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Ethnic Group</i><sup>48</sup></th> <th><i>Haringey</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White (British, Irish, Other)</td> <td>65.63%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed</td> <td>4.56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian or Asian British(Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other)</td> <td>6.72%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black or Black British (Caribbean, African, Other)</td> <td>20.03%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</td> <td>3.08%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Ethnic Group</i> <sup>48</sup>	<i>Haringey</i>	White (British, Irish, Other)	65.63%	Mixed	4.56%	Asian or Asian British(Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other)	6.72%	Black or Black British (Caribbean, African, Other)	20.03%	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	3.08%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Ethnic Group</i></th> <th><i>London</i></th> <th><i>GB</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White (British, Irish, Other)</td> <td>71.15</td> <td>90.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed</td> <td>3.16</td> <td>1.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian or Asian British(Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other)</td> <td>12.09</td> <td>4.57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black or Black British (Caribbean, African, Other)</td> <td>10.91</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>0.89</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Haringey ranks as London's 4th most diverse borough.</p>	<i>Ethnic Group</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>GB</i>	White (British, Irish, Other)	71.15	90.92	Mixed	3.16	1.31	Asian or Asian British(Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other)	12.09	4.57	Black or Black British (Caribbean, African, Other)	10.91	2.3	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	2.7	0.89	Appropriate service provision is required for all groups of the community in terms of education, housing and health.  Promotion of community activities could take advantage of Haringey's ethnic diversity has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations.
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Numbers of transient population	1,200 more people migrate from the borough than arrive. This takes into account migration from within and outside the United Kingdom <sup>49</sup> .	Haringey has the 9th highest proportion of migrants in London.																																

<sup>48</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>49</sup> ONS (2006) 2006-based Sub-National Population Projections

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
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SO 6: To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	Percentage of "No Car" Households	46.46% <sup>50</sup>	London: 37.49% England: 26.84	The west of the borough is predominantly 'older' than the east. This will have implications for provision of educational, health and recreational facilities.  Opportunities to reduce the need to travel should be explored, for example encouraging home-working and locating high trip generating development in areas of good public transport accessibility.  Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.
	Number of "No Car" Households with access to: health centres/GPs surgeries hospitals supermarkets <sup>51</sup>	100% within 15 minutes 99% within 30 minutes 100% within 15 minutes	National averages <sup>52</sup> :  94.6% 84% 98.1%	
SO 7: To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the borough.	Value Added Tax (VAT) Registrations	In 2007, Haringey had a total of 8,200 VAT registered businesses employing approximately 64,700 people. This accounts for 1.6% of all employment in London. The vast majority of Haringey's businesses are small – 94.2% of firms employ fewer than 24 people. These small businesses account for 39.3% of total employment in the borough <sup>53</sup> .	In 2007, 14.0% of VAT registered businesses in Haringey were newly registered compared with 12.8% in London <sup>54</sup> .	The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities.  Inward investment should be encouraged, with a focus on growth sectors and existing key business

<sup>50</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>51</sup> DfT (2008) LA Core Accessibility Indicators

<sup>52</sup> DfT (2008) Core National LA Accessibility Indicators

<sup>53</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2008) Key Facts-Business, Economy and Employment, Available at:

[http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news\\_and\\_events/fact\\_file/statistics/keyfacts/business\\_economy\\_and\\_employment\\_.htm](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics/keyfacts/business_economy_and_employment_.htm)

<sup>54</sup> ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

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	VAT De-registrations	In 2007, there were 620 VAT de-registrations in Haringey <sup>55</sup> .	The number of de-registrations in the borough has decreased since 1996, from 770 to 705 in 2006, with a peak in 2004 of 795. This implies that more companies have managed to survive over recent years <sup>56</sup> .	clusters. Start-up businesses should be encouraged and supported.
	Number of jobs	In 2007, approximately 61,700 jobs existed in Haringey (excluding self-employment) <sup>57</sup>	In 2006, there were 61,000 employee jobs in Haringey. This represents an increase of 13.4% since 1996. This is comparable to growth in Great Britain overall (13.8%) and slightly lower than the overall growth rate for London (14.1%) and reflected national economic trends with annual average growth of 1.3% <sup>58</sup> .	
	Percentage of working age in self-employment	During the period July 2007-June 2008, 12.5% of the working age population were self-employed <sup>59</sup> .	Haringey has a greater proportion of self-employed compared with 10.8% in London.	

