

# London Borough of Haringey Pre-submission Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal

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## Appendices





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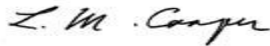
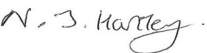

# London Borough of Haringey

## Pre-submission Core Strategy

### Sustainability Appraisal

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#### Appendices

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# Appendix A

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## Summary of Consultee Comments on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report



# Summary of Consultee Comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

The table below summarises how the comments and issues raised by the consultation on the SA Scoping Report were addressed. Those indicated in yellow are comments conveyed to the Haringey Council planning officers.

Consultee	Report Section	Comment	Action / Response
Environment Agency	1.5	We would like to see more environmental issues and opportunities for Haringey included in this list to address flood risk, contaminated land, and water resources.	Included 'sustainable design' infers entire lifecycle of a development is sustainable. Flood Risk and water resources included in point 12
Environment Agency	1.5	Point 9. Sustainable urban drainage systems should be listed as an opportunity as it is a way of reducing flood risk.	Added sustainable urban drainage systems to point 9.
Environment Agency	1.5	Point 10 should go further in addressing the enhancement of biodiversity, and restoration of rivers and riverbanks within the borough (please refer to our Strategy for Restoring Rivers in North London enclosed). Further it is important to look at maintaining networks of natural habitats and open spaces, such as river corridors.	This point has been conveyed to LB Haringey as a viable option to enhance flood protection and recreation within the borough. This point will be considered as part of the Core Strategy and wider planning framework. Flooding is now presented as a separate section within the report.
Environment Agency	1.5	Table 1.1 - We support the inclusion of the environmental points listed in the table. However we would like to see the reduction of flood risk included in this section. It is suggested that this be included within point 15.	Point 12 updated: "12 Key infrastructure, including the provision of water and Integrated urban drainage systems to enable housing development and the ongoing regeneration in the borough."
Friends of the Earth	3.2	Table 3.1 gives adoption date of January 2006 for the Lawrence Road SPD, when we understood that it had only just been consulted on	Haringey website shows that Lawrence Road consultation completed June 2007.
English Heritage	4	We have produced a series of national policy statements which cover a range of development issues which should be considered in the development of the LDF as part of this SA process... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Suburbs and the Historic Environment</li> <li>· Transport and the Historic Environment</li> <li>· Streets for All</li> <li>· Regeneration and the Historic Environment</li> <li>· Retail Development in Historic Areas</li> <li>· Local Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment</li> </ul>	Statements reviewed and incorporated, where appropriate.
English Heritage	4.3	Reference should be made to the importance of the historic environment as a key issue identified by Central Government. PPG15, PPG 16 and PPS1 all make reference to the need to protect and enhance the historic environment. This includes the need for planning to 'maintain and improve the local environment and to help mitigate the effects of declining environmental quality through positive policies on issues such as design, conservation and the provision of public space' (PPS1)	Protect the historic environment added to (4.3) National PPP

Consultee	Report Section	Comment	Action / Response
Environment Agency	4.3	We would recommend the following documents in order to cover a broad range of environmental issues: National: · Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2005	Primary output of this Act is to reform the government agencies acting on behalf of the natural environment. Question the direct, notable effects on LB Haringey.
Friends of the Earth	4.4	3rd paragraph – should presumably read “inevitably” not “enviably”?	Updated
Environment Agency	4.4	We would recommend the following documents in order to cover a broad range of environmental issues: Regional/Sub Regional: · Lower Lea Valley Planning Framework · East London Green Grid Framework Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance to the London Plan · Sustainable design and construction Supplementary Planning Guidance to the London Plan · The London Plan – Sub Regional Development Framework – North London · London Tree and Woodland Framework (= London's regional forestry strategy) · London Biodiversity Action Plan · Environment Agency North London River Restoration Strategy · East of England biodiversity strategy · Water Matters. The Mayor's Draft Water Strategy 2007 · London Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS). Environment Agency 2006. · River Lee Fisheries Action Plan · Lower Lee CAMS Environment Agency 2006. · Lower Lee Flood Risk Management Strategy · Lower Lee strategic flood risk assessment. · Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan. Environment Agency · Lee Valley Regional Park Development Framework (2007 Draft) · The Water Framework Directive (WFD) · DEFRA Making Space for Water policy. · The borough's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (NOTE: if this has not yet been undertaken it is recommended that it is established, in line with PPS25. Please contact us to discuss further)	Updated PPP and SA, where relevant. LB Haringey BAP is considered to supersede the London BAP as the Haringey BAP has a scope which matches development plans
English Heritage	4.5	The policy plans and programmes appear sufficiently comprehensive except for the following key documents which should be considered in the development of local plan policy; · Guidance on Tall Buildings – EH/CABE joint publication (2003), and its emerging revision, consultation draft January 2007. This guidance has been supported by Government and should be treated as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. · EH publication on the Guidance for the Management of Conservation Areas (2006) and Guidance on the Appraisals of Conservation Areas (2005).	Updated PPP
Friends of the Earth	5.3.02	Para on education exam results seems contradictory, asserting that GCSE exam results were both above and below national average.	Clarified this statement in report



Consultee	Report Section	Comment	Action / Response
Friends of the Earth	5.3.04	The Lee Navigation is both above and below the Pymmes Brook confluence, so not clear which bit is RQO3 and which RQO5.	Clarified this statement in report
Environment Agency	5.3.04	Groundwater Vulnerability - It is important to note here that there is the potential for ground source heat pumps or foundations (piling) of tall buildings to break through the London Clay therefore increasing the risk of pollution to groundwater. This should be addressed.	Added sentence for this exception
Environment Agency	5.3.04	Water Abstractions - Date Gaps and Uncertainties. This heading needs to be corrected to read 'Data Gaps...'	Updated in report
Environment Agency	5.3.04	Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - We are pleased to see the identification of waterways having a key role in the provision of green corridors and suggest that 'by creating buffer zones' be added to the end of the first statement.	Updated in report
Environment Agency	5.3.04	Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - We would suggest changing the second issue to encourage access to all.	Updated in report
Environment Agency	5.3.04	Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - In regards to the third issue we support all initiatives aimed at reducing water use and the re-use of grey water. We note that every opportunity should be taken to build water efficiency into new developments, and innovative approaches should be encouraged. Design should ensure that water consumption does not exceed more than 105l per head per day so that the ODPMs sustainable communities' target of reducing water consumption by 25% in all new properties is achieved. Section 208 of the NLSRDF states that new developments over 100 houses or 1000m2 should seek to achieve a minimum of very good eco-homes or BREEAM rating. SUDS should also be implemented in all developments where feasible to manage runoff rates and to reduce pollution loading of watercourses.	None
Environment Agency	5.3.04	Drift Geology - This section is referring to solid geology not drift geology. Chalk and London Clay are not drift deposits. We note that there are sand and gravel drift deposits in the Muswell Hill area.	Updated in report
Environment Agency	5.3.04	Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - We are pleased to see that brownfield sites have been highlighted as important for biodiversity.	None
Friends of the Earth	5.3.06	Issues and opportunities box needs to be beefed up to reflect need to reduce emissions greatly. Should include car-free and car-capped housing, road user charging etc.	Car capped housing will be inserted during the assessment phase as a realistic alternative. Road user charging policy is set by Transport for London and thus out with the direct control of LB Haringey.
Environment Agency	5.3.06	Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Encouraging walking and cycling should be included.</li> <li>· Locating developments around existing facilities and transport infrastructure to reduce the need to travel should also be included here.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Already included in report under "Promote better amenities for active travel. "</li> <li>2. Reduce the need to travel included in issues and opportunities</li> </ol>

Consultee	Report Section	Comment	Action / Response
Environment Agency	5.3.06	In regards to energy we suggest that the following points be included and considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Provision needs to be made for renewable energy developments in the borough.</li> <li>· London Plan Policy 4A9 states that development greater than 1000m2 provide at least 10% of their energy from on-site renewable sources wherever feasible.</li> </ul>	Updated in report
Friends of the Earth	5.3.06	Probably erroneous to say major roads contribute significant proportion of concentrations – they contribute significantly to emissions, but concentrations are determined by other factors too.	In Figure 5.5, the highest concentrations of particulate emissions focus around major roads within the borough. It is not denied that other sources contribute to emissions. However transport contributes a significant share of emissions. Concentrations are typically above baseline levels up to 200m from source (i.e. major roads) depending upon terrain.
Environment Agency	5.3.07	We would like to see the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the borough referenced here as an indicator. The SFRA should feed into all LDF documents and lead to core policies on flooding.	SFRA will become key indicator in assessment stage as SFRA develops
Environment Agency	5.3.07	Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - · New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk, in line with PPS25.	No action required. Existing text: "New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable urban Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk."
Friends of the Earth	5.3.07	On climate seems only to address building-related emissions, not transport. Climate needs to be addressed coherently and holistically, and should certainly include transport in policy recommendations, and emissions from existing buildings not just new build.	Transport related CO2 emissions are addressed in this section. There is also considerable cross over with the Air Quality section with regards to vehicular emissions along strategic transport corridors. With regards to buildings; pioneering work on the Haringey Heat loss map provides the means for LB Haringey residents to act upon their own heat emissions/energy consumption. LB Haringey cannot "nanny" private home owners to reduce CO2. LB Haringey is, however, providing the information and tools for people to act positively on the climate change agenda.
Natural England	5.3.08	Support the key sustainability issues and opportunities that have been identified.	None
Friends of the Earth	5.3.08	Need to reflect impact of climate change on biodiversity, and hence need to allow for movement of species (northwards?) and influx of new species as climate changes.	The SA report recommends that green corridors are further enhanced. The influx of new/ invasive species is considered under the overarching objective "to limit and adapt to climate change"
Environment Agency	5.3.08	Important Biodiversity Sites - The document should recognise the need to enhance biodiversity in these areas identified and manage open spaces in an integrated manner. The open space in Haringey should be maintained and enhanced to ensure that development and implementation results in a net gain of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats. They should function as multifunctional green spaces being designed to high standards of quality and sustainability to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets and provide for sport and recreation.	Updated in report

Consultee	Report Section	Comment	Action / Response
Environment Agency	5.3.08	Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - We support the issues and opportunities listed here. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· We note that consideration should be given to producing a green infrastructure strategy for Haringey – which could set aims and objectives of how the borough will enhance and maintain the multifunctional green space.</li> <li>· Opportunities arising from the Lee Valley Regional Park's Development Framework, Green Arc and the Blue Ribbon Network should be assessed and included wherever possible.</li> <li>· Identifying the recreational importance of waterways and opportunities this presents could be included here.</li> <li>· We note that river restoration opportunities are also identified for your borough in our North London River Restoration Strategy.</li> </ul>	None
English Heritage	5.3.09	Statutory Designations include, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Priority Areas, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and, importantly, the settings of all of these assets.	Updated in report
English Heritage	5.3.09	In addition there are other important elements of the historic environment which should be taken into consideration; this includes other archaeological sites, locally listed buildings, parks, the character of the wider landscape / townscape, historic landscapes and potential for as yet unrecorded archaeology. We would suggest that consideration of the wider historic environment is taken into account when assessing future trends.	Updated in report
English Heritage	5.3.09	It would be useful to include Registered Historic Parks and Gardens on the map.	To be updated during assessment phase using GIS
English Heritage	5.3.09	Under Listed Buildings, all listed buildings should be protected by national and local policies	Updated in report
English Heritage	5.3.09	Heritage Land is identified as an important element of the cultural heritage. What is the statutory status of this designation? If they are defined by the Countryside Commission are these designations weighted more towards natural conservation rather than landscape conservation? Clarity is required.	Indicator moved to Landscape topic
English Heritage	5.3.09	Conservation Areas are designated because they are considered to be areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The rationale set out in the text does not convey this particular meaning. In addition what is meant by 'restricted' conservation areas? How do these differ from statutory conservation areas as defined by s69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990?	Updated text about conservation areas
English Heritage	5.3.09	We would suggest that all heritage assets and their settings be protected and enhanced, and that the historic environment is seen as a positive tool in which to reinforce local distinctiveness, and achieve sustainable developments.	Updated report

Consultee	Report Section	Comment	Action / Response
English Heritage	5.3.09	We believe it is important that the historic environment is broadly defined; all designated historic assets should be considered together with potential impacts on non-designated features of local historic or architectural interest and value since these can make an important contribution to creating a sense of place and local identity. This includes buildings, historic open spaces and historic features.	Added to report
Natural England	5.3.10	Areas of Deficiency within the borough and I think these should be included within the baseline by mapping them onto either Figure 5.9 or 5.10 as first step towards identifying opportunities	Applied 2km buffer to Greenspace to identify areas of shortfall. Please note the data sets do not account for sites out with the boroughs, 5 and 10 km buffer spans entire borough
Natural England	5.3.10	Natural England's also recommends the adoption of its Access to Natural Green-space Standards (ANGST). These state that local communities should have access to an appropriate mix of green-spaces providing for a range of recreational needs, of at least 2 hectares of accessible natural green-space per 1,000 population. This can be broken down by the following system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· No person should live more than 300 metres from their nearest area of natural green-space;</li> <li>· There should be at least one accessible 20 hectare site within 2 kilometres;</li> <li>· There should be one accessible 100 hectares site within 5 kilometres; and</li> <li>· There should be one accessible 500 hectares site within 10 kilometres.</li> </ul>	As above. LB Haringey recognises the shortage of suitable greenspace in areas of the borough. Transforming derelict plots of land is touted as an opportunity within the Core Strategy
Friends of the Earth	5.3.11	Incinerator is not in Haringey	It is acknowledged within the report that the incinerator is located "just beyond the north east boundary of the borough". It is mentioned in the Air Quality section because, due to its locality would have an influence on emissions within the borough. It is mentioned in Waste as waste from the borough is sent to the incinerator for disposal.
Environment Agency	5.3.11	Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - · Construction Waste Management Plans for all developments should be required.	Added to box.
Friends of the Earth	5.3.12	Transport section needs to address CO2 emissions	Transport related CO2 emissions are addressed in the Air Quality section.
Friends of the Earth	5.3.14	Figure 5.14 – cannot see any link with Seven Sisters Road, don't you mean Tottenham High Road?	Updated in report
Friends of the Earth	5.3.14	"Deprived living environment" – not clear how "inside" environment is assessed other than by overcrowding?	Deprived living environment include three indicators for inside environment. Please note that deprivation is also a function of wider social networks i.e. unemployment, education etc. which are key components of the baseline study.
Friends of the Earth	5.3.15	Again, energy efficiency needs to be built in to regeneration, and new housing should be carbon neutral now, not in 2016.	Housing is moving towards becoming housing neutral and every London borough is being encouraged to include a low/neutral carbon development by 2010. LB Haringey are aware of this target and will act when the opportunity arise

Consultee	Report Section	Comment	Action / Response
Natural England	6.3	Suggestion would be that public accessibility to natural green-space is a vital component of sustainable use of the environment and could arguably be an objective in itself rather than a sub-division of SA objective 11. It would then link more clearly and positively with objectives 3 and also potentially 5	Access to greenspace is vital to allow people to engage and interact with a 'natural' environment. The designation as a sub-objective does not imply lower importance.
English Heritage	6.3	Objective 12 does not make reference to the setting of heritage assets and the contribution of the historic environment to helping define local distinctiveness.	Updated report
Environment Agency	6.3	Point 11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· We strongly support the sub-objectives included here and are pleased to see that it is sought to inter-link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.</li> <li>· We would suggest that the provision of opportunities for people to access wildlife etc also include the water environment.</li> </ul>	Updated report
Environment Agency	6.3	Point 13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· To promote more sustainable use of water resources should be added here.</li> <li>· To promote ground water and surface water quality improvements and reduce pollution should also be included.</li> </ul>	Updated report
Friends of the Earth	6.4	Table 6.2 – “it could Leed” is presumably a mistake – also compliment not complement.	Updated report
Friends of the Earth	General	Climate change is the biggest environmental issue, and arguably the biggest issue of any kind, facing us everywhere on Earth including Haringey. Scientists are now arguing on sound evidence that we need to reduce our emissions by 80 or 90% in the next few decades to avert catastrophic changes. The report should seek to reflect this.	Climate Change is now a separate section within the report and has been bolstered by recent consultation on draft Planning Policy Guidance.
English Heritage	General	English Heritage would strongly advise that the Council's own conservation staff is closely involved throughout the preparation and implementation of the LDF. They are, often best placed to advise on: local historic environment issues and priorities, sources of data; interpretation of policies which reflect the needs of the local historic environment; and suggest opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of historic assets.	Noted and referred to LB Haringey



# Appendix B

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## Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes





## Summary of International Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<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 this Convention.</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
			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 Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979,	Each Contracting Party are obliged to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild</li> </ul>	LDDs must take into account the habitats and species that have	The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the

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<p>and came into force in 1982.</p> <p>The principle objectives are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p>	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>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>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> <p>a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species;</p> <p>b) shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and</p> <p>c) shall endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II.</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 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>
<b>EU Council Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC)</b>			
<p>Member States are to take appropriate steps to encourage the prevention,</p>	<p>Most of the duties of this directive are deferred to designated</p>	<p>LDDs should seek to promote the</p>	<p>The SA needs to incorporate</p>

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<p>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>“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>key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.</p>	<p>objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues.</p>
<p><b>EU Council Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)</b></p>			
<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. 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>
<p><b>EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (see also amending directive 2004/12/EC)</b></p>			
<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> <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:</li> </ul>	<p>Again while this directive dictates national legislation, LDDs can include policies that encourage better waste management.  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>

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	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>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>	<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>

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<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.	<p>LDDs should support overall objectives and requirements.</p> <p>Sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment.</p> <p>LDDs should have a sustainable vision.</p>	<p>The Strategy emphasises action to promote sustainable development must be taken by all and at all levels.</p> <p>Applies to all SA Objectives.</p>
<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.
<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</p>	No relevant targets.	The development of the LDDs should consider issues relating to transport and access.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.			efficient transport system.
<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>	No relevant targets.	The development of the LDDs should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.