<sup>55</sup> ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

<sup>56</sup> Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

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	Employment Growth Rates per sector.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector<sup>60</sup></th> <th>Haringey</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture and fishing</td> <td>-3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy and water</td> <td>-9.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing</td> <td>-4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport and communications</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banking, finance and insurance, etc</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public administration, education &amp; health</td> <td>1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other services</td> <td>4.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector <sup>60</sup>	Haringey	Agriculture and fishing	-3.4	Energy and water	-9.1	Manufacturing	-4.8	Construction	2.2	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	1.6	Transport and communications	0.3	Banking, finance and insurance, etc	2.3	Public administration, education & health	1.9	Other services	4.7	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>London</th> <th>GB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture and fishing</td> <td>-3.5</td> <td>-2.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy and water</td> <td>-3.7</td> <td>-3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing</td> <td>-3.9</td> <td>-3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport and communications</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>1.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banking, finance and insurance, etc</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public administration, education &amp; health</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other services</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	London	GB	Agriculture and fishing	-3.5	-2.4	Energy and water	-3.7	-3.6	Manufacturing	-3.9	-3.4	Construction	2.2	3.7	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	0.9	1.2	Transport and communications	0.6	1.3	Banking, finance and insurance, etc	2.2	3.2	Public administration, education & health	2.1	2.3	Other services	1.8	2.1	
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SO 8: To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	Employment Deprivation	62 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England. <sup>61</sup>	In 2004, 60 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England. In the 2007 results, out of 6,496 Lower Super Output Areas, 20% were the most deprived in England. 20.3% of the relevant age group were unemployment deprived <sup>62</sup> .	There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.																																																		
	Income Deprivation	94 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England <sup>63</sup> .	In 2004, 92 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England. In the 2007 results, there were 6,496 Lower Super Output Areas and 35.4% of people	Existing employment areas including town centres should be retained and enhanced.																																																		

<sup>60</sup> Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

<sup>61</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

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	Unemployment	During the period July 2007 to June 2008, there were 10,100 residents in Haringey who were unemployed. This translates to 8.7% <sup>65</sup> of the total population.	living in Lower Super Output Areas were income deprived <sup>64</sup> . Haringey's rate is considerably higher than the rate for London (6.3%) and over twice as high as the rate for Great Britain (5.2%).	
	Percentage of population with no qualifications.	Between Jan 2007-Dec2007, 15% of Haringey's working age population has no qualifications <sup>66</sup> .	The proportion of working age population with no qualifications is higher than the rest of London and the UK which stands at 14.3%.	
SO 9: To encourage economic inclusion	Access to employment	Percentage of working age within 20 minutes of employment: 100% Percentage of jobless within 20 minutes of employment: 100% <sup>67</sup>	National averages <sup>68</sup> National average of working age population within 20 minutes of employment: 93.51% National average of jobless within 20 minutes of employment: 94.52%	There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.
	Availability of business premises	Demand for Grade A office spaces within Haringey, particularly from blue chip companies, exceeds the limited supply. However, the majority of demand is for smaller industrial, warehouse and small office units (commonly measuring 2000 – 3000 sq ft) and also exceeds supply.  Indeed, larger premises are known to have been split and rented as multiple smaller units in order to	It is expected that the limited supply of high quality, refurbished office space and increasing rent within the City and West End of London will cause an increasing number of occupiers to look to slightly more fringe, but well connected locations, such as Haringey. Demand is therefore likely to continue to exceed supply over the coming years. Additionally, if the financial market continues to decline, demand for smaller premises is expected to increase as	Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.

<sup>64</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

<sup>65</sup> NOMIS (2009) available at [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

<sup>66</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

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		redress the persistent shortfall in the provision of smaller units. <sup>69</sup>	businesses attempt to minimize costs	
SO10: To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres	Percentage of vacant town centre floor space	Wood Green: 5.1% Muswell Hill: 4.7% Crouch End: 5.6% Bruce Grove/Tottenham High Road: 5.3% Green Lanes: 8.8% West Green Road/Seven Sisters: 6.5% <sup>70</sup>	National average 11%	In order to meet projected growth in expenditure, there is a need for additional shopping and service facilities.  The DPD should seek to: reduce the vacancy rate across the borough.  maintaining and enhancing environment within each centre; measures to maintain high levels of accessibility and public transport to the centre.
	Peak Zone A rental data £/m <sup>2</sup> annum	Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6. Wood Green achieves a Zone A rent of £1,399 per sq m and retail rents have steadily increased in the centre since 1998. Muswell Hill achieves and Zone A rent of £969 per sq m <sup>71</sup> .	As a Metropolitan Centre, Wood Green should be trying to achieve higher Zone retail rents; however, it is clear rents have been increasing steadily over time.	
	Quality of Town Centres' streetscape and general shopping environment	Wood Green: Neither Good nor Poor Muswell Hill: Neither Good nor Poor Crouch End: Good Bruce Grove / Tottenham High Road: Poor Green Lanes: Neither Good nor Poor West Green Road/Seven Sisters: Neither Good nor Poor <sup>72</sup>	N/A	
	Percentage Retail Yields in Town Centres	Wood Green: 5.75% (2008) Muswell Hill: 6.5% (2008) <sup>73</sup>	Both centres have relatively low yields indicating that the centre is more likely to attract investment and rental growth. Both centres have reduced rental	

<sup>69</sup> Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

<sup>70</sup> NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

<sup>71</sup> NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

<sup>72</sup> Average of 12 factors of the Quality of Streetscape & Environment from NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

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			yields since 2006, translating to improvement.	
SO11: To protect and enhance biodiversity	Change in priority habitats (ha) and species (no)	<p><b>The Lee Valley:</b></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 Screening has been completed and submitted to Natural England. The Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report (2007) (Report No: 5001 –LN00993-LNR-01) and the Updated HRA Report (2010) (Report No. 5007-LN00993-LNR-01) determined that the Core Strategy will not have any significant effects upon the integrity of any of the European Sites within its geographical scope, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</p> <p>The Lee Valley is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p><b>Other sites of biodiversity importance:</b></p> <p>60 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation of which:</p> <p>5 are of Metropolitan Importance;</p> <p>22 of Borough Importance (Graded I &amp; II);</p> <p>33 of Local Importance<sup>74</sup>; and</p> <p>3 Local Nature Reserves<sup>75</sup>.</p>	N/A	<p>All biodiversity sites should be protected and, where possible, enhanced.</p> <p>Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.</p> <p>The Lee Valley presents a significant recreational waterway which could serve to link Haringey with developments in East London, most notably the Olympic Park.</p> <p>The biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites should be recognised.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to enhance green corridors/chains within the borough.</p> <p>The East London Green Grid Framework presents and opportunity for Haringey to enhance inter-borough green corridors.</p>

<sup>74</sup> Biodiversity Action Partnership (2004) Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan (updated by Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan (2009))

<sup>75</sup> Natural England(2006) Nature on the Map, 2006

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SO 12: To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources	Number of Listed Buildings and those at risk.	<b>Listed Buildings</b> The borough has 467 Listed Buildings, 6 Grade I buildings, including Bruce Castle, which are of outstanding national significance. There are 434 Grade II Listed buildings or structures, of which 27 are classified Grade II*. <sup>76</sup>	Haringey has 17 Buildings on the English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register <sup>77</sup>	All cultural heritage features should be conserved.  Whilst preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development.
	Extent of Conservation Areas, Areas of Archaeological Importance and Historic Parks	<b>Areas of Archaeological Importance<sup>78</sup> (AAIs)</b> Haringey has 22 AAIs within the borough including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Lee Valley;</li> <li>▪ Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood;</li> <li>▪ Areas around the Anglo-Saxon settlements of Tottenham, Hornsey and Highgate.</li> </ul> <b>Conservation areas<sup>79</sup></b> Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas, located throughout the borough. <b>Historic Parks</b> 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	N/A	

<sup>76</sup> London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan 2006

<sup>77</sup> English Heritage (2008) Buildings at Risk Register

<sup>78</sup> London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan 2006

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Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards 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
		further 34 of Haringey's public parks, gardens, squares, cemeteries and churchyards are of local historic interest and are registered in <i>The 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Lee Valley Regional Park and Metropolitan Green Belt;</li> <li>▪ Metropolitan Open Land;</li> <li>▪ Significant Local Open Land.</li> </ul>	N/A	Strategic landscape and open space resources should be maintained, enhanced and, where possible, linked.  Where necessary, the accessibility and quality of open spaces should be improved.  Opportunities for accessible open spaces should be explored within new development.  There are opportunities to improve smaller open spaces and green areas around highways and junctions, including tree planting.
SO 14: To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	Water Quality changes	The River Lee (including the Lee Navigation) on the borough's eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. Upstream of its upper confluence with Pymmes Brook the Lee has been assigned River Quality Objective (RQO) class 2 whilst downstream of the lower confluence water quality is RQO 5. The Lee Navigation is RQO 3. RQOs relate to the level of water quality that a watercourse should achieve in order to be suitable for its agreed uses; class 1 being suitable for all uses and class 5 is suitable for very restricted uses. <sup>80</sup>	River Quality Objectives are defined as: RE1: very good quality (suitable for all fish species) RE2: good quality (suitable for all fish species) RE3: fairly good quality (suitable for high-class coarse fisheries) RE4: fair quality (suitable for coarse fisheries) RE5: poor quality (likely to limit fish populations)	Opportunities should be sought to ensure waterways contribute towards the provision of green corridors within the borough by creating buffer zones  Continue efforts to encourage access for all to the River Lee to provide health and educational excursions for residents and visitors.  Encourage development which includes SuDS and incorporates

<sup>80</sup> Environment Agency, Pollution Inventory, 2007

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		There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey, where surface water is periodically pumped into the chalk aquifer to balance deep ground water abstraction. Land use activities within the source protection zones are closely monitored by the Environment Agency.		facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.
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. The vast majority (86%) of PDL in Haringey is already allocated within the Unitary Development Plan or has planning permission; only 2% of sites are without planning permission. Vacant or derelict land/buildings account for the remaining 12% of Haringey's PDL <sup>81</sup> .	Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. In 2005/06, 100% of new and converted housing completions in Haringey took place on previously developed land. The borough is seeking to maintain the proportion of houses built on PDL between 2006 and 2016 <sup>82</sup> .	A variety of industrial land uses have potentially left behind substantial contamination in the borough.  Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged.  The regeneration of Haringey is continuing at pace. LBH must continue to prioritise brownfield sites, which offer the greatest capacity for development and those, which may be better used as a green resource.
SO 16: To adapt to climate change	Number of properties within flood zones:	Number of properties within <sup>83</sup> : Flood Zone 3b of the River Lee: 78	Target: No planning permission should be granted contrary to EA advice on flood defence or water quality grounds.  Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers	The Development Management DPD should include a clear policy statement on flood risk in urban areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development is located in the</li> </ul>

<sup>81</sup> LDA (2007) London Brownfield Sites Review (Stage 1)

<sup>82</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2006) Haringey Annual Monitoring Report