## 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 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>▪ Widening 360 miles of trunk roads;</li> <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> </ul>	<p>The policies and actions within LDDs should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 minibus and taxi-based schemes.</li> </ul>		
<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.</p> <p>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>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</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 by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends;</li> <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> </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>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 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:</i> 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</p> <p><b>Combating Social Exclusion</b></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>

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<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> UK Government encourages historic environment organisations to get involved.</p> <p><b>Economic Potential</b> 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>	Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.	LDDs should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	SA Framework should include for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
<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 the future of historic suburbs;</li> <li>3. Understand what is there;</li> <li>4. Use control mechanisms carefully;</li> <li>5. Consider issuing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD);</li> <li>6. Engage the local community;</li> <li>7. The public realm;</li> <li>8. The impact of traffic and parking on historic character can be significant.</li> </ol>	The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.	The checklist should be used to ensure the adequate protection of existing conservation areas an, if necessary the re-evaluation of additional sites.	SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.

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<b>Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005</b>			
Where decisions are being made about the future of historic buildings, areas or landscapes as part of a regeneration scheme, English Heritage will seek to ensure that their historical, architectural and archaeological significance has been properly assessed. In areas where the historic environment is distinctive, retains its coherence and is valued by the local community, English Heritage will favour an approach which promotes repair and refurbishment as an alternative to outright replacement.	The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.	Re-using existing buildings is a simple way of achieving sustainability.  Re-using buildings and adapting landscapes help reinforce a sense of place.	SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.
<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>	The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.	Muswell Hill and Crouch End already accommodate retail sites within conservation areas and areas of archaeological importance. This cohabitation requires development control.	SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.
<b>Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005</b>			
This position statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for the historic environment as an integral part of Community and Local Neighbourhood.  Renewal Strategies. It outlines how the historic environment contributes to regeneration in both social and economic terms. It is intended to be of assistance to LAs as their strategies are developed and updated.	Wider consultation.	Key question: Has the local community been consulted about which elements of the local historic environment they value, and how they might be put to use?	Outcomes of wider consultation will inform assessment stage
<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</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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	backdrops, and important local views, prospects and panoramas.		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:</p> <p>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment</li> <li>▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.</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> <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>	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
<b>Relevant National Planning Policy Statements (PPS)<sup>1</sup>, Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)<sup>2</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> <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</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>1</sup> Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England.

<sup>2</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.

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	<p>exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>			
<p>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).</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>LDDs should take account of the key principles of the PPS.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change.</p>
<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>	<p>By 2008 the national target is for 60% of additional housing on previously developed land or conversion.</p>	<p>Compare plan target for delivery of housing development on previously developed land with national targets. LDDs will include policies that promote the development of a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p>	<p>The key policy requirements should be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>



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<b>PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)</b>			
<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>

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<b>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)</b>			
<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 housing, transport and other services, and encourage better</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>

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	<p>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>
<b>PPG 21 Tourism (2007)</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 central objective is to achieve "sustainable development" that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</p> <p>This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider objective regarding economic importance of tourism balanced with protection of the environment.</p>
<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>	<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.</p>	<p>Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development and improving energy efficiency.</p>
<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>	<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.</p>	<p>The policies in this statement and the advice in the accompanying Annexes (Annex 1: <i>Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality</i> and Annex 2: <i>Development on Land Affected by Contamination</i>) should be taken into account in preparing LDDs. The local authority need to recognise the requirement to identify and remediate areas of brownfield land.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to pollution control.</p>

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<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> <li>▪ Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning.</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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<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>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators are provided.</p>	<p>LDDs should draw on the principles and process of urban design set out in this guide.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the principles of high quality urban design.</p>
<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>	<p>Create and share prosperity and provide good quality services and facilities incorporating good quality and sustainable design.</p>	<p>LDDs should be guided by the four generic steps.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should have objectives relating to the provision of high quality urban design.</p>
<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>	<p>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>	<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>	<p>The SA Framework should consider the aims and objectives of the Strategy.</p>
<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 'objectives-led' approach for plans and strategies.</p>	<p>No specific targets though the guidance recommends actions for planning authorities when developing plans.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the recommended actions in LDDs and consultation with the agencies should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must demonstrate that consideration has been given to the issues and recommendations of this joint guidance.</p>
<b>Planning Policies for Sustainable Building – a guidance to Local Development Frameworks (Local Government Association Act, 2006)</b>			

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<p>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.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators are provided, but section 4.7 provides guidance on environmental protection and enhancement.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the recommended approach to sustainable building in the preparation of LDDs.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include environmental protection and enhancement.</p>
<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>	<p>The UK BAP contains a number of targets for specific habitats or species.</p>	<p>LDDs should have regard to the objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity.</p> <p>LDDs should seek to contribute to the increase in the quality and range of wildlife habitats within the borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider preserving and enhancing existing biodiversity within the borough.</p>
<b>Draft Flood and Water Management Bill (2008)</b>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>LDDs should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in floodplains and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flood risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>



## Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p><b>Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy for London – The London Plan (2004) consolidated with further alterations (2008)</b></p>			
<p><b>Draft London Replacement Plan (October 2009) (The draft consultation plan was available for comment until January 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>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>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 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>	<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>Objectives of the London Plan will inform the creation of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Equality impact assessment will be included within SA</p>

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	<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>	No targets or indicators are provided.	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.	Applies to all SA Objectives.
<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>	LDDs must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy's targets can be met.	The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to housing for all community groups.
<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 boroughs to:</p> <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</li> </ul>	<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 of traffic.</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 footpaths and cycle ways.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to Air Quality

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energy efficient			
<b>The Mayors Draft Transport Strategy (2009)</b>			
<p>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:</p> <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>			
<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>	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.	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.	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.
<b>The Mayor's Draft Economic Development Strategy (2009)</b>			

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<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 / composed 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 2010</li> <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>	<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>
<b>The Mayor's Draft Water Strategy (March 2009)</b>			
<p>Objectives:</p> <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> </ul>	<p>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</p>	<p>Potential for LDDs to pursue more sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to water use, including a greater opportunity for SuDS and Integrated Urban Drainage.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>Sustainable Homes for water consumption.</p> <p>Produce a strategic-level surface water plan for London by 2012.</p>		
<b>Green Light to Clean Power – The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004)</b>			
<p>The Strategy's specific objectives are:</p> <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>	<p>London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010, as the crucial first step on a long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 2000 level by 2050.</p> <p>There should be at least one zero-carbon development in every borough in London by 2010.</p> <p>There should be no occupied dwelling in London with a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016.</p> <p>London should generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. This would generate enough power for the equivalent of more than 100,000 homes and heat for more than 10,000 homes.</p> <p>London should maximise its contribution to meeting the national target for combined heat and power by at least doubling its 2000 combined heat and power capacity by 2010.</p>	<p>The Mayor will seek to have these targets included in future revisions of London's Housing Strategy and requests boroughs to do the same in their housing strategies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will, where possible, seek to incorporate the targets set by the Energy Strategy.</p>
<b>Lower Lee Valley Planning Framework: Strategic Planning Guidance (2007)</b>			
<p>Vision: To transform the Lower Lee Valley (LLV) to become a vibrant, high quality and sustainable mixed use city district, that is fully integrated into the urban fabric of London and is set within an unrivalled landscape that contains new high quality parkland and a unique network of waterways.</p>	<p>Opportunities to upgrade the waterways that do not compromise the flood defence role, transport potential, landscape character and ecological value of the river corridor and associated floodplain of the LLV should be supported.</p> <p>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>	<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.</p>

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<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.
<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>	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.	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.
<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</li> </ul>	See implications for plan.	The River Lee and its tributaries could benefit from restoration.	River restoration presents and opportunity for habitat creation,

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<p>identifying areas of immediate opportunity for individual river catchments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>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>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><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</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 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>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 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</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework should seek to include waste minimisation objective.</p>

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<p>produce or manage the waste pay for it</p>		<p>captured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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, photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal heating at all appropriate GLA group sites.</li> <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>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 promoting and facilitating the uptake of decentralised energy sources such as CCHP, and new lower-carbon fuel sources such as biofuels from waste.</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>
<b>Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2003)</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 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>Policy 12: The structures and funding for culture should deliver the best deal for all Londoners</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>
<b>Mayor's Housing SPG (2005)</b>			
<p>The purpose of this draft SPG is to give guidance on the application and implementation of policies on affordable housing in the London Plan.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LDDs need to ensure that it's approach to any new housing is in accordance with the London Plan policies.</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure that the delivery of housing is for all groups in the community.</p>
<b>Mayor's Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2004)</b>			
<p>This SPG gives advice on how to promote and achieve an inclusive environment in London. The objectives are:</p> <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> </ul>	<p>The SPG does not introduce any new targets or indicators, but simply promotes an inclusive environment for London.</p>	<p>Specific guidance and advice should be drawn upon in the LDDs principles and in conjunction with policies in the London Plan.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that the implementation points have been incorporated, where relevant into the objectives and indicators of the SA Framework.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>			
<b>Design for Biodiversity (2003)</b>			
<p>London Development Agency with English Nature; GLA and the London Biodiversity Partnership.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Hierarchy of biodiversity mitigation objectives that may be relevant:</p> <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>	<p>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).</p>	<p>The SA should demonstrate that biodiversity has been given consideration.</p>
<b>Sub-regional Development Framework for North London (2004)</b>			
<p>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.</p> <p>The Sub-regional Development Framework does not replace the London Plan, rather the Framework sits alongside the London Plan to aid the 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 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.</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>	<p>LDDs must ensure that they maximise the sub-region's position.</p>	<p>Objectives of this Framework should inform the creation of the SA Objectives.</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</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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	programme.		
<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
<b>Greenest Borough Strategy (2008)</b>			
<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 carried out, and how they will monitor their progress.</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 Haringey by 2016.</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>
<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</li> </ul>	<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</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>stay healthy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>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 Palace and Tottenham Marshes as LNRs by 2014.</li> <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>	<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> <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>	<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>
<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</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</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
	<p>action by the local authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> </ul>	<p>leisure facilities and open spaces</p> <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 by developing integrated education, childcare and health services in target wards.</li> <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</li> </ul>	

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>▪ 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>learning pathways and developing clear support frameworks,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 skilled labour.</li> </ul>	
<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> </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> </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> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework must consider all groups within the community.</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>▪ 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>▪ 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
<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 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>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 area.</li> <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> </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> <li>▪ Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement</li> <li>▪ Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods.</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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ BVPI 176: The number of domestic violence refuge places per 10,000 population which are provided or supported by the authority</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, Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters, St Ann's, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale and White Hart Lane. Programme aims to support 800 workless residents.</li> <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>	<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>
<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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<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> <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>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 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> </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>
<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</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>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>and key locations to create positive change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>		
<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 integrate with traffic through measures such as speed reduction and improved traffic management.</li> <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>	<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>
<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> </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> </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>

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>Safeguarding children and adults</li> <li>Partnership working with greater emphasis on joint commissioning of services and improving health and well-being</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infant mortality</li> </ul>		
<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 order to deliver the liveability agenda;</li> <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>High quality local authority service delivery on local environment, public spaces and parks – every authority should have green spaces that achieve the Green Flag standard for care of parks;</p> <p>Neighbourhood wardens in over 500 communities, improving the local environment and reducing crime and fear of crime;</p> <p>By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had their homes made decent;</p> <p>Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities, especially new and 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>	The LDDs should be aiming for a holistic and sustainable approach to planning.	The SA Framework should have an emphasis on social inclusion, decent homes, high quality services, high quality environments and liveability.
<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>			
Rising car ownership and the conversion of houses into flats has brought increasing pressure for off-street parking. Creating a parking space in a front garden, but parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission.	Parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission. Where planning permission is granted, it will be conditional on approximately 50% of the area being soft landscaped as garden.	Consideration will be given to the effect of parking on traffic flows, pedestrian and cyclist safety, and traffic generation.	The SA should attempt to enhance the proportional use of SuDS including permeable surfaces.
<b>SPG 1c – Strategic Views (Draft 2006)</b>			

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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<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 glazing, suitable boundary treatment and landscaping</li> <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>	<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>
<b>SPG 3c - Backlands Development (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>Backland sites are generally landlocked, such as rear gardens and private open space. Careful consideration will be given to the amenity of neighbouring properties in terms of noise, daylight and sunlight.</p>	<p>The density and the height of the proposal and the latter should be subordinate to the frontage housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>	<p>Backland development will be expected to be accompanied by both a Design Statement and a Sustainability Statement.</p>	<p>Wherever possible, schemes should take into account principles of SuDS.</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>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>		
<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	<p>Key areas include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas around buildings</li> <li>Car parking</li> <li>Signage</li> <li>Interior design</li> <li>Wheelchair access</li> </ul>	The Council has a statutory obligation as a local planning authority to consider access.	Accessibility will be considered as part of the Equality Impact Assessment.
<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
<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.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>SPG 7b Travel Plans (Draft 2006)</b>			
Traffic levels should be reduced in the borough to improve environmental standards, particularly air quality.	Travel plans should include the following: a.) Setting objectives and targets b.) Measures to promote and facilitate public transport use including physical works and financial incentives c.) Measures to promote and facilitate walking and cycling d.) Car parking restraint, charges and management e.) Promotion of car sharing f.) Promotion of activities to reduce the need to travel g.) Monitoring and review mechanisms h.) Travel plan co-ordinators i.) Travel information and marketing	Travel plans are mandatory for large scale developments. Need to connect developments to further pedestrian and cycle networks within the borough. If not encourage developers to include standard facilities which reduce the need for travel , i.e. working from home via internet or encouraging the provision of dedicated work areas within developments	The SA Objectives should include access to services and sustainable modes of transport.
<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,