<sup>83</sup> Mouchel (2008) North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
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	Consequence of flooding	Fluvial flooding of the River Lee and Tributaries: Large (>2000 Buildings) Infrastructure Failure from Reservoirs / Canals (including the New River) / blocked Sewers / burst water mains: Large Surface Water / Combined Sewer Flooding / Overland Flow: Very Small (0-40 Buildings) Groundwater Flooding: Very Small <sup>84</sup>	N/A	<p>lowest risk area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New development is flood-proofed to a satisfactory degree and does not increase flood risk elsewhere</li> <li>▪ Surface water is managed effectively on site</li> <li>▪ The borough applies the sequential approach when determining planning applications</li> <li>▪ Flood storage and SUDS used where practicable. Most appropriate for Haringey include pervious pavements and green roofs.</li> </ul> <p>The Site Allocations DPD should consider flood risk in allocating sites.</p>
	New housing developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage	No baseline data	Code for Sustainable Homes requirements	

<sup>84</sup> Mouchel (2008) North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

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SO 17: To protect and improve air quality	Emission estimates (a) Particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) and (b) Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) exceed target.	<p>The Council declared the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 1 July 2001 for PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>. Two continuous monitoring sites within the borough record emissions and exceedances<sup>85</sup>.</p> <p>Haringey Town Hall:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PM<sub>10</sub></td> <td>-</td> <td>27</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceedance?</td> <td>-</td> <td>YES</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO<sub>2</sub></td> <td>42</td> <td>43</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceedance?</td> <td>NO</td> <td>NO</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Priory Park</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NO<sub>2</sub></td> <td>32</td> <td>33</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceedance?</td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Emissions estimates (tonnes/yr)<sup>86</sup>:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PM<sub>10</sub></td> <td>81.811</td> <td>74.856</td> <td>67.055</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO<sub>x</sub></td> <td>1170.05</td> <td>1064.658</td> <td>922.587</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pollutant	2007	2006	2005	PM <sub>10</sub>	-	27	-	Exceedance?	-	YES	-	NO <sub>2</sub>	42	43	42	Exceedance?	NO	NO	NO	Pollutant	2007	2006	2005	NO <sub>2</sub>	32	33	37	Exceedance?	YES	YES	YES	Pollutant	2002	2005	2010	PM <sub>10</sub>	81.811	74.856	67.055	NO <sub>x</sub>	1170.05	1064.658	922.587	<p>(a) UK Air Quality Strategy Guideline value is 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. EU Air Quality Framework Directive Guideline value is 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>(b) UK Air Quality Strategy Guideline value is 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. EU Air Quality Framework Directive Guideline value is 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>	<p>Efforts are required to reduce car use through design i.e. capped car provision for new developments.</p> <p>Encourage businesses/services to produce travel plans and require them as part of planning applications for new development with significant transport implications.</p> <p>Set out best practice aspects of design, orientation, density and location of buildings to minimise energy demand, optimise sustainability and minimise the impact of air pollution and noise inside buildings.</p>
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<sup>85</sup> Kings College London (2008) London Air Quality Network.

<sup>86</sup> GLA (2003) London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory.

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SO 18: To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Average CO <sub>2</sub> Emission Rate of new housing development	Haringey's emissions for the year 2003 have been estimated at 968 Kilo Tonnes per annum (ktpa). These are direct emissions from energy use in buildings (domestic and non-domestic) and transport within the borough. <sup>87</sup>  Haringey has the joint third lowest CO <sub>2</sub> 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. CO <sub>2</sub> 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.	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 ktpa.  Haringey has adopted a target of reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by 60% by 2050. A 60% reduction target by 2050 implies a reduction of some 580 ktpa on 2003 levels. These are to be achieved through providing energy audits and monitors to homes and businesses, preparing green travel plans and implementing CO <sub>2</sub> reduction measures in Council properties such as offices and schools.	Energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power and energy action zones should be encouraged.  There is an opportunity to link existing homes to a decentralised local energy network  A proportion of the energy requirement from new development should be provided from on site renewable sources.  Broad areas for the development of specific renewable energy technologies should be identified.
SO 19: To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	Waste Produced	Haringey residents generate approximately 366kg of waste each <sup>88</sup> . Overall, residents of Haringey produce 85,000 tonnes of waste each year.	Unless people change their habits and reduce the waste they produce, it will mean that the amount of waste will go up by two thirds in the next 20 years	A strategic waste processing facility, at Edmonton, is located close to Haringey. Transport implications must be managed carefully.  Haringey is performing well in terms of reuse, recycling and composting, however, opportunities should be sought to further reduce waste production.  Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be
	Recycling and composting rates	Around 75,000 homes in Haringey currently receive a green box recycling service, enabling them to recycle a wide range of goods.  19.11% of waste was sent to dry recycling in 2007-08 this show a substantial rise from just 2% in 2000-01  6.57% of waste was sent to composting. <sup>89</sup>	Statutory target: 20%  In 2007/08, Haringey exceeded their recycling and composting target with 25.68% of all waste sent to recycling or composting.	

<sup>87</sup> LB Haringey (2007) Carbon Reduction Scenarios Technical Report.

<sup>88</sup> Audit Commission (2008) Best Value Performance Indicators 2007-08

<sup>89</sup> Audit Commission (2008) Best Value Performance Indicators 2007-08

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				promoted for all new developments that occur in the borough.
SO 20: To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Households with private vehicles	The 2001 Census indicates that 46.5% of households within Haringey have no car or van, and that 12.3% have two or more cars or vans <sup>90</sup> .		<p>In 1996 there were 0.79 cars per household and this is expected to rise to 0.95 cars per household by 2011.</p> <p>The borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of residents who travel to work by public transport. Meanwhile, compared to inner-boroughs, Haringey has the third lowest number of people who walk to work. This information suggests that Haringey is a 'dormitory' borough with little indigenous employment, as a result residents must commute out with the borough for work.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependency on the private car and increase public transport use.</p> <p>Key transport interchanges require upgrading/improvements to accommodate proposed housing developments and regeneration programmes.</p> <p>Encourage a high quality urban environment that supports active travel.</p>
	Travel to work by public transport	<i>Mode</i> <sup>91</sup>	<i>Haringey</i>	
		Underground, light rail & tram	34.8	
		Train	6.3	
		Bus, coach or mini bus	12.9	
		TOTAL: Public Transport	54	
		TOTAL: Drive Car or Van	25.4	
		Bicycle	2.5	
		On foot	5.9	
TOTAL: Active Travel	8.4			

<sup>90</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>91</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>.

## Appendix C

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### Baseline Information Maps