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<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 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Follow a risk management based protocol to ensure contamination is properly addressed.</li> <li>b) Carry out investigations to remove or mitigate any risks to local receptors</li> </ol>	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	The most likely development within Haringey that would require an Environmental Statement would fall within Schedule 2 (10(b)) – urban	The LDDs must accommodate the EIA thresholds and remain abreast	SEA and EIA exist within the same suite of assessments.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
impacts on the environment	development projects. The applicable threshold is that the area of development exceeds 0.5 hectares.	of additional environmental assessment techniques such as Appropriate Assessment and where possible utilise economies of scale by conducting, simultaneous 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 Strategy.
<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> </ul>	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>▪ Local Shops/Services</li> <li>▪ Jobs &amp; Training</li> </ul> <p><b>Part B: Major Schemes</b></p> <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>	<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>SPG 10d Planning Obligations and Open Space (Draft 2006)</b>			
<p>Large developments should ensure that there is adequate open space provided or else are to provide an improved access to existing open space that is inaccessible.</p>	<p>There should be a minimum of 50 square metres required for family housing, and a minimum of 25 square metres required for communal garden space per unit.</p> <p>In all cases the Council will want to ensure through legal agreements that the open space and play facilities will be adequately maintained and protected for that use. The standard length of time for such provisions will range from a 10-15 year period</p>	<p>Open space will be put under increasing pressure as Haringey attempts to fulfil it's quota under the London Plan</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include landscape and open space objectives.</p>
<b>SPG 11b Buildings for Sustainable Community Use</b>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>No targets.</p>	<p>LDD guidance should include sustainable components in design, construction and operation.</p>	<p>By undertaking the SA sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process.</p>
<b>SPG 11c Town Centre Retail Thresholds</b>			
<p>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</p>	<p>The SPG sets the following minimum percentages for town centre use classes and those relating to Tottenham High Road are relevant to</p>	<p>LDDs need to provide for new and maintenance of town centres.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to town centre and economic</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
frontages within the 6 town centres' core shopping areas.	the Bridge NDC area. Minimum A1 units threshold within the primary and secondary frontages and Maximum A3 (food and drinks) units within the whole centre.		vibrancy.
<b>Housing SPD (2008)</b>			
The SPD aims to: <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>	Reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation by 50% over a five year period 2005/6 – 2009/10. 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%. Residential development proposed for Haringey is expected to fall within a density range of between 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare. Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 for all social housing and intermediate housing as a minimum.	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>			
The Housing Needs Assessment was undertaken across all tenures in the borough in order to: <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>	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. It is recommended that the Council seeks to maximise the availability of affordable housing from all available sources. 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.	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>			
The Empty Property Strategy aims to make better use of empty properties	The core components of the strategy are:	The strategy lists commitments	The SA Framework needs to

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>for housing, in response to given the current and future needs for the borough.</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> <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>	<p>which need to be taken into account in the LDDs.</p>	<p>include objectives relating to effective re-use of housing stock.</p>
<p><b>Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2005 to 2008</b></p>			
<p>The Homelessness Act, 2002 requires local authorities to carry out a review of homelessness and publish a five year homelessness strategy based on the results of that review. The strategy sets out a new approach to homelessness, which focuses as much on the multiple problems that homeless people face as the fact of homelessness.</p> <p>The Homeless Strategy has been developed from three key drivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>LDDs will need to include objectives to improve the services to homeless households.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to homelessness and housing supply.</p>
<p><b>Employment Land Study (2008)</b></p>			
<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> </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</li> </ul>	<p>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</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider employment sectors and land within the appraisal.</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>▪ highlights of recent property market trends and prospects for Haringey.</li> <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>industrial, warehouse and small office units (commonly 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>	<p>increase as businesses attempt to minimize costs.</p>	







## Appendix C

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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>3</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>4</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>5</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>6</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>3</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>4</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>5</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

<sup>6</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)

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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
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>7</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>8</sup>	National Indicators <sup>9</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>10</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 place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.
	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>11</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>12</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.	
	Mortality Rates	Average life expectancy in Haringey:	Average life expectancy in London: 77.4 for men	

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

<sup>8</sup> DfT (2008) LA Core Accessibility Indicators

<sup>9</sup> DfT (2008) Core National LA Accessibility Indicators

<sup>10</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>11</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>12</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

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
		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>13</sup> .	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.	
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>14</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 requires 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 of Code Level 4 from 2011.	

<sup>13</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>14</sup> Fordham Research (2006) Haringey Housing Needs Assessment 2007

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
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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>15</sup></p> <p>The Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix identified 8% of the dwelling stock in Haringey as 'unfit'.<sup>16</sup></p> <p>There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking amenities in Haringey. The 2001 census<sup>17</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>15</sup> Fordham Research (2006) Haringey Housing Needs Assessment 2007

<sup>16</sup> DCLG (2007) Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006/07

<sup>17</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>18</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>18</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	<p>Appropriate service provision is required for all groups of the community in terms of education, housing and health.</p> <p>Promotion of community activities could take advantage of Haringey's ethnic diversity has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations.</p>
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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>19</sup> .	Haringey has the 9th highest proportion of migrants in London.																																

<sup>18</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>19</sup> ONS (2006) 2006-based Sub-National Population Projections

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SO 6: To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	Percentage of "No Car" Households	46.46% <sup>20</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>21</sup>	100% within 15 minutes 99% within 30 minutes 100% within 15 minutes	National averages <sup>22</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>23</sup> .	In 2007, 14.0% of VAT registered businesses in Haringey were newly registered compared with 12.8% in London <sup>24</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>20</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>21</sup> DfT (2008) LA Core Accessibility Indicators

<sup>22</sup> DfT (2008) Core National LA Accessibility Indicators

<sup>23</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>24</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>25</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>26</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>27</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>28</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>29</sup> .	Haringey has a greater proportion of self-employed compared with 10.8% in London.	

<sup>25</sup> ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

<sup>26</sup> Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

<sup>27</sup> ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

<sup>28</sup> Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

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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>31</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>32</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>33</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>30</sup> Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

<sup>31</sup> DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

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<sup>33</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>35</sup> of the total population.	living in Lower Super Output Areas were income deprived <sup>34</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>36</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>37</sup>	National averages <sup>38</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 redress the persistent shortfall in the provision of smaller units. <sup>39</sup>	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 businesses attempt to minimize costs	Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.

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

<sup>35</sup> NOMIS (2009) available at [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

<sup>36</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

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

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

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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>40</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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce the vacancy rate across the borough.</li> <li>maintaining and enhancing environment within each centre;</li> <li>measures to maintain high levels of accessibility and public transport to the centre.</li> </ul>
	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>41</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>42</sup>	N/A	
	Percentage Retail Yields in Town Centres	Wood Green: 5.75% (2008) Muswell Hill: 6.5% (2008) <sup>43</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 yields since 2006, translating to improvement.	

<sup>40</sup> NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

<sup>41</sup> NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

<sup>42</sup> Average of 12 factors of the Quality of Streetscape & Environment from NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

<sup>43</sup> NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

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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>44</sup>; and</p> <p>3 Local Nature Reserves<sup>45</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>44</sup> Biodiversity Action Partnership (2004) Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan (updated by Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan (2009))

<sup>45</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>46</sup>	Haringey has 17 Buildings on the English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register <sup>47</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>48</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>49</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>46</sup> London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan 2006

<sup>47</sup> English Heritage (2008) Buildings at Risk Register

<sup>48</sup> London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan 2006

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		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>50</sup>  There are source protection zones centred on the	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 facilities to reduce water

<sup>50</sup> Environment Agency, Pollution Inventory, 2007

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		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.		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>51</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>52</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>53</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 due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Most predictions estimate that peak flows will increase by	The Core Strategy 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 lowest risk area</li> <li>▪ New development is flood-</li> </ul>

<sup>51</sup> LDA (2007) London Brownfield Sites Review (Stage 1)

<sup>52</sup> London Borough of Haringey (2006) Haringey Annual Monitoring Report

<sup>53</sup> Mouchel (2008) North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment



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			20% beyond 2050.	<p>proofed to a satisfactory degree and does not increase flood risk elsewhere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
	Consequence of flooding	<p>Fluvial flooding of the River Lee and Tributaries: Large (&gt;2000 Buildings)</p> <p>Infrastructure Failure from Reservoirs / Canals (including the New River) / blocked Sewers / burst water mains: Large</p> <p>Surface Water / Combined Sewer Flooding / Overland Flow: Very Small (0-40 Buildings)</p> <p>Groundwater Flooding: Very Small<sup>54</sup></p>	N/A	
	New housing developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage	No baseline data	Code for Sustainable Homes requirements	

<sup>54</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>55</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>56</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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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 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>57</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>58</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 promoted for all new developments
	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>59</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>57</sup> LB Haringey (2007) Carbon Reduction Scenarios Technical Report.

<sup>58</sup> Audit Commission (2008) Best Value Performance Indicators 2007-08

<sup>59</sup> Audit Commission (2008) Best Value Performance Indicators 2007-08

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
				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>60</sup> .		In 1996 there were 0.79 cars per household and this is expected to rise to 0.95 cars per household by 2011.  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.
	Travel to work by public transport	<i>Mode</i> <sup>61</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			
				Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependency on the private car and increase public transport use. Key transport interchanges require upgrading/improvements to accommodate proposed housing developments and regeneration programmes. Encourage a high quality urban environment that supports active travel.

<sup>60</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>61</sup> ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>.

## Appendix D

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### Compatibility of DPD Objectives and SA Objectives

Appraisal of Core Strategy Objectives against SA Objectives

		Core Strategy Objectives				
		1. People at the Heart of Change	2. An Environmentally Sustainable Future	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity Shared by All	4. Safer for all	5. Healthier People with a Better Quality of Life
SA Objectives	1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0	0	+	+	+
	2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	0	+	0	+
	3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	0	0	+	+	+
	4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	0	+	+	0
	5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	0	+	+	+
	6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+	0	+	?	+
	7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+	0	+	0	0
	8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+	0	+	0	+
	9. To encourage economic inclusion.	+	0	+	0	0
	10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres	+	0	+	+	+
	11. To protect and enhance biodiversity	+	+	?	+	0
	12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+	+	?	+	+
	13. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape resources.	+	+	?	+	+
	14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	?	+	?	0	0
	15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	+	+	0	0
	16. To adapt to climate change.	?	+	?	0	0
	17. To protect and improve air quality.	+	+	?	0	+
	18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	?	+	-	0	0
	19. To ensure the sustainable use of resources.	?	+	-	0	0
	20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	?	+	?	0	+

<b>Key:</b>	
Potentially incompatible	-
Uncertain	?
Compatible	+
Unrelated	0

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

**Table D-1: SA Objectives and Core Strategy Objectives Assessment**

SA Objective	Core Strategy Objectives	Comments	Recommendations
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	4. Safer for all	New buildings and spaces should be accessible for all groups.	Insert clarification that new buildings and spaces must also be accessible. For example: "To promote safe, <i>accessible</i> and secure buildings and spaces
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	The development of major employment sites at key locations in the borough and supporting infrastructure may have negative effects on biodiversity.	Insert clarification that development must not affect the environmental value of a site. For example: "To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs <i>within environmental limits</i> " And: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	3. Safer for all	New buildings should be in character with the local townscape and not compromise the value of cultural heritage assets.	Insert clarification that new buildings must also be accessible. For example: "To ensure new buildings and the spaces around them are designed to be attractive, <i>considerate of local character, accessible, safe and secure.</i> "
	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	The development of major employment sites at key locations in the borough and supporting infrastructure may have negative effects on townscape and cultural heritage resources.	Insert clarification that development must not affect the environmental value of a site. For example: "To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs <i>within environmental limits</i> " And: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."
13. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape resources.	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	The development of major employment sites at key locations in the borough and supporting infrastructure may have negative effects on landscape resources.	Insert clarification that development must not affect the environmental value of a site. For example: "To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs <i>within environmental limits</i> " And: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	1. People at the Heart of Change	Increase in housing, employment sites and services will increase demand on water.	Sustainable communities could be included. For example: "To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts <i>and promoting sustainable communities</i> "
	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	The development of major employment sites at key locations in the borough and supporting infrastructure may have negative effects on water resources. Increase in housing, employment sites and services will increase demand on water.	Insert clarification that development must not affect the environmental value of a site. For example: "To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs <i>within environmental limits</i> " And: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."
16. To adapt to climate change	1. People at the Heart of Change	Development of areas for housing, employment and services will have impacts on drainage, flood risk, etc.	Sustainable communities could be included. For example: "To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts <i>and promoting sustainable communities</i> "
	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	Development of areas for housing, employment and services will have impacts on drainage, flood risk, etc	Insert clarification that development must not affect the environmental value of a site. For example: "To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs <i>within environmental limits</i> " And: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."

SA Objective	Core Strategy Objectives	Comments	Recommendations
17. To protect and improve air quality	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	Growth and development of areas may have an impact on air quality by increasing traffic or introducing new pollutant sources.	Insert clarification that development must not affect the environmental value of a site. For example: "To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs <i>within environmental limits</i> " And: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub>	1. People at the Heart of Change	Development of areas for housing, employment and services will increase energy use.	Sustainable communities could be included. For example: "To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts <i>and promoting sustainable communities</i> "
	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	Growth in the different sectors of the economy will increase energy use.	Insert clarification for sustainable growth. For example: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."
19. To ensure the sustainable use of resources	1. People at the Heart of Change	Housing and commercial developments will produce waste and use resources (construction materials, water, etc.)	Sustainable communities could be included. For example: "To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts <i>and promoting sustainable communities</i> "
	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	Development of major sites for employment will use resources and increase waste production.	Insert clarification for sustainable growth. For example: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	1. People at the Heart of Change	The development of areas for housing, employment and services will increase demand on transport. This objective does not indicate the promotion of sustainable modes of transport.	Sustainable communities could be included. For example: "To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts <i>and promoting sustainable communities</i> "
	3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity shared by all.	The provision of major employment sites will increase demand on transport. This objective does not mention promoting the use of sustainable transport.	Insert clarification for sustainable growth. For example: "To support the <i>sustainable</i> development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors."



## Appendix E

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### Options Appraisal Matrices

## Assessment of Spatial Options

This section presents the findings of the assessment of strategic spatial options in the Haringey Core Strategy in a matrix format. A commentary/explanation for each of the assessment scorings is contained within the tables. The key below explains the terms and symbols used in the assessment tables.

### Key:

Major Positive Impact	The option contributes substantially to the achievement of the SA Objective	++
Minor Positive Impact	This option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective but not completely.	+
Neutral/ No Impact	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Positive and negative outcomes	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-
Uncertain outcome	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level. More information is required to assess the impacts.	?
Minor Negative	The option is partially detrimental to the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Negative	This option is substantially detrimental to the achievement of the SA Objective.	--

**Table E: Appraisal of Spatial Options**

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach	Option C: Housing Led Growth	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.	Comments			
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.				
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>			
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	<b>+</b>	Crime is relatively high across the borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the borough. Haringey is ranked 18 <sup>th</sup> highest in England and 10 <sup>th</sup> highest in London (IMD, 2007). Focusing on areas of change for regeneration would create safer environments. Improving the quality of the environment in the areas of change and implementing safety by design measures could help reduce crime levels in these areas.	<b>+</b>	Crime is relatively high across the borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the borough. Haringey is ranked 18 <sup>th</sup> highest in England and 10 <sup>th</sup> highest in London (IMD, 2007). A corridor of crime occurs along the Seven Sisters Rd, which is in the eastern part of the borough. This Option has the potential to address this issue as it considers the needs for each part of the borough.	<b>+</b>	Crime is relatively high across the borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the borough. Haringey is ranked 18 <sup>th</sup> highest in England and 10 <sup>th</sup> in London (IMD, 2007). Providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities and improving the environment has potential to improve community cohesion and a sense of belonging, which could indirectly reduce crime.	<b>?</b>	Impacts are uncertain. Design for safety may be incorporated in new developments.	All options may have indirect effects on the improvement of safety and crime. <b>Recommendation:</b> <i>All new developments should be encouraged to consider safety by design, e.g. allow for natural surveillance, good lighting.</i>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	<b>0</b>	Targeted housing developments are not likely to impact on educational attainment.	<b>?</b>	There are low levels of educational attainment in the borough. The SOAs with the lowest levels of education and training are situated in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters, which are in the eastern part of the borough. Recognising the needs of this part of the borough has the potential to address this issue.	<b>+</b>	There are low levels of educational attainment in the borough. Fifteen per cent of Haringey's working population has no qualifications; this proportion is higher than the rest of London and the UK which stands at 14.3%. This Option promotes social infrastructure, which could include educational and training facilities.	<b>0</b>	Market oriented and uncoordinated development is not likely to result in improvement of educational attainment.	Options A, B & C may have indirect effects on education by improving access and ensuring development is located within reach of suitable educational facilities. All options would also need to include policies which promote training schemes and programmes. <b>Recommendation:</b> <i>Consider access to educational facilities when locating developments.</i> <i>Promote training schemes.</i>

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach	Option C: Housing Led Growth	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.	Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.	Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.	Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.	Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e., Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.						
	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment			
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+/_	Whilst only two of Haringey's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived for health and disability, the number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability highlights the poor state of health in parts of the borough (IMD 2007). Providing housing, including affordable ones is likely to have an indirect impact on health. Good quality housing and the protection of open spaces have the potential to improve health. However, providing higher densities of housing has the potential to increase traffic, with adverse impacts on air quality and health. Promoting sustainable modes of transport could help reduce these impacts.	+/-	Whilst only two of Haringey's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived for health and disability, the number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability (IMD 2007) highlights the poor state of health in parts of the borough (IMD 2007). This Option proposes to recognise the needs of each part of the borough and has the potential to address this issue. In addition, the provision of decent housing and open spaces will have indirect health benefits	+/-	Whilst only two of Haringey's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived for health and disability, the number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability highlights the poor state of health in parts of the borough (IMD 2007). Providing housing, including affordable ones is likely to have an indirect impact on health. Good quality housing and the protection of open spaces have the potential to improve health. However, providing a significant number of new housing at higher densities has the potential to increase traffic, with adverse impacts on air quality and health. Promoting mixed use development in town centres and investing in public transport could help reduce these impacts.	+/-	Whilst only two of Haringey's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived for health and disability, the number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability highlights the poor state of health in parts of the borough (IMD 2007). Developing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as well as improvements in the quality of open spaces and the environment are likely to have a beneficial effect on health. However, high levels of economic activities could have an adverse effect on traffic, with indirect effects on air quality and health.	?	New development may contribute to the improvement of the environment and indirect health benefits but this is uncertain.	All options may have indirect effects on the improvement of general health and well-being.  <b>Recommendation:</b> <i>Open/green spaces should be maintained and enhanced. Provision of open spaces in developments should be encouraged.</i>  <i>A network or links between open spaces should be promoted to provide green infrastructure.</i>  <i>Housing developments should be built according to the standards specified in the Housing SPD.</i>

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach	Option C: Housing Led Growth	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>					
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	There is a short fall of 4,865 affordable housing units per annum (Housing Needs Assessment, 2007). An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking in amenity.  Regeneration programmes present significant opportunities to revitalise housing. However, housing growth will place pressure on other land uses. This Option, however, proposes to retain employment land and protect open spaces.	+	There is a short fall of 4,865 affordable housing units per annum (Housing Needs Assessment, 2007). An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking in amenity.  This Option has the potential to address the housing needs of each part of the borough and to balance housing tenure in the three areas through a differential approach to affordable housing.	+	There is a short fall of 4,865 affordable housing units per annum (Housing Needs Assessment, 2007). An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking in amenity.  This Option would provide significant number of housing units, including mixed use developments.	-	There is a short fall of 4,865 affordable housing units per annum (Housing Needs Assessment, 2007). An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking in amenity.  This Option will maximise employment and there is a risk that sites for housing will be used for employment.	?	It is likely that there will be provision of housing in new developments.  However, a market led development would be uncoordinated and housing provision may not meet local need.	Options A, B and C propose to increase housing provision. Option D focuses on employment.  <b>Recommendation:</b> <b>Housing provision should meet housing needs in terms of types and affordability.</b>

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach	Option C: Housing Led Growth	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.	Comments
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comment</b>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	<p><b>+</b></p> <p>Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. This population transience has the potential to affect community cohesion.</p> <p>Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London and ranks as London's fourth most diverse borough (Office of National Statistics diversity index). This diversity can affect community cohesion.</p> <p>Regeneration initiatives in areas of change provide an opportunity to provide public spaces which can help create a sense of belonging and community cohesion.</p>	<p><b>?</b></p> <p>Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. This population transience has the potential to affect community cohesion.</p> <p>Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London and ranks as London's fourth most diverse borough (Office of National Statistics diversity index). This diversity can affect community cohesion.</p> <p>This Option would address the needs for open spaces for each part of the borough but it needs to improve public realms and spaces and provide an overall plan for the whole borough if community cohesion is to be addressed.</p>	<p><b>+</b></p> <p>Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. This population transience has the potential to affect community cohesion.</p> <p>Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London and ranks as London's fourth most diverse borough (Office of National Statistics diversity index). This diversity can affect community cohesion.</p> <p>Providing social infrastructure with housing developments and mixed use developments are likely to benefit community cohesion.</p>	<p><b>+</b></p> <p>Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. This population transience has the potential to affect community cohesion.</p> <p>Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London and ranks as London's fourth most diverse borough (Office of National Statistics diversity index). This diversity can affect community cohesion.</p> <p>Providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities would help improve community cohesion.</p>	<p><b>?</b></p> <p>Impacts uncertain. Contribution to community cohesion would depend on the scale and location of developments and community infrastructure provided.</p>	<p>Options C and D could Improve community cohesion through provision of community facilities.</p> <p>Option A has the potential to improve public realms through regeneration of areas of change.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> <b>Provision of public realm or spaces should be encouraged in developments.</b></p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	<p><b>+</b></p> <p>This Option protects open spaces and provides for new spaces, which provides amenity. This Option focuses development in identified areas of change at sustainable locations for services and transport provision.</p> <p>The regeneration of areas of change should consider provision of essential services.</p>	<p><b>+</b></p> <p>This Option would focus on the level of community infrastructure needed in relation to new development in different areas of the borough, rather than setting borough-wide minimum standards. This Option also proposes growth on existing centres with good public transport provision within each part of the borough will reduce the need to travel. Identifying the needs of each part of the borough will allow standards to be raised in some areas.</p>	<p><b>?</b></p> <p>There are opportunities for improved access to health and community services along with housing growth. However, a substantial increase in housing and population would increase pressure on existing services.</p>	<p><b>?</b></p> <p>This Option provides an opportunity to strengthen the role of town centres for retail, office, leisure and community uses. However, there will be pressure to provide more facilities with increasing numbers of employees.</p>	<p><b>?</b></p> <p>Developments, even if uncoordinated may provide essential services. However, the adequacy of these is uncertain.</p>	<p>Options A, C &amp; D require consideration of accessible locations for developments. Options C and D would need to address increased pressure on existing services.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> <b>New developments should be accessible to facilities and services or adequate services should be provided.</b></p>

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach	Option C: Housing Led Growth	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment			
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	?	Retention of employment land and premises could lead to employment opportunities. Regeneration initiatives in areas of change have potential to encourage economic growth. However, this Option is focussed on housing provision so there would be limited or indirect economic growth.	+	Focusing on the needs of each part of the borough may identify opportunities for area based approaches within each. However, promoting development in parts of the borough without an overall strategy could result in competition between centres and highlight differences between parts of the borough.	-	This Option will release employment land for housing, which would have a negative effect on employment and economic growth.	+	This Option will provide a range of sites for employment use, which should encourage economic growth.	+	This market led approach is likely to include employment provision. However, the location and scale may not be the most sustainable and it is unlikely that the employment provision would meet the needs of the borough.	Option C has negative impacts for business due to releasing employment areas for housing.  <b>Recommendation:</b> <b>Employment development should be located near public transport links to ensure economic development within the borough.</b>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	This Policy focuses on housing provision.	+	This Policy focuses on the needs for each part of the borough which includes employment. However, this may lead to skills mismatch for job opportunities in the whole of the borough	-	There will be limited opportunities for work related training as employment land is decreased.	+	Economic growth will have the potential to provide the training and experience necessary to improve the local labour skills base.	0	Uncoordinated development is not likely to contribute to the development of skills	Option C has negative impacts for business due to releasing employment areas for housing.  <b>Recommendation:</b> <b>Promote work related training opportunities.</b>

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	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment					
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	?	Between Nov. 2007 and June 2008 unemployment across the borough stood at 8.7% <sup>56</sup> . This is around one and a half times the national average of 5.2%. (ONS, 2008)  However, this Option is focussed on housing provision so there would be limited or indirect economic growth.	+	Between Nov. 2007 and June 2008 unemployment across the borough stood at 8.7%. This is around one and a half times the national average of 5.2%. (ONS, 2008)  Employment rates vary across the borough. There may be opportunities for area based approaches to encourage employment generating land uses within key areas.	-	Between Nov. 2007 and June 2008 unemployment across the borough stood at 8.7%. This is around one and a half times the national average of 5.2%. (ONS, 2008)  Increased housing at higher densities in town centres would encourage demand on retail services. The location of mixed use developments in town centres could positively contribute to economic inclusion. However, the loss of employment land for housing will have a negative impact on business and employment.	+	Between Nov. 2007 and June 2008 unemployment across the borough stood at 8.7%. This is around one and a half times the national average of 5.2%. (ONS, 2008)  A high level of economic growth will increase employment and training opportunities which could contribute positively to economic inclusion.	+	There would be benefits in employment from developments. It is unlikely that the employment provision would meet the needs of the borough.	Option C has negative impacts for business due to releasing employment areas for housing.  Option B is the option most likely to focus on promoting employment opportunities to areas of most need.  <b>Recommendation:</b>  <b>Ensure that employment opportunities are available to local people to contribute to economic inclusion.</b>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres	+	Areas of change include key regeneration areas of Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands.  Regenerating areas of change by providing housing and the creation of public areas are likely to contribute to the vitality of the town centres. Promoting sustainable forms of transport would improve access to town centres.	?	There are three principal centres in the borough: Tottenham, Wood Green and Muswell Hill, which are located in the eastern, central and western areas of the borough. In addition, there are other centres: Crouch End, West Green, Bruce Grove and Seven Sisters. This Option provides opportunities to focus on the level of community infrastructure needed, such as public open spaces and squares to encourage vibrancy in town centres.	+	Increased housing at higher densities in town centres is likely to encourage demand for town centre services, increasing vitality and vibrancy.	+	This Option will provide opportunities for a wide range of premises to suit the needs of different businesses. This Policy will support existing businesses. Reducing unemployment and economic growth would have a positive contribution to the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	?	It is unlikely that a coordinated development to improve town centres would be delivered. A market led approach will be piecemeal.  However, some developments may occur in brownfield sites, which are usually in town centres.	Option B would have a positive impact on the town centres if policies include environmental improvements to the centres and providing attractive public realms or open spaces.  <b>Recommendation:</b>  <b>Consider mixed use development in town centres, wherever possible.</b>



SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach	Option C: Housing Led Growth	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity	+/?	Haringey is a largely urban borough; but there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets.  Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and there are 60 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Haringey. This Option will focus development on the areas of change away from designated areas. It will also protect all open spaces.  However, there may be brownfield sites in the regeneration areas. Brownfield sites could be important for protected species; the re-use of vacant land could generate adverse impacts on biodiversity.	+/?	Haringey is a largely urban borough; but there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets.  Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and there are 60 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Haringey.  This Option will consider the needs of individual areas in the boroughs, including open spaces.  However, as brownfield sites could be important for protected species, the re-use of vacant land could generate adverse impacts on biodiversity.	?	Haringey is a largely urban borough; but there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets  Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and there are 60 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Haringey. High density housing development in town centres would reduce pressure to develop open spaces.  To maximise housing development, brownfield sites would be developed for housing.  However, as brownfield sites could be important for protected species, the re-use of vacant land could generate adverse impacts on biodiversity, if the sites are of ecological value.	+/?	Haringey is a largely urban borough; but there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets.  Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and there are 60 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Haringey. This Option proposes improvements to open spaces, which could contribute positively to biodiversity.  However, brownfield sites would be developed for employment use. As brownfield sites could be important for protected species, the re-use of vacant land could generate adverse impacts on biodiversity, if the sites are of ecological value.	-	It is unlikely that there will be opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity sites from uncoordinated development.	Option C does not consider sustainable locations for housing provision.  <b>Recommendation:</b> <b>All development should consider the potential for biodiversity in brownfield sites and implement appropriate mitigation measures where necessary.</b>  <b>Vacant areas of land should be considered for open space where possible. Links to larger areas of open spaces should be considered to create a green infrastructure network.</b>

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.  Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach  Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.	Option C: Housing Led Growth  Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth  Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.  Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e., Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Comments
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas located throughout the borough. Other heritage assets include listed buildings, archaeological priority zones and historic parks.</p> <p>The main concern regarding townscape and cultural heritage related to housing development and related infrastructure is the adverse effects these can have on conservation areas, listed buildings and other areas of historic value, if developed in an unsustainable and incoherent manner.</p> <p>Regenerating areas of change offers opportunities to develop high quality design in the built environment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas located throughout the borough.</p> <p>Other heritage assets include listed buildings, archaeological priority zones and historic parks.</p> <p>This option recognises the differences between borough localities which would include differences of townscape and cultural heritage. There is a risk, however that an overall strategy to enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources is lost.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p>Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas located throughout the borough.</p> <p>Other heritage assets include listed buildings, archaeological priority zones and historic parks.</p> <p>The scale of housing development may result in failing to deliver high quality design and materials, which could affect townscape quality.</p> <p>Higher densities may not support conservation of built heritage and could affect the character of conservation areas.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Haringey has 28 designated Conservation Areas located throughout the borough.</p> <p>Other heritage assets include listed buildings, archaeological priority zones and historic parks.</p> <p>This Option refers to significant improvements in the quality of the streetscape and living environment.</p> <p>However, increased employment areas may not support conservation of built heritage and could affect the character of conservation areas.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p>Development in towns would be uncoordinated and so may have a negative impact on townscape. However, regeneration plans usually have positive impacts upon the local townscape.</p>	<p>Option D would consider the streetscape.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> <i>Options A, B, C and E need to consider their impact of local townscape.</i></p>
13. To protect and enhance the borough's landscape resources.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The landscape includes large open areas of the borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land.</p> <p>This Option seeks to protect all open spaces and offers opportunities to address landscape issues.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>The landscape includes large open areas of the borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land.</p> <p>This Option offers an opportunity to specify higher levels of open space in specific areas will consider open space needs for individual areas in the borough but landscape resources in the borough needs to be considered as a whole.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>The landscape includes large open areas of the borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land.</p> <p>There will be pressure to use open space for housing.</p> <p>High density housing development may affect local landscapes and views.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The landscape includes large open areas of the borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land.</p> <p>There will be pressure to use open spaces for employment. This Option, however, refers to improving the quality of open spaces.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p>Without a planning framework, developers are likely to focus on greenfield sites which are easier to develop than brownfield ones. It is likely that open spaces would be developed and so there will be negative impacts on the landscape.</p>	<p>Option D seeks to improve the quality of open spaces.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> <i>Options A, B, C and E need to consider their impact on local landscape.</i></p>