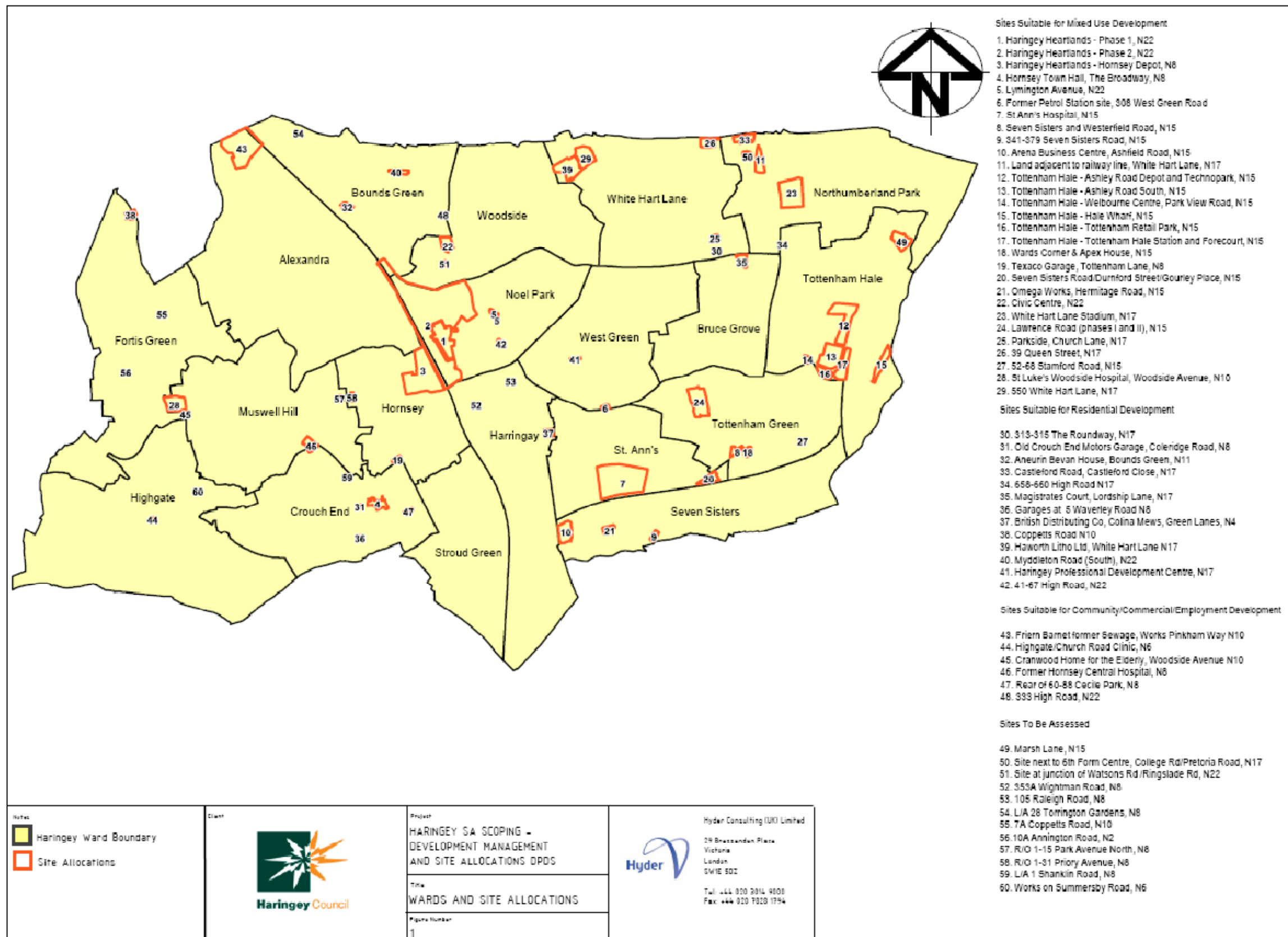


Figure 1: Site Allocations

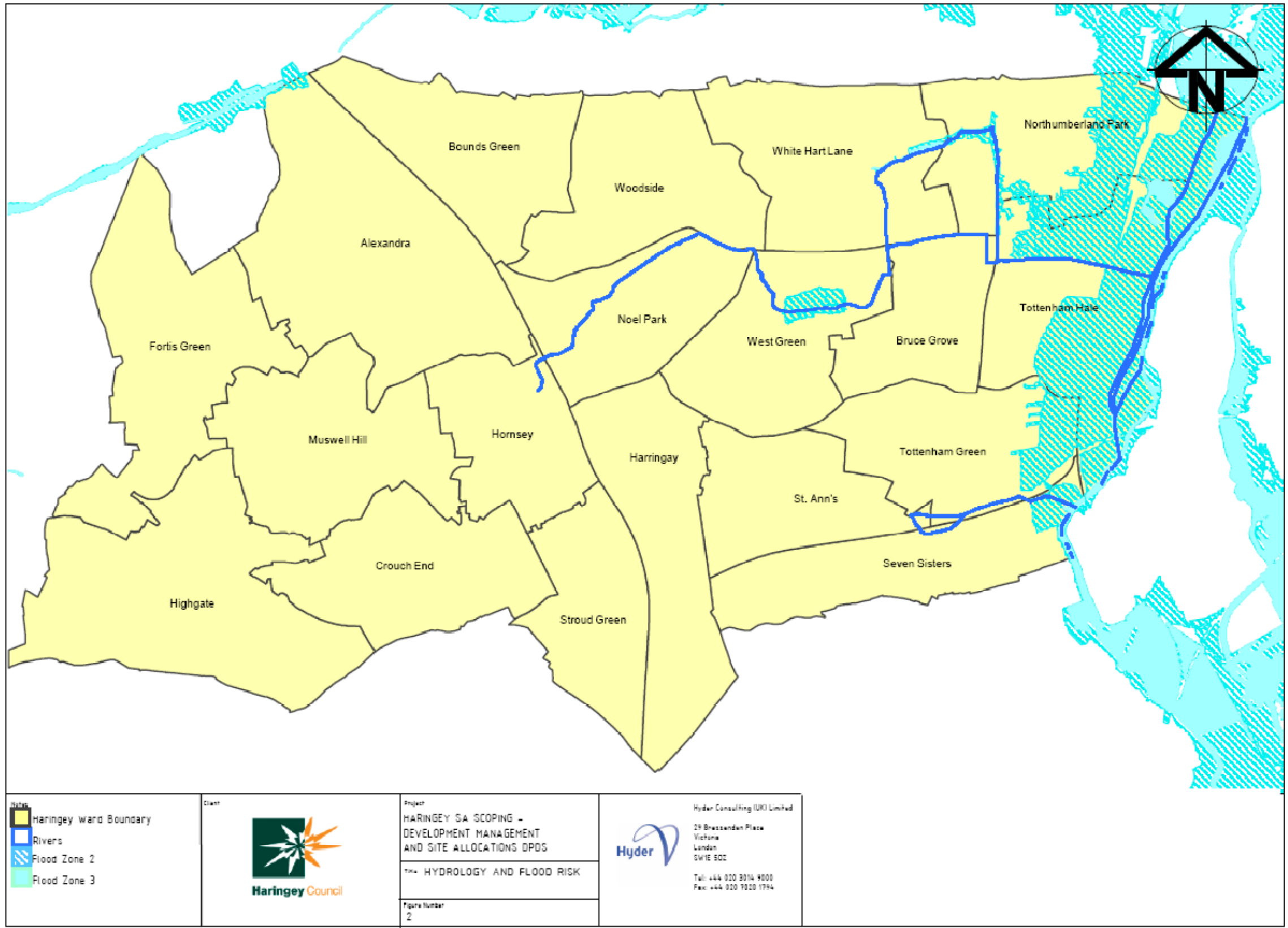


Figure 2: Hydrology and Flood Risk