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach	Option C: Housing Led Growth	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	The River Lee on the eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge Wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey. Developments could increase surface water run off. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. Increase in housing provision will increase water consumption.	-	The River Lee on the eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge Wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey, which are in the eastern part of the borough. Developments could increase surface water run off. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. This option recognises the differences between areas within the borough, however focusing on the needs of individual areas risk overlooking the cumulative impacts of increased water consumption for the whole borough.	-	The River Lee on the eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge Wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey. Developments could increase surface water run off. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. Providing a substantial number of new housing is likely to increase water consumption significantly.	-	The River Lee on the eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge Wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey. Developments could increase surface water run off. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. A high level of economic growth is likely to increase water consumption.	-	Development could generate increased surface water runoff. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. There will be increased water consumption from developments. New developments may not incorporate reduced water use technologies.	All options may have an impact on local water resources, particularly in the east of the borough.  <b>Recommendation:</b> <b>Implement facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water in all new developments and redevelopments.</b> <b>Ensure that water quality in rivers and watercourses are not affected by surface water run-offs from new developments.</b>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	In 2007, there were 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the borough <sup>57</sup> and 86% of PDL are allocated within the UDP or has planning permission. In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions took place on PDL. Since housing is to be provided in areas of change or regeneration, these are likely to be in PDL.	+	In 2007, there were 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the borough and 86% of PDL are allocated within the UDP or has planning permission. In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions took place on PDL. This Option will consider the needs of individual areas in the borough. It is likely that PDL will be prioritised for development.	+	In 2007, there were 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the borough and 86% of PDL are allocated within the UDP or has planning permission. In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions took place on PDL. Significant housing provision would require development of PDL. Mixed use development is proposed in town centres, which are likely location of PDL.	+	In 2007, there were 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the borough and 86% of PDL are allocated within the UDP or has planning permission. In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions took place on PDL. This Option is likely to use PDL for employment uses.	?	Brownfield land would not be as attractive to investors as greenfield sites. However, there are a number of PDL in the borough and these are likely to be developed.	All options would use PDL whether for housing or employment.  <b>Recommendation:</b> <b>All development should consider the potential for biodiversity in brownfield sites and implement appropriate mitigation measures where necessary.</b> <b>Vacant areas of land should be considered for open space where possible. Links to larger areas of open spaces should be considered to create a green infrastructure network.</b>

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.	Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e., Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Comments
16. To adapt to climate change.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>+</b></p> <p>Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options.</p> <p>This Option provides an opportunity to consider climate change and flood risk mitigation in new development proposals.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>?</b></p> <p>Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options.</p> <p>This approach may focus requirements to address flood risk in the eastern areas, but what is needed is an overall policy for the whole borough to address climate change and flood risk.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>?</b></p> <p>Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options.</p> <p>New developments will increase surface water run-off.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>?</b></p> <p>Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options.</p> <p>New development will increase surface water run-off.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>-</b></p> <p>If development occurs in brownfield sites, there will be positive impacts as these are likely to be located near public transport links. However, if development occurs in sites without good access to public transport, there would be increased use of cars which could contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Flood risk areas are likely to be developed.</p>	<p>Options A, B, C and D may have scope for introducing measures to adapt to climate change.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> <b>Require the use of SuDS for all new developments.</b></p>

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	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	?	The borough was an Air Quality Management Area in July 2001. According to the review of air quality, the Government's air quality standards for PM <sub>10</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> will not be met. Increase in housing provision will increase population and the need to travel. This Option focuses development in identified areas of change at sustainable locations for services and transport provision.	?	The borough was an Air Quality Management Area in July 2001. According to the review of air quality, the Government's air quality standards for PM <sub>10</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> will not be met. borough-wide policies will need to be developed to address air quality.	-	The borough was an Air Quality Management Area in July 2001. According to the review of air quality, the Government's air quality standards for PM <sub>10</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> will not be met. A significantly greater provision of housing will result in increase in population and travelling. The Option would improve public transport but the increase in population is likely to increase traffic.	-	The borough was an Air Quality Management Area in July 2001. According to the review of air quality, the Government's air quality standards for PM <sub>10</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> will not be met. This Option would seek to develop in locations along transport corridors but the increase in economic activities is likely to have a negative impact on air quality.	-	Developments located in areas without adequate facilities are likely to increase car use. This could contribute to a reduction in air quality.	All Options, whether increase in housing or employment are likely to impact air quality.  <b>Recommendation:</b> <i>All options need to consider the impact of creating new sensitive receptors and introducing more traffic.</i>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	+	Haringey has the joint third lowest CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita of all London boroughs. CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are concentrated in the southern part of the borough, along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards. New housing developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy and energy technologies (for example, Combined Heat and Power). However, CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are likely to increase because.	+	Haringey has the joint third lowest CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita of all London boroughs. CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are concentrated in the southern of the borough, along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards. Policies to address CO <sub>2</sub> emissions should be borough- wide. However, as CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are higher in some areas of the borough, this option allows for area based measures to address this issue.	-	Haringey has the joint third lowest CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita of all London boroughs. CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are concentrated in the southern of the borough, along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards. Significant housing development is likely to increase CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. New housing developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy and energy technologies (for example, Combined Heat and Power). However, CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are likely to increase because.	-	Haringey has the joint third lowest CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita of all London boroughs. CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are concentrated in the southern of the borough, along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards. Increase in economic activities is likely to increase CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	-	The incorporation of energy efficient features or energy regeneration measures in developments is unlikely.	Most options are likely to increase CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. <b>Recommendation:</b> <i>Limit parking spaces and improve public transport.</i> <i>Energy efficiency and the use of renewable should be promoted in all developments.</i> <i>Housing developments should be encouraged to incorporate the Code for Sustainable Homes Standard.</i> <i>New development and refurbishment of office buildings should incorporate a BREEAM standard.</i>

SA Objectives	Option A: A borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach	Option C: Housing Led Growth	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
19. To ensure the sustainable use of resources.	-	Housing development will require considerable use of natural resources. The level of use of recycled materials is uncertain.	-	Housing and other developments will require the use of natural resources. borough-wide policies should address resource use.	-	Developing significant numbers of housing will require use of natural resources.	-	Developing employment sites, community facilities and infrastructure will require use of natural resources.	-	The use of sustainable natural resources is uncertain. New developments are likely to increase use of resources.	All options will require considerable use of natural resources. <b>Recommendation:</b> <b>The Housing SPD recommends that affordable housing should achieve Code for Sustainable Homes level 3. This standard should be adopted for all developments.</b> <b>All new developments and refurbishments of offices should be encouraged to achieve 'good' or higher BREEAM ratings.</b>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	Haringey is well served by public transport. Some areas served by the Northern line and those north of Finsbury Park have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services. The borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of people who travel to work by public transport. However, compared to other boroughs, Haringey has the lowest number of people who walk to work. This Option focuses development in identified areas of change at locations accessible to services and transport provision. It promotes the development of sustainable modes of transport.	+	Haringey is well served by public transport. Some areas served by the Northern line and those north of Finsbury Park have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services. The borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of people who travel to work by public transport. However, compared to other boroughs, Haringey has the lowest number of people who walk to work. This Option will focus growth on existing centres with good public transport provision within each area of the borough. This will reduce the need to travel.	+	Haringey is well served by public transport. Some areas served by the Northern line and those north of Finsbury Park have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services. The borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of people who travel to work by public transport. However, compared to other boroughs, Haringey has the lowest number of people who walk to work. This Option will provide mixed development in town centres, which should reduce the need to travel. It will invest in public transport.	?	Haringey is well served by public transport. Some areas served by the Northern line and those north of Finsbury Park have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services. The borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of people who travel to work by public transport. However, compared to other boroughs, Haringey has the lowest number who walk to work. This Option proposes developing employment sites along transport corridors. However, increased economic activities are likely to increase traffic.	+/_	There could be both positive and negative impacts, depending on the location of developments.	Option A and C are propose to locate developments in town centres, which would be near public transport. <b>Recommendation:</b> <b>Options C &amp; D need to consider the amount of traffic that will be introduced on local roads.</b>

## Appendix F

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### Policy Appraisal Matrices





## Appendix F: Appraisal of Strategic Policies

This Appendix presents the findings of the assessment of the Strategic Policies against the SA Objectives in a matrix format.

**Table F-1 uses the notation and terminology below to show the results of the assessment.**

Major Positive Impact	The policy contributes to the achievement of all elements of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Impact	This policy contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective but not completely.	+
Neutral/ No Impact	There is no clear relationship between the policy and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Positive and negative outcomes	The policy has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-
Uncertain outcome	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level. More information is required to assess the impacts.	?
Negative Impact	The policy is partially detrimental to the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Negative Impact	The policy detracts from the achievement of all elements of the SA Objective.	--

## Table F-2 – Appraisal of Strategic Policies

### SP1 Managing Growth

*The Council will focus Haringey's growth in the most suitable locations, and manage it to make sure that we deliver its opportunities and benefits and achieve strong, healthy and sustainable communities for the whole of the borough. The Council will maximise the supply of additional housing to meet or exceed Haringey's target of 6,800 homes from 2011-2026 (680 units per annum).*

*The Council will promote development in the following Growth Areas:*

- *Haringey Heartlands; and*
- *Tottenham Hale.*

*The Council will expect development in the Growth areas to:*

- *Provide 5,175 new homes and the majority of new business floorspace up to 2026;*
- *Maximise site opportunities;*
- *Provide appropriate links to, and benefits for, surrounding areas and communities;*
- *Provide the necessary infrastructure; and*
- *Be in accordance with the full range of the Council's planning policies and objectives.*

*The Council will promote development in the following areas of change/renewal:*

- *Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre;*
- *Northumberland Park (which includes the redevelopment of Tottenham Hotspur Football Stadium);*
- *Tottenham High Road Corridor; and*
- *Seven Sisters Corridor.*

*Parts of the borough outside the growth areas and areas of change will experience some development and change. The Council will ensure that development here will respect the character of its surroundings and provide environmental improvements and services.*

SA Objectives	SP1 Managing Growth				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Indirect effect for opportunities for crime to be reduced through incorporating safety by design measures of homes, etc. in the medium to long term. Currently there is a corridor of crime occurring along Seven Sisters Road, the Seven Sisters area is listed in the policy as an area the Council will promote development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>This policy notes that development in the growth areas should be in accordance with the Council's planning policies and objectives.</p> <p>SP11 Design – refers to applying the principles of "Secure by Design" principles to all new developments. Housing and car parking elements of development to obtain "Secure by Design" certificate.</p>

SA Objectives	SP1 Managing Growth				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No effects predicted.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement</b> SP16 Community Infrastructure/Facilities policy needs to meet additional demand, particularly in Tottenham Hale to respond to new housing developments. Include requirement through legal agreement for contributions towards education provision. Phase development to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+/-			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Housing standards have links to physical and mental health. Providing new affordable housing will benefit those most in need and address inequalities. Increase in the number of homes is likely to put pressure on demand for existing health facilities and those in neighbouring areas. This policy is likely to result in denser development within the growth areas, with potential negative effects in terms of health, potential overcrowding and stress on current infrastructure and services. However, accessibility to services may be improved with the higher densities. Management/protection of amenity areas can encourage healthy lifestyles.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP14 – Health and Well being policy needs to identify appropriate sites for new health infrastructure within the growth areas. Ensure new developments contribute through planning obligations to health facilities and services.</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Providing high quality, mixed tenure and affordable housing is a long term aim of the Core Strategy. Housing development to occur in Haringey Heartlands and Wood Green as an area of intensification with proposals for new homes as part of an intensive mixed use development. Housing will be provided in other areas - Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Northumberland Park. These areas are amongst the priority areas with highest level of deprivation and are amongst the 5% most deprived SOAs in England in terms of barriers to housing and services domain (Indices of Deprivation 2007). Barriers to housing in the eastern wards of the borough relate to low incomes. Phasing of development will result in gradual provision, so that in the short term, some residents will remain in current/poor housing.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP2 – Housing requires that sites capable of delivering 5 or more units to provide 50% Affordable Housing on site. This policy also requires housing should be built to Lifetime Homes Standards.</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Pride and sense of community could be increased by better quality and level of housing provision in the medium to long term. There may be potential for conflicts as new residents from housing proposals move into the growth areas. Providing links to and benefits for surrounding areas and communities are likely to reduce short term resentment. A way will need to be identified to manage and support the new community created. Requirement for provision of community facilities may encourage greater engagement.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Provide public amenity spaces, community facilities and activities in growth areas to encourage engagement. Require consistency with community facilities provision.</p>

SA Objectives	SP1 Managing Growth				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Significance of effect will depend on phasing of new/replacement facilities. Potential negative effect due to increased pressure on local and accessible facilities due to increased population in the medium to long term should be avoided if appropriately phased.</p> <p>This policy specifically refers to directing growth to appropriate locations so that housing is supported by key infrastructure including community facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement</b></p> <p>SP16 Community Infrastructure need to meet predicted additional demand and should include requirement through legal agreement for new/replacement facilities. Phasing strategy is required to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents in growth areas.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The main aim of the policy is to provide facilities and opportunity for economic growth in the long term. Development will be focused in growth areas of Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale, Wood Green, Northumberland Park and the Seven Sisters Corridor. New housing and a substantial majority of business floor space are proposed. Focus larger developments on growth areas and town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Ensuring development and opportunities are suitable for local residents are key to positive sustainability effects. Planning requirements and legal agreements (implementation) seek to achieve this.</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	-/+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>A main aim of the policy is to manage and encourage development opportunities in the opportunity area (Tottenham Hale) and areas of Intensification (Haringey Heartlands/Wood Green). This should provide employment and training opportunities, such as work related programmes.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement</b></p> <p>Positive effect would depend on the suitability of development opportunities and whether training will be provided.</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>A key aim of the policy is to encourage development which will provide employment opportunities, which could contribute to economic inclusion. Growth is targeted in Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands, which are the areas of need including employment. Tottenham Hale, in particular, is amongst the 5% most deprived SOAs in England (Indices of Deprivation 2007, Employment Domain) Targeting growth in these areas of employment need should lead to benefits in the long-term. In addition, there are policies in the Core Strategy which seek to provide training (SP2 and SP16) which in turn will help people to acquire the skills required.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Policy SP9 (Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion) aims to reduce worklessness by increasing skills, raising educational attainment and improving childcare and nursery provision.</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Growth in opportunity areas and areas for intensification, which are in town centres, such as Wood Green. This should enhance the local economy and increase economic activities in these centres. In addition, providing mixed use developments, including housing in the centres should contribute to the vitality of the centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Provision and improvement of public realm in town centres can contribute to vitality. Planning requirements and planning obligations requiring provision of public realm spaces in large developments.</p>

SA Objectives	SP1 Managing Growth				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+/-			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Focusing growth in Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Northumberland Park and encouraging development of brownfield sites, which is a planning policy, would reduce pressure on developing open spaces. However, there is a risk with some sites that they may have biodiversity value. Nevertheless, the regeneration process could also present long-term enhancement opportunities as well.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that expansion of centres do not conflict with other aims of protecting and enhancing wildlife habitats. Any effects of detailed proposals, including ecological impacts, to be considered as part of an EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	-/+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> The policy notes that the growth areas are next to or may even include heritage assets such as conservation areas and industrial heritage. Directing housing and economic growth in these areas may have adverse effects on townscape due to increase in density. However, improved and extended centres are likely to have a positive effect on townscape, especially where this results in the regeneration of run-down properties.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that Conservation Areas and built heritage are protected and enhanced by following the requirements of SP11 – Design and SP12 Conservation. Planning requirements to include visual assessment, particularly for developments in or near Conservation Areas. Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA, Heritage Statement and archaeological investigations, as appropriate, with supporting information at design stage.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Focusing growth in these opportunity areas and areas of intensification are likely to protect open spaces and offers opportunities to address landscape issues.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement</b> Impacts on views and landscape will be dictated by design and development policies. Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increase in housing and economic activities are likely to increase water use and demands on water and waste water infrastructure. Short term water demands during construction, medium to long term demand for housing needs and commercial operation. Potential for surface water pollution and run-off, particularly during construction/demolition. Development in Tottenham Hale, which is near some reservoirs and in Heartlands/Wood Green where the Moselle Brook runs through, may have potential effects on water resources. However, new development in these areas has the potential to offer opportunities for efficiencies by incorporating water saving technologies and incorporating SUDs.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Low water strategy to be required with any applications. SP5 –Water Management and Flooding requires that new developments should aim to decrease the demand for water as much as possible. Planning and EIA requirements would require assessment of water use/drainage/pollution at more detailed planning application stage.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> The policy promotes bringing back into use underused brownfield land in Haringey Heartlands and Wood Green. Opportunities for positive enhancement.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>

SA Objectives	SP1 Managing Growth				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
16. To adapt to climate change.	-			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Increase in new developments likely to increase surface water run-off and flood risk, especially within Tottenham Hale where large areas are covered by Flood Zones 3 and 4. Increased economic activity will likely increase carbon emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Developments in or close to flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options. Implement requirements under SP5 – Water Management and Flooding and SP4 – Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-/+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Concentrating development within Wood Green and Tottenham Hale may reduce the need to travel due to availability of services and public transport. However, increase in housing would increase the population and the need to travel, which could affect air quality. The effects are uncertain as it will depend upon individual travel patterns and attitudes. In theory, putting development in these locations should be beneficial as this is where there are existing good transport links.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement</b></p> <p>Link transport and access requirements to ensure that there is no conflict between the aim of reducing traffic and the need to travel. Planning and EIA requirements should include air quality assessment and supporting information at detailed planning stage.</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	-			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Increased economic activity and housing may result in more road traffic, which will increase greenhouse gas emissions even where new development is energy efficient. New developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency measures and renewable energy technologies. Haringey would require new development to reach, as a minimum, the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 for new homes by 2010 and BREEAM Excellent for other development, Level 5 by 2012 and Zero Carbon by 2016. Haringey's Local Area Agreement (2008-2011) includes targets for reduction in per capita emissions in the area, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.6% reduction in per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2008/2009</li> <li>• 7.4% reduction in per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2009/2010 and</li> <li>• 11% reduction in per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2010/2011.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Sustainability strategy required by planning requirements covers energy efficiency of developments. SP4 – Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey provides requirements for new developments to minimise carbon emissions. Promote public transport, walking and cycling to reduce car dependency and use as proposed in SP7 – Transport.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	-	✓			<p><b>Effects</b></p> <p>Developments will require considerable use of natural resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Re-use brownfield sites to minimise development on Greenfield sites and ensure that where possible, new development occurs on derelict, vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy will focus growth in opportunity areas and areas of intensification, which are in town centres, likely to have access to services and public transport.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>SP7 promotes the use of public transport, cycling and walking. Large developments required transport assessments under Planning Requirements.</p>

SA Objectives	SP1 Managing Growth				
	Score	Timeframe			Commentary
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
<b>Conclusions</b>					
<p>This policy on the whole supports the SA Objectives as the policy states the Council expects development within growth areas to be 'in accordance with the full range of the Council's planning policies and objectives'.</p> <p>Negative impacts were identified in relation to SA Objectives 14 'To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources', 16 'To adapt to climate change', 18 'To limit climate change by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions', and 19 'To ensure sustainable use of resources'.</p> <p>With regard to SA Objective 14 negative impacts were identified due to the policies promotion of increasing housing and economic activity that could lead to an increase in demand for water supply. However, Policy SP5 'Water Management and Flooding' details that that new developments should aim to decrease the demand for water as much as possible. Also planning and the EIA Regulations if development were to go ahead would require this issue to be covered in further detail.</p> <p>A negative score was determined for SA Objective 16, which was due to the increase in new development likely to lead to increase surface water run-off and flood risk along with an increase in economic activity likely to lead to an increase in carbon emissions. However these issues are covered in detail within policies SP5 'Water Management and Flooding' and SP4 'Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey'.</p> <p>A negative impact was identified in relation to SA Objective 18 due to the policies aim to increase economic activity and housing which will lead to more road traffic, leading to increased emissions. However, these themes are covered within policies SP4 'Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey' and SP7 'Transport'.</p>					
<b>Uncertainties</b>					
No uncertainties were identified.					
<b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b>					
This policy could be strengthened with the addition of a bullet point stating that 'the Council will prefer new development to be located on brownfield land rather than greenfield land and will ensure that where possible, new development occurs on derelict, vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings'.					

## SP2 Housing

The Council will aim to make full use of Haringey's capacity for housing by maximising the supply of additional housing to meet or exceed the target of 6,800 homes from 2011 – 2026 (680 units per annum).

Density and design standards to deliver quality homes

Excellence in design quality and sustainability will be required for all new homes. High quality new residential development in Haringey will be provided by ensuring that new development:

1. Meets the density levels set out in the London Plan (Table 3A.2 Density Matrix);
2. Complies with the housing standards and range of unit sizes set out in the Council's Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 2008 and adopt the GLA Housing Space and Child Play Space Standards 2009 as Haringey's own standards;
3. Aims to maximise housing for people whose circumstances makes them vulnerable and/or people with specific needs
4. Is built to 100% Lifetime Homes Standards with at least 10% wheelchair accessible housing or easily adaptable for wheelchair users with an aspiration for 20%. Units should range in size to allow families to stay together, and to accommodate live-in carers.

Secure high quality affordable housing

Affordable housing shall be achieved by:

5. Requiring sites capable of delivering 5 or more units to provide 50% Affordable Housing on site; (the results from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment will confirm the threshold)
6. Delivering an affordable housing tenure split of 70% Social Rented Housing and 30% Intermediate Housing;
7. Ensuring no net loss of existing affordable housing floorspace in development; and
8. Ensuring affordable housing units are designed to a high quality and are fully integrated within schemes.

SA Objective	SP2 Housing				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The policy does not specifically address the issue of crime and safety. However, the Housing SPD addresses these issues and it is likely that measures will be incorporated into new housing design through the increase of natural surveillance in some areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>SP11 Design – refers to applying the principles of “Secure by Design” principles to all new developments. Housing and car parking elements of development to obtain “Secure by Design” certificate. Mixed use schemes in town centres would allow natural surveillance from housing units outside commercial working time operations.</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The policy is not seeking to improve levels of educational attainment as it is a pure housing policy. However, the increase in homes and population in the medium to long term may put pressure on existing education resources in the area and in neighbouring areas. Significance of effect will depend on phasing of development and provision of new facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>SP 16 Community Infrastructure policy notes need to meet predicted additional demand and includes requirement for new facilities, including schools. A phasing strategy is required to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents. SP17 – Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy seeks to ensure that necessary infrastructure is in place to support growth and provide facilities for communities.</p>



SA Objective	SP2 Housing				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The Core Strategy requires that affordable housing incorporate Code for Sustainable Homes rating 3 and standards relating to floor space, lighting, etc which should have beneficial effects on health. Other new housing development should achieve level 4. The policy also states that new homes within Haringey should be built to the Lifetime Homes Standards (this standard contains a criteria of 16 points which must be achieved to gain this award).</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>SP 16 Community Infrastructure policy notes need to meet predicted additional demand and includes requirement for new facilities, including health services. A phasing strategy is required to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents. SP17 – Delivering and Monitoring seeks to ensure that necessary infrastructure is in place to support growth and provide facilities for communities.</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	++	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Providing decent, mixed tenure and affordable housing is a long term aim of the Core Strategy. Phasing of development means that this provision will be gradual. In the short term, some residents will remain in current/poor housing. This policy allows for 50% affordable housing on sites and financial contributions elsewhere where these cannot be provided on site. This will assist in meeting housing needs in the borough and reduce homelessness.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Pride and sense of community are likely to be increased by better quality and level of housing provision in the medium to long term. Phasing of development may result in resentments or conflicts with existing communities in the short or medium term. Demolition and construction likely to cause noise pollution in the short to medium term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Require consistency with community facilities and wider infrastructure to encourage greater engagements. Identify ways to manage and support new community created to integrate with existing community.</p> <p>Planning and EIA requirements require noise and vibration assessment, including transport noise and noise issues arising from increased density and proximity to residential areas.</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+/-	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Since housing growth is to be located in opportunity areas and areas of intensification, access to services are likely to improve. A significant proportion of homes will be developed in Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands, which have existing facilities. However, maximising housing provision may put pressure on the capacity of existing services.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>SP 16 Community Infrastructure policy notes need to meet predicted additional demand and includes requirement for new facilities. A phasing strategy is required to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents. SP17 – Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy seeks to ensure that necessary infrastructure is in place to support growth and provide facilities for communities. Ensure that open spaces are accessible to new housing developments.</p>

SA Objective	SP2 Housing				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Improved quality of housing and increased population likely to enhance image of area as a business location in the long term. In the short term, disruption may have the opposite effect. Improved housing stock likely to increase in-migration of population, which should increase resilience of local economy. Mixed tenures likely to encourage a broad range of residents in terms of age/skill/demographics.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Possible short to medium term employment and on the job training in construction.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP8 Employment – refers to the need for local people to benefit from employment opportunities. Identify opportunities and provision of on the job training and development opportunities.</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Providing housing in town centres could improve access to jobs in the area. Although the purpose of this policy is not to achieve this, it could lead to indirect benefits</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> New housing developments in town centres are likely to contribute to their vitality particularly in Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands which are designated as an Area of Opportunity and Area for Intensification respectively</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Improving the environment and high quality design of developments may encourage visitors to centres.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+/-	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Locating new housing in town centres will protect open spaces. However, brownfield sites which are likely to be developed may have biodiversity value.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Planning and EIA requirements to include assessment of biodiversity impacts of developments as part of planning application. Negating/enhancing impacts of development on biodiversity are covered in SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity and SP12- Conservation.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased density and scale of development may have adverse effects on the townscape of the Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale. Potential impact on conservation areas/historical features in the long term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP1 Managing Growth allows for limited development in conservation areas and notes that character and heritage assets need to be considered, which should reduce potential impacts in Muswell Hill, Highgate and Crouch End. SP12 Conservation notes the need to consider heritage in conservation areas. Any effects of detailed proposals to consider as part of EIA, Heritage Statement and archaeological investigations, as appropriate, with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>

SA Objective	SP2 Housing				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> Developing new housing in town centres would protect open spaces. Long term aim is improvement of housing stock, which will enhance townscape quality. Potential for negative effects during construction. Potential to open up views and create vistas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> Development on scale proposed will increase water use and demands on water and waste water infrastructure. Short term water demands of construction, medium to long term demand due to increased population. Potential for surface water pollution/run-off, especially during demolition and construction phases.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that new housing developments include strict water use/efficiency requirements in design to help mitigate increased demand. Low water strategy to be required with any application. Planning and EIA requirements to require assessment of water use/drainage/pollution at the outline planning application stage.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> PDLs are likely to be developed into housing as it is planning policy. The policy includes redevelopment, conversions from residential and non residential properties and bringing back vacant properties into use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Prioritise PDLs for development to avoid potential conflict between scale of development and aim of increased green spaces.</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	-	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> New housing will be located in areas such as Tottenham Hale, which is near a floodplain. Maximising housing provision means increase in new developments, which are likely to increase surface water runoff. New homes to be required to be more energy efficient than existing stock, however increased number of homes and population will increase energy use and emissions overall. Increase in traffic and construction related energy use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP5 notes the need for flood assessment and implementation of SUDs. SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey notes that new developments, where viable, will be required to minimise carbon emissions and will be required to reach Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 from 2011 onwards and should aim at achieving Level 6 and Zero Carbon by 2016.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-/+	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> Maximising housing provision is likely to increase travel. However, this policy proposes to locate housing in opportunity areas and town centres, which are likely to be accessible by public transport, which should reduce car use. Negative short term impacts possible during construction and demolition.</p> <p>Haringey is within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) increasing the significance of additional pollution.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP7 – Transport aims to reduce car travel and pollution and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling. Planning and EIA requirements should include an air quality assessment of major developments.</p>

SA Objective	SP2 Housing				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	+/-	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> New housing developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency or renewable energy technologies. Maximising housing provision is likely to result in greater use of energy.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey notes that new developments, where viable, will be required to minimise carbon emissions and will be required to reach Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 from 2011 onwards and should aim at achieving Level 6 and Zero Carbon by 2016.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+/-	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Maximising housing provision is likely to result in greater use of resources. However, the proposals include refurbishment and re-use of vacant buildings.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Avoid potential conflict between scale of development and aim of increased green spaces.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Locating new housing in regeneration areas and in town centres is likely to promote the use of public transport.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP7 Transport promotes public transport, walking and cycling.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>This policy generally supports the SA Objectives. However, negative impacts were recorded for SA Objectives 14 'To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources' and 16 'To adapt to climate change'.</p> <p>With regard to SA Objective 14 negative impacts were identified due to the policies promotion of increasing housing stock, which could lead to an increase in demand for water supply. However, Policy SP5 'Water Management and Flooding' details that new developments should aim to decrease the demand for water as much as possible. Also planning and the EIA Regulations if development was to go ahead would require this issue to be covered in further detail.</p> <p>A negative score was determined for SA Objective 16, which was due to the increase in new development likely to lead to increased surface water run-off and flood risk along with an increase in economic activity likely to lead to an increase in carbon emissions. Although these issues are covered in detail within policies SP5 'Water Management and Flooding' and SP4 'Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey'.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>No uncertainties were identified.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b></p> <p>It is recommended that the policy includes a bullet point that states that 'any new housing development should be in accordance with the full range of the Council's planning policies and objectives'.</p>					

## SP3 Gypsies and Travellers

*The Council will protect existing lawful sites, plots and pitches for Gypsies and Travellers. The redevelopment of such sites will not be permitted unless they are replaced by equivalent or improved sites, plots and/or pitches in suitable locations within Haringey.*

*Any new site or substantial alteration to an existing site shall:*

- *Provide satisfactory layout and facilities in terms of pitches, hardstanding, parking, turning space, amenity blocks, open space and play areas;*
- *Be capable of connection to energy, water and sewage infrastructure;*
- *Be accessible to public transport, services and facilities, and be capable of support by local social infrastructure;*
- *Provide safe access to and from the main road network;*
- *Not cause harm to the residential amenity or the operational efficiency of nearby properties; and*
- *Not cause harm to/or the loss of designated Metropolitan Open Land, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, woodland and watercourses.*

SA Objective	SP3 Gypsies and Travellers				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	?		✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> However, there are sometimes negative perceptions linked to the presence of gypsy sites.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No significant effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Sites are required to be accessible to public transport, services and facilities and be capable of support by local social infrastructure.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy provides for satisfactory lay out and facilities, access to public transport, services and facilities, which will benefit physical and mental health of travellers.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that the existing facilities can cope with the additional demands from travellers.</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Providing satisfactory layout and facilities would help support needs for travellers.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP3 Gypsies and Travellers				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	?	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Locating new sites near existing communities may cause resentment and conflict as it may reduce local amenity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> In identifying new sites, ensure that existing facilities and services have the capacity to accommodate the needs of travellers. Find ways to manage and support the travellers to integrate within existing community, even in the short term.</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+	✓	✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> The policy seeks to provide sites which are accessible to public transport, services and facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that facilities and services have the capacity to accommodate increased demand from travellers.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Since gypsies and travellers are transient population, they are not likely to contribute to economic growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Since gypsies and travellers are transient population, they are not likely to contribute to long term skills and training.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Since gypsies and travellers are a transient population, they are not likely to contribute to economic cohesion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Since gypsy and traveller sites are not likely to be in town centres and because they are a transient population, they are not likely to contribute to the vitality of town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	-/?		✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Developing new sites for gypsies and travellers will reduce available open spaces. The significance of impacts will depend on the biodiversity value of these sites.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that sites with biodiversity value are not allocated for gypsies and travellers use. Ensure that new sites will not have an adverse effect on designated sites and watercourses.</p>