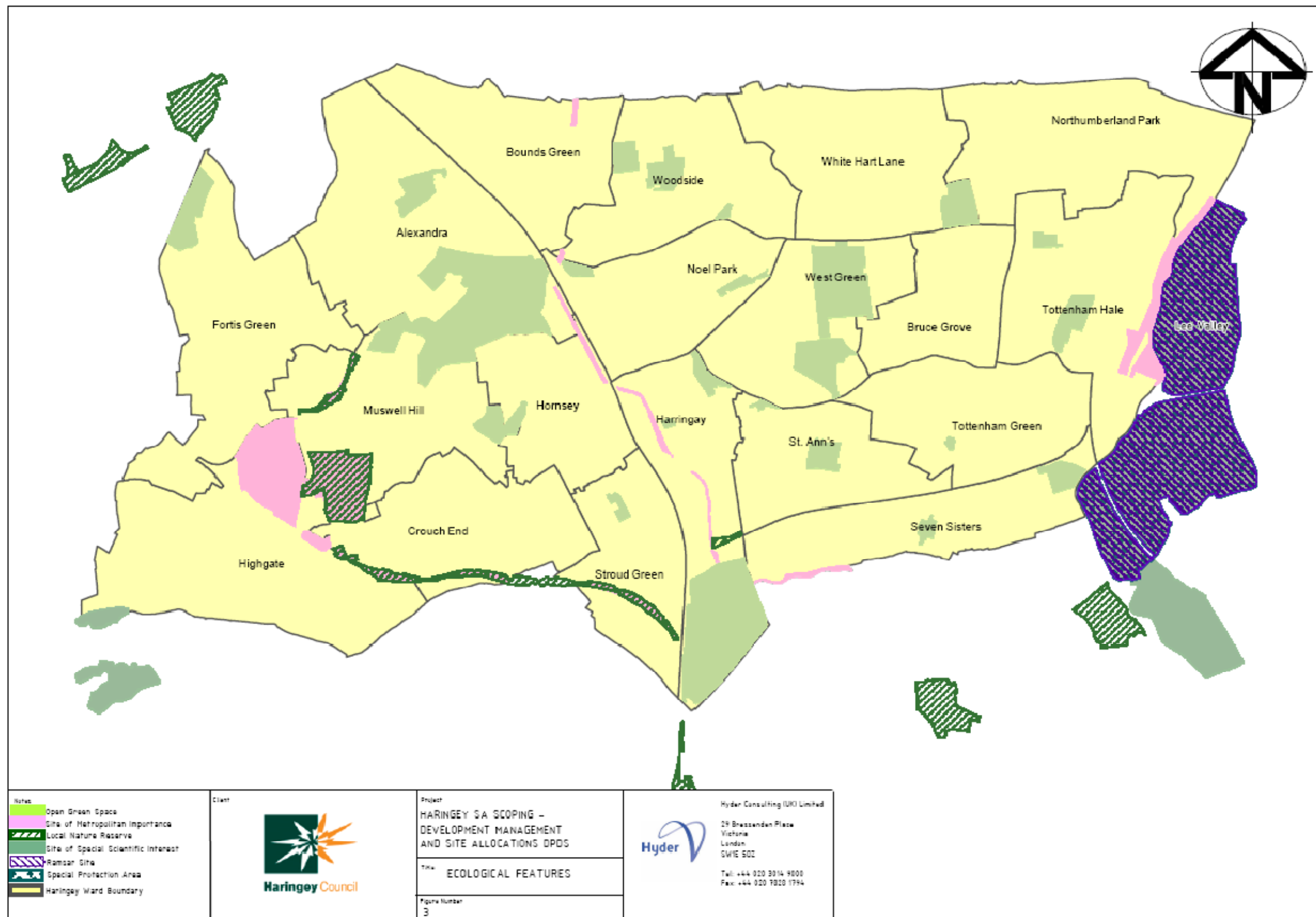


Figure 3: Ecological Features

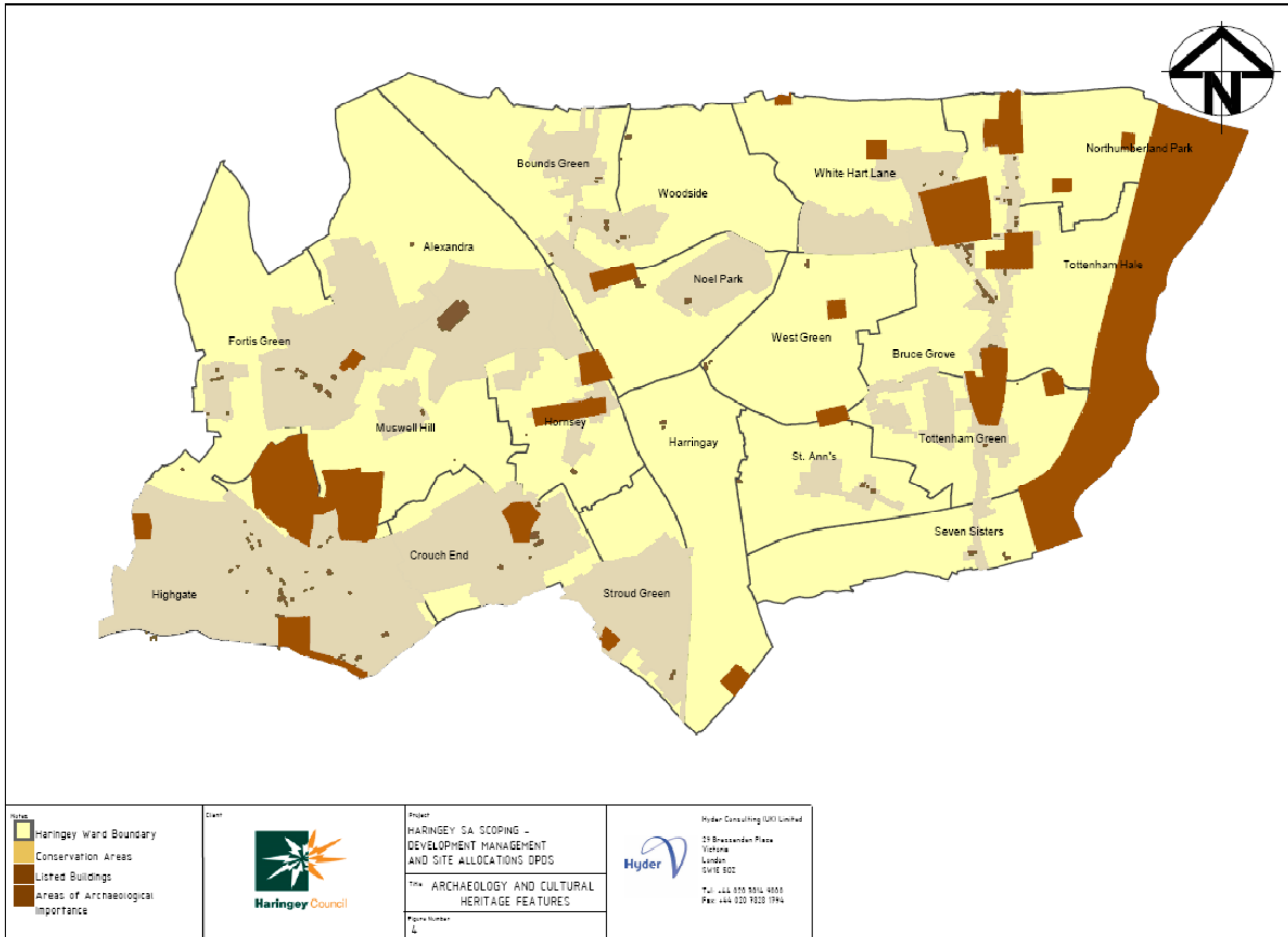


Figure 4: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Features

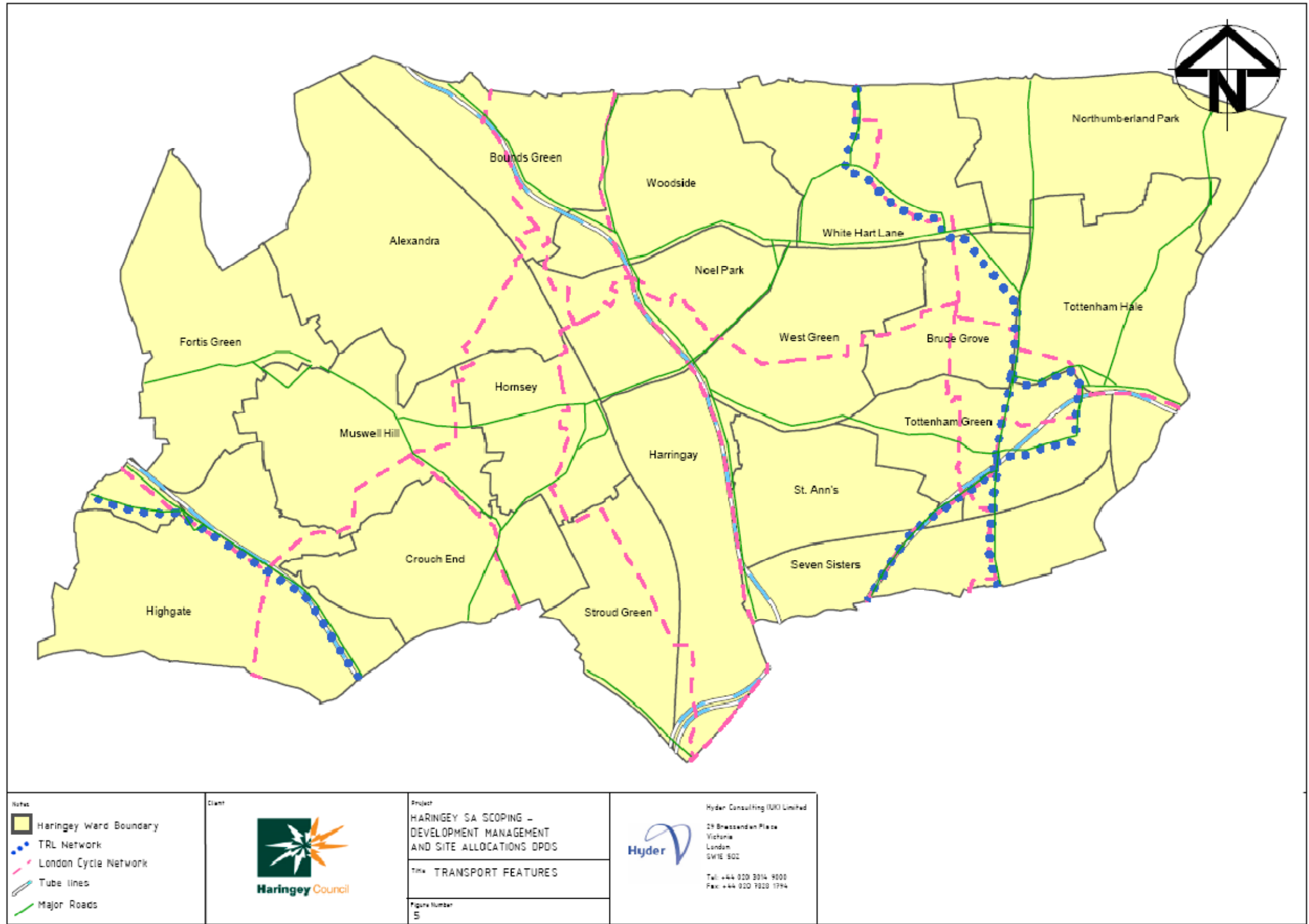


Figure 5: Transport Features