SA Objective	SP3 Gypsies and Travellers				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Because of the nature of these sites, there would be visual impacts on townscape. Potential impact on conservation areas in the long term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Careful consideration in the allocation of sites for gypsies and travellers to ensure that they do not impact on conservation areas, visual amenity and townscape.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Allocating land for gypsy and traveller sites will reduce available open spaces. Potential impact on landscape and views.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Careful consideration in the allocation of sites for gypsies and travellers to ensure that they do not reduce open spaces in areas with open space deficiency. Ensure that views and the landscape are not adversely affected.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> Development of sites for gypsies and travellers will increase water use and demands on water and waste water infrastructure. Short term to medium term water demands from traveller population. Potential for surface water pollution and run-off.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure water use and pollution are considered in the design and management of these sites.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	-	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> Development of sites for gypsies and travellers will require the use of land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Prioritise the use of PDL in allocating sites for gypsies and travellers.</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	-			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> New gypsy and traveller sites are likely to increase surface water runoff. Caravans are not likely to be energy efficient and travellers car/vehicle use can increase traffic and energy use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that new gypsy and traveller sites are designed with drainage facilities.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Travellers are dependent on car or vehicle use, which could potentially increase traffic and emissions but this is not likely to lead to significant negative effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	-			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Providing new sites will increase traveller population, with greater use of energy. Caravans and car/vehicle travel will result in increased use of energy.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP3 Gypsies and Travellers				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	-		✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Allocating new sites for gypsies and travellers will result in use of land resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Prioritise use of PDL for these sites to protect green spaces.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	-		✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Gypsies and travellers travel by car, caravans and other motorised vehicles.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Locating new sites which are accessible to public transport, services and facilities may reduce local travel by car.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> Predominately negative impacts were recorded against the SA Objectives for this policy. This is due to the policy aiming to designate new areas for traveller sites within Haringey which could lead to a variety of negative impacts, such as the pollution of local watercourses, negative impacts on landscape and views, increased air emissions and an increase in the use of land resources. There may also be potential problems relating to integration with the local community and feelings of resentment or possibly concern.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> No uncertainties identified.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> It is recommended that the policy is strengthened by the addition of a new bullet point that states that 'new traveller sites should be in accordance with the full range of the Council's planning policies and objectives'.</p>					



## SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey

Over the life time of the Core Strategy, reducing energy use in buildings and working towards a low carbon borough will be one of the key challenges facing Haringey. The Council will promote the following measures to reduce carbon emissions from new and existing buildings.

1. The Council will promote and require all developments to take measures to reduce energy use and carbon emissions during design, construction and occupation, by incorporating the following measures:
  - a. From 2011 onwards, all new residential development where viable will achieve a minimum 44% reduction in total (regulated and unregulated) CO2 emission in line with Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 energy standards, and should aim at achieving Level 6. All new residential development shall be zero carbon from 2016 onwards.
  - b. From 2011 onwards all new non residential development shall be built to at least BREEAM 'very good' standard and should aim at achieving BREEAM 'excellent' or the current nationally agreed standard. All new non-residential development shall be zero carbon from 2019.
2. The Council will promote low and zero carbon energy generation through the following measures:
  - a. Requiring all developments to assess, identify and implement, where viable, site-wide and area-wide decentralised energy facilities including the potential to link into a wider network.
  - b. Establishing local networks of decentralised heat and energy facilities by requiring developers to prioritise connection to existing or planned networks where feasible.
  - c. Working with neighbouring boroughs and other partners to explore ways of implementing sub-regional decentralised energy networks including the potential in the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area.
  - d. All new developments will be required, where viable, to achieve a reduction in predicted carbon dioxide emissions of 20% from on site renewable energy regeneration which can include connections to local sources of decentralised renewable energy.

Sa Objective	SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Building to energy efficiency standards are not expected to have significant effects on crime.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+			√	<p><b>Effects:</b> Energy efficient homes built to meet sustainability standards will have beneficial health effects, especially with regard to the older generation as it will improve fuel poverty.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+			√	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim of policy is to ensure all development meets high standards. In the medium term, more water and energy efficient homes will provide more cost effective accommodation and long term affordability.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> The importance of high quality and efficiency in housing provision supports maximising sustainability standards in construction.</p>

Sa Objective	SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Building to high standards and efficient homes are likely to contribute to satisfaction and improve amenity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Building to high standards and efficient homes and buildings are not expected to have significant effects on services.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> A more attractive and sustainable area is likely to encourage inward investment and for talented people to stay in the area.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Building to high standards and efficient homes are not expected to have significant effects on development of skills and training.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Building to high standards and efficient homes and buildings are not expected to have significant effects on economic inclusion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Building to high standards and efficient homes and buildings are not expected to have significant effects on the vitality of town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	?				<p><b>Effects:</b> Building to high standards and efficient homes are not expected to have significant effects on biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> The biodiversity value of green and brown roofs and support for this is included in SP13 – Open Space and Biodiversity. Appropriate habitat and species surveys should be undertaken as part of the EIA/Landscape Design Strategy at more detailed stage to provide supporting information for a planning application.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+				<p><b>Effects:</b> Meeting sustainable construction standards is likely to improve townscape and reduce construction litter.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

Sa Objective	SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy mainly concerns energy use. However, the Code for Sustainable Homes and the BREEAM assessment methodology both have water elements therefore this policy will lead to beneficial effects on this SA Objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy mainly concerns energy use and is not expected to have significant effects on previously developed land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	++			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy seeks to address a key aim by the borough is to tackle climate change by reducing carbon emissions from development, construction and occupation of buildings.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> This policy includes a requirement for generating energy on site.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> The main aim of this policy is to reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> This policy requires BREEAM Excellent Standards, which would apply to major developments to control dust and fine particles. In addition, EIA requirements include air quality assessment and mitigation.</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	++			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> The central aim of this policy is to reduce carbon emissions and energy use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> This policy includes a requirement for generating energy on site and using energy from energy networks and the incorporation of low and zero carbon technologies within new developments.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Building to high standards and energy efficient homes and buildings will contribute to the sustainable use of energy resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

Sa Objective	SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0				<b>Effects:</b> Standards for energy efficient homes and buildings are not expected to have significant effects on transport. <b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A
<b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy scored positively against the SA Objectives, due to the policies promotion of sustainable development. No negative effects are predicted as a result of implementing this policy. <b>Uncertainties</b> Uncertainties were recorded against SA Objective 11 'To protect and enhance biodiversity'. This was due to the policy not considered to have any significant effects on biodiversity although development within areas of important nature conservation could lead to negative effects on local biodiversity. <b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> It is recommended that the policy cross references Policy SP13.					

## SP5 Water Management and Flooding

The Council will require all development in Haringey to use less water during construction and operation, and to reduce the potential for general and flash flooding. All developments shall:

- Improve the water environment, water quality and drainage systems;
- Minimise water use and illustrate how development would contribute to general and flash flooding;
- Assess flood risk, in particular sites identified as having higher fluvial flood risk in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and areas susceptible to surface water flooding. All development in these areas will apply the PPS25 Sequential Test and Exception Test;
- Implement measures to prevent (or mitigate as a last resort) local surface water and downstream flooding;
- Implement Sustainable Drainage Systems from strategic to individual site level to improve water attenuation, quality and amenity;
- Restore and enhance the Pymmes Brook, Moselle Brook, the River Lee and its tributaries, deculverting wherever feasible to improve water quality and amenity of these waterways and to help reduce flood risk (in line with London River Action Plan); and
- Require higher resilience and levels of flood protection for critical infrastructure to ensure the protection of essential services such as water and power.

In order to facilitate this, the Council:

- Has carried out a joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Stage 1 and site specific Stage 2 assessment; and
- Will carry out a local Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) to identify issues with drainage networks and the effects of new development to feed into sub regional SWMP associated with the River Lee and its tributaries.

SA Objective	SP5 Water Management and Flooding				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for sustainable use of water and reduction of flood risk are not expected to have significant effects on crime.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for sustainable use of water and reduction of flood risk are not expected to have significant effects on education.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures to reduce potential for flood risk are expected to have beneficial effects on health. As anxiety can be caused by flood risk along with the long-term threat posed by flooding. Those communities within flood zones as designated by the Environment Agency Explain are likely to benefit from this policy especially those living within the Tottenham Hale area.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP5 Water Management and Flooding				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy will protect housing and ensure that flood risk is considered in developing new housing. Requires applying SuDS in new development and hard and soft landscaping must take account of sustainable land management practices. Includes provision of green features and green roofs to reduce run-off rates for new developments and retrofitting of old buildings.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Consider flood risk and apply Sequential Test in allocation of housing sites.</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for sustainable use of water and reduction of flood risk are not expected to have significant effects on community cohesion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for sustainable use of water and reduction of flood risk are not expected to have significant effects on community services and amenity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for sustainable use of water and reduction of flood risk are not expected to have significant effects on economic growth. However, there are significant long-term economic costs linked to development in floodplain.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for sustainable use of water and reduction of flood risk are not expected to have significant effects on developing skills and training.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for sustainable use of water and reduction of flood risk are not expected to have significant effects on economic inclusion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for sustainable use of water and reduction of flood risk are not expected to have significant effects on the vitality of town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP5 Water Management and Flooding				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	++			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for reduction of flood risk include provision of green features, brown and green roofs to reduce surface water run-off and enhance biodiversity and are fully encouraged in both new development and retrofitting into older buildings. Areas of floodplain can also be very biodiverse so avoiding development in them will also be beneficial.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity also provides for green and brown roofs. Consider open space as water storage areas during flooding.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Measures for reduction of flood risk will protect townscape and heritage assets.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to protect water resources and will restore and enhance watercourses, improving amenity in the landscape.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	++			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> The main aim of this policy is to protect water resources, restore and enhance watercourses and reduce flood risk.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to protect water resources and will restore and enhance watercourses and will not have significant effects on previously developed land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to minimise flood risk in the borough due to anticipated changes in the climate. It provides for SUDs and green roofs.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Consider flood risk in allocating sites for development. This policy refers to green features – more detail should be provided on what these features are. Recognise that green spaces which will help store water during flood events.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to protect water resources and will restore and enhance watercourses and will not have significant effects on air quality.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to protect water resources and will not have significant effects on carbon emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP5 Water Management and Flooding				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy promotes reduced water use. If growth proposed within Haringey proceeds unchecked it could lead to significant increases in water consumption. The benefits of using Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards are that they require measures to reduce water use, which would help mitigate some of the impacts of future development on water resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to protect water resources and will not have significant effects on transport.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy scored positively against the SA Objectives, with no negative effects predicted as a result of implementing this policy, as this policy seeks to ensure that development in Haringey will work to sustainable use of water and reduce the potential for flooding by requiring flood risk assessments of all sites of high flood risk, carry out local Surface Water Management Plans and implement Sustainable Drainage Systems and restore and enhance Pymmes Brook, Moselle Brook and the River Lee and tributaries.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> No uncertainties were recorded.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> No recommendations.</p>					



## SP6 Waste and Recycling

The Council supports the objectives of sustainable waste management set out by the Government in PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste management and the Mayor's London Plan. To achieve these, the Council shall:

- Safeguard existing waste sites unless compensatory provision is made; Maximise self-sufficiency in waste management capacity (in line with 2008 London Plan target of 85% self-sufficiency by 2020);
- Seek to minimise waste creation, increase household recycling rates, address waste as a resource and look to disposal as the last option, in line with the waste hierarchy;
- Require integrated, well-designed recycling facilities to be incorporated into all new developments;
- Monitor changes in the stock of waste management facilities, waste arising, and the amount of waste recycled, recovered and going for disposal.
- Continue working with its partners in the North London Waste Authority to prepare a Joint Waste Plan, which will identify locations suitable for waste management facilities to meet the London Plan apportionment of 2,384,334 tonnes (equivalent to 28.4 ha).

Haringey will require Site Waste Management Plans for all major applications to identify volume and types of demolition and construction waste and to demonstrate how waste will be minimized and managed during construction and occupation.

New waste management facilities will be required to take account and minimise pollution and nuisance issues. This will be addressed in more detail within the proposed Development Management DPD.

SA Objective	SP6 Waste and Recycling				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on crime.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on education.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on health. However it should be noted that new waste facilities can have health issues e.g. odour, noise, nuisance, therefore they will need to be appropriately sited.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management will require recycling facilities to be incorporated into new developments, which includes housing but it is not expected to have significant effects on provision of housing.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> This policy will require the production of site waste management plans for major applications to minimise waste during construction and occupation.</p>

SA Objective	SP6 Waste and Recycling				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on community cohesion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on access to services and amenities. However, having sufficient waste facilities could be classed as an amenity, therefore the policy could lead to minor beneficial impacts.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on growth and business development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on developing skills and training.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on economic inclusion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on vitality of town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on biodiversity. Nevertheless, the policy requires that the new facilities to be well-integrated and designed so there is potential to reduce any adverse impacts.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> It should be ensured that this policy uses good design and integrates the new facilities in to the surrounding environment.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Meeting sustainable waste management is expected to improve townscape and reduce litter.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP6 Waste and Recycling				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+			√	<p><b>Effects:</b> Meeting sustainable waste management is expected to improve the landscape and reduce litter.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on water resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+			√	<p><b>Effects:</b> PDLs may be considered as sites for waste facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Prioritise PDLs as waste management sites.</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on climate change.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on air quality. However, new facilities within Haringey could contribute to existing air quality problems as the whole of the borough is declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on climate change.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+			√	<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is expected to encourage recycling and recovery which should minimise resource use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for sustainable waste management is not expected to have significant effects on transport.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP6 Waste and Recycling				
	Score	Timeframe			Commentary
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
<p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>On the whole this policy scored a neutral effect against the SA Objectives, with some positive scores and no negative effects predicted as a result of implementing this policy. Positive effects from this policy relate to amenity and townscape/landscape through reduction in litter. However, there are potential problems with new facilities which can be addressed through proper siting and design.</p> <p>This policy for is not expected to have significant effects on health but it should be noted that new waste facilities can have health issues e.g. odour, noise and nuisance and therefore they will need to be appropriately sited. The policy is not expected to have significant effects on biodiversity. Nevertheless, the policy requires that the new facilities to be well-integrated and designed so there is potential to reduce any adverse impacts. Although the policy is not expected to have significant effects on air quality, new facilities within Haringey could contribute to existing air quality problems as the whole of the borough is declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>No uncertainties were recorded.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b></p> <p>No recommendations.</p>					

## SP7 – Transport

### Delivering Regeneration and Access

The Council will promote the following key infrastructure proposals to support Haringey's regeneration and local/strategic access to London, employment areas and local services:

Improvements to the Piccadilly, Victoria and Northern Lines including new trains, new signalling and new control centres;

- Improvements to overground routes along West Anglia, East Coast (Great Northern) and Barking - Gospel Oak line that service the centre and east of the borough;
- Access and interchange improvements to overground stations at Alexandra Palace, Finsbury Park, Haringay, Hornsey White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park, South Tottenham, and Bruce Grove;
- Improvements to interchanges at Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters;
- Improvements to the Tottenham Gyrotory; and
- Improvements to east - west bus routes as well as promoting new east - west routes.

### Delivering Action on Climate Change and Quality and Healthy Places

The Council will promote the following travel demand management schemes to tackle climate change, improve local place shaping and environmental and transport quality and safety by:

- Minimising congestion and addressing the environmental impacts of travel;
- promoting public transport, walking and cycling (including minimum cycle parking standards);
- Promoting road safety and pedestrian movement particularly in town centres and close to local services;
- Promoting car sharing and establish car clubs;
- Seeking to locate major trip generating developments in locations with good access to public transport and so better integrate transport and land use planning;
- Adopting maximum car parking standards;
- Seeking to mitigate the impact of road based freight and promote alternatives;
- Supporting measures to influence behavioural change; and
- Requiring the submission of transport assessments and travel plans for large scale proposals in line with TfL guidance.

SA Objectives	SP7 Transport				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to improve safety and security on transport networks.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A.</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> The aim of this policy is to improve public transport and support key infrastructure proposals which would improve access to services, which could potentially contribute to improving educational facilities. However this would be a very minor indirect effect therefore effects have been assessed as negligible.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A.</p>

SA Objectives	SP7 Transport				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy will promote walking and cycling, which would have health benefits. In 2001 34.8% of Haringey's population travelled to work by the underground and 25.4% by private car. Low levels travelled by bike or on foot. Overall, 34% of trips in Haringey are on foot. This compares with the London wide figure of 30%. This policy should lead to increases in the number of people travelling whether by foot or bike. However, the policy can only increase the numbers to a point as a large proportion of Haringey's working residents commute outside of Haringey to work.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy will locate major developments, including housing, in locations with good access to transport. It seeks to reduce car dependency and car use, which may affect the design of housing areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Ensure that cycling and walking routes are incorporated into the design of housing developments.</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	?				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy will improve access, which may encourage community engagement.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy will improve access to services as major developments are to be located in locations with good access to public transport.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Improvements to safety and security in transport networks would allow better access to services. Provision of cycling and walking routes throughout the borough, as appropriate.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy seeks to improve access by promoting infrastructure proposals, which may encourage inward investment.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>This policy supports economic growth by improving access. It could be stronger by proposing improvements in public transport services not just in terms of safety and security but also in terms of efficiency and affordability. Transport assessments and travel plans will be required for large scale developments.</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy will improve access but it is not expected to have significant effects on developing skills and training.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy will improve access but it is not expected to have significant effects on economic inclusion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>

SA Objectives	SP7 Transport				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy will improve access by public transport, which will encourage people to travel to town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> This policy could be improved by including improvements to public transport services and by providing cycling and pedestrian routes to town centres.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy will have long term benefits if car use decreases.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Develop network of open spaces for walking and cycling.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy promotes walking and cycling and is likely to contribute to the townscape by providing environmental improvements along walking and cycling routes. It will support initiatives in the Local Transport Plan and a programme of schemes that the Council is undertaking to enhance the attractiveness of the walking environment through improvements in natural surveillance, lighting and improvement of blind spots. In addition, the Haringey Green way cycle and walking routes are being implemented to link green spaces in the borough for recreational cycling and walking (Finsbury Park to Lea Valley, Finsbury Park to Highgate and Muswell Hill to Alexandra Palace Station).</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Develop network of open spaces for walking and cycling.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> There could be long-term benefits as a result of a decrease in congestion which may reduce the number of new road and road improvement schemes needed, therefore leading to a beneficial effect on the landscape. .</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Develop network of open spaces for walking and cycling, which would improve the landscape.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy is not likely to have a significant impact on water resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy is not likely to have a significant impact on previously developed land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to reduce car use, which would reduce carbon emissions and energy use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Promote efficient and affordable public transport.</p>

SA Objectives	SP7 Transport				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to reduce car use, which would indirectly reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Promote efficient and affordable public transport and encourage new development to be near public transport links</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	+/?			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Restricting car use would reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, the scale of development is likely to increase car use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Promote efficient and affordable public transport.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Restricting car use would decrease fuel use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	++			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Restricting car dependency indirectly promotes the use of public transport.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Promote efficient and affordable public transport. Provide a network of cycling and walking routes throughout the borough.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy scored mainly beneficial effects against the SA Objectives due to its promotion of using public modes of transport and reducing a reliance on the private car. No negative effects were recorded against any of the SA Objectives.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> SA Objective 5 'To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion' was scored as uncertain as the policy will improve access however, it is unknown as to whether this will or will not encourage community engagement.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> No recommendations.</p>					



## Policy SP8 Employment

*The Council will secure a strong economy in Haringey and protect the borough's hierarchy of employment land. The Council will:*

- *Promote B use classes including light industry, logistics, warehousing and storage facilities to meet the forecast demand of 137,000m2 up to 2026;*
- *Support local employment and regeneration aims;*
- *Support environmental policies to minimise travel to work;*
- *Support small and medium sized businesses that need employment land and space, and*
- *Contribute to the need for a diverse north London and London economy including the need to promote industry in general in the Upper Lea Valley and in particular promote modern manufacturing, business innovation, green/waste industries, transport, distribution and logistics.*

### **Strategic Industrial Locations**

*The Council will safeguard the following sites as Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) as identified in the London Plan:*

- *Tottenham Hale; and*
- *Part of Central Leaside*

### **Locally Significant Industrial Sites**

*The Council will safeguard the following sites at Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) for a range of industrial uses (B1 (b), (c), B2 and B8) where they continue to meet demand and the needs of modern industry and business:*

- *Crusader Industrial Estate, N15;*
- *Cranford Way, N8;*
- *High Road West, N17;*
- *Lindens/Rosebery Works, N17;*
- *Queen Street, N17;*
- *South Tottenham, N17;*
- *Vale Road/Tewksbury Road, N15;*
- *White Hart Lane, N17;*

### **Local Employment Areas**

*The Council has identified other employment generating sites in the borough which would benefit from either a concentration of employment generating uses or mixed use including residential, employment and community facilities. The redevelopment of these areas will ensure that there is no overall loss of employment generating floorspace.*

*Taking a more flexible approach, where local employment areas are no longer suitable for industrial or other employment generating uses a progressive release of the industrial land will be carried out, in order to facilitate urban regeneration. This released land will be allocated on a sequential needs basis.*

SA Objective	SP8 Employment				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	-/+	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Providing local people with legitimate opportunities and improving the image of the area are likely to reduce crime in the long term. However, maintaining employment areas purely for business will restrict the amount of active time, which may encourage criminal activity outside office hours.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Implement Secured by Design requirements for new developments</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP16 Community Infrastructure will require planning obligations/legal agreements for contributions towards employment, educational facilities and training.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Long term positive health impacts from employment opportunities and related social/psychological factors.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to promote mixed developments. Defined employment areas can be developed to incorporate other uses than employment, which could increase areas for housing. Increased employment and earning opportunities should reduce current earnings/house price ratio disparity. However, in-migration and economic development may drive prices up.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> The integration of housing into employment areas should be considered in the design.</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> In areas where development makes suitable jobs and retail/commercial facilities available locally, quality of life and pride in the area are likely to increase.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on opportunities created being suitable and accessible to local people. If the positions are filled through in-migration of skilled workers from elsewhere, creation of new opportunities may fuel resentment among current residents. Legal agreements to provide contribution towards employment and training initiatives.</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+/?		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy seeks to ensure a range of employment opportunities are accessible locally in the medium to long term. There will be some uncertainty whether employment opportunities and services will be suitable to residents in new developments. It should also be ensured that opportunities are supported with training initiatives.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on opportunities created and services provided will be suitable and accessible to local people.</p>

SA Objective	SP8 Employment				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	++		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim of the policy is to provide opportunity for economic growth in the long term. Promoting diversification of the economy and supporting local enterprise development likely to improve resilience.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on opportunities created will be suitable and accessible to local people. Promoting other forms of employment to complement existing ones may encourage economic investment.</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to support training schemes for residents. It will seek development contributions for training purposes.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on the suitability of training and employment initiatives.</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	+/-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy supports employment for industrial and manufacturing operations. The policy seeks to protect and enhance existing employment sites. The defined employment areas within the Central Leaside boundary, namely Brantwood Road, North East Tottenham, Willoughby and Marsh Lane will be protected against redevelopment and retained for employment use. There are particularly high unemployment rates in the eastern wards and heartland area of the borough. Tottenham Park and Northumberland Park have the highest levels of high unemployment. Employment opportunities in these areas are likely to contribute to economic inclusion in the medium to long term.</p> <p>However, the policy states that some areas, such as Tottenham Hale, have been identified as sites within regeneration areas and as such could be redeveloped to incorporate other uses other than employment. This would have an adverse effect on employment opportunities in an area which already has high unemployment.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Retain employment areas for employment use, particularly those in areas of high unemployment.</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> An enhanced economy will contribute to the vitality of town centres, as most commercial/retail businesses are to be located in centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> High quality design of commercial/retail developments in town centres is likely to encourage visitors and contribute to the vitality of these centres.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Commercial development is not likely to have significant effects on biodiversity. However, it should be ensured that developments are checked for biodiversity potential and appropriate mitigation developed if species/habitats identified</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>

SA Objective	SP8 Employment				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+/-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The policy aims to protect and enhance employment sites, encouraging higher density and mixed use development. Improved employment sites are likely to have a positive effect on townscape, especially where this leads to regeneration of run-down properties, especially within the Tottenham Hale area Potential for negative effects during construction.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Ensure that developments are of high quality design and meet the requirements of SP 11 – Design. Impact on townscape to be assessed in an EIA at planning application stage, if required.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Since the policy seeks higher density uses on existing sites and to transfer obsolete industrial sites to alternative uses, there is likely to be less pressure on open spaces for development of employment use. At the local level, the effect on landscape would depend on the design of developments. However, SP11 Design promotes high quality design, including high quality landscaping for development schemes.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA or Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information during planning application stage.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-/?	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Increased economic activity is likely to increase water use and demands on water and waste water infrastructure, but effects not likely to be significant. Short term water demands during construction of developments and medium to long term demands of commercial/industrial operations. Potential for surface water pollution/run-off, especially during demolition and construction.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Low water strategy to be required with any applications. Planning and EIA requirements to require assessment of water use/drainage/pollution at more detailed stage. SP5 – Water Management and Flooding seeks to reduce water use in developments.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The policy notes that there are few opportunities for speculative construction for the redevelopment on reasonable sized plots due to highly fragmented ownership of many sites.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Increased economic activity and more road traffic will increase greenhouse gas emissions even where new development is itself energy efficient. New development is also likely to increase surface water run-off.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>SP4 – Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey promotes energy efficiency of developments and energy to be met through renewable sources. SP 5- Water Management and Flooding requires incorporating SUDs for large developments.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Increased economic activity and more road traffic will increase greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Ensure that employment sites are accessible by public transport and provide walking and cycling routes. EIA requirements to include air quality assessments.</p>

SA Objective	SP8 Employment				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	-			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity and more road traffic will increase greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Link employment sites to public transport and access requirements. Consider energy efficiency in developments to reduce carbon emissions.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> There is no clear link between the policy and the SA Objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA during planning application stage.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+/-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity will increase traffic. Employment opportunities for local people may reduce the need to travel elsewhere but may also bring vehicular traffic in from other areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Improving public transport may reduce some of the impacts.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy has a beneficial effect against the SA Objectives. However negative scores were recorded against the following SA Objectives 16 'To adapt to climate change', 17 'To protect and improve air quality', and 18 'To limit climate change by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions'. These negative scores were due to the policies aim to increase economic activity which in turn will lead to increased emissions, greenhouse gasses and increased use of natural resources</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Uncertainties were recorded against SA Objective 13 'To protect the borough's landscape resources' as the policies effects on the landscape are deemed uncertain.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> It is recommended that this policy should include a reference to ensuring that any new development is to be in accordance with the full range of the Council's planning policies and objectives.</p>					

## SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion

*The Council will seek to address unemployment by facilitating training opportunities for the local population, increasing the employment offer in the borough and allocating land for employment purposes.*

*The Council will encourage the provision and growth of education and training facilities within the borough in areas such as Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale and area of high unemployment.*

*The Council will promote the diversion of the borough's economy and support new and expanding employment sectors such as green industries, small and medium sized enterprises.*

*The Council will secure financial contributions from development that results in a net loss of employment floorspace to invest in training and other initiatives that seek to promote employment and adult education in the borough.*

SA Objective	SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy will contribute strongly to improving skills and training, particularly in areas of high unemployment</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP9 will require planning obligations/legal agreements for contributions towards employment, educational facilities and training.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Long term positive health impacts from employment opportunities and related social/psychological factors.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> In areas of high unemployment, such as Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale, providing training and education facilities could enable residents to find employment and thus support community cohesion. Promotion and diversification of the economy to support new and expanding sectors could provide employment opportunities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on opportunities created being suitable and accessible to local people. Ensure that training programmes will provide skills which are suitable to the requirements of new and expanding sectors. If the positions are filled through in-migration of skilled workers from elsewhere, creation of new opportunities may fuel resentment among current residents. Legal agreements to provide contribution towards employment and training initiatives.</p>

SA Objective	SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy seeks to ensure that training and educational facilities will be provided in areas of high unemployment (Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands) and is likely to benefit residents in those areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on opportunities created and services provided will be suitable and accessible to local people.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim of the policy is to provide opportunity for training and education, which would support the economy and new and expanding businesses in the medium and long term. Promoting diversification of the economy and supporting new and expanding sectors such as green industries, small and medium sized enterprises are likely to improve resilience.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on opportunities created will be suitable and accessible to local people. Promoting other forms of employment to complement existing ones may encourage economic investment.</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	++		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to support training schemes for residents, particularly in areas of high unemployment. It will seek contributions for training purposes from any development that displaces employment generating uses.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on the suitability of training and employment initiatives.</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	+/?		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy supports training in areas of high unemployment and will promote diversification of the economy as well as support new and expanding employment sectors. Employment opportunities in these areas are likely to contribute to economic inclusion in the medium to long term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Promote new and expanding sectors in areas of high unemployment.</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> An enhanced economy will contribute to the vitality of town centres, as most commercial/retail businesses are to be located in centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> High quality design of commercial/retail developments in town centres is likely to encourage visitors and contribute to the vitality of these centres.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Provision of Training and educational facilities and promotion of green industries and enterprises are not likely to have significant effects on biodiversity. However, it should be ensured that developments are checked for biodiversity potential and appropriate mitigation developed if species/habitats identified</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>

SA Objective	SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> The policy aims to provide training and education facilities and is not likely to have any effect on townscape.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure any developments (educational or training facilities and employment sectors) are of high quality design and meet the requirements of SP 11– Design. Impact on townscape to be assessed in an EIA at planning application stage, if required.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-/?	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity is likely to increase water use and demands on water and waste water infrastructure, but effects not likely to be significant. Short term water demands during construction of developments and medium to long term demands of commercial/industrial operations. Potential for surface water pollution/run-off, especially during demolition and construction.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Low water strategy to be required with any applications. Planning and EIA requirements to require assessment of water use/drainage/pollution at more detailed stage. SP5 – Water Management and Flooding seeks to reduce water use in developments.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity and more road traffic will increase greenhouse gas emissions even where new development is itself energy efficient. New development is also likely to increase surface water run-off.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP4 – Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey promotes energy efficiency of developments and energy to be met through renewable sources. SP 5- Water Management and Flooding requires incorporating SUDs for large developments.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity and more road traffic will increase greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that employment sites are accessible by public transport and provide walking and cycling routes. EIA requirements to include air quality assessments.</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	-			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity and more road traffic will increase greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Link employment sites to public transport and access requirements. Consider energy efficiency in developments to reduce carbon emissions.</p>



SA Objective	SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> There is no clear link between the policy and the SA Objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA during planning application stage.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+/-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity will increase traffic. Employment opportunities for local people may reduce the need to travel elsewhere but may also bring vehicular traffic in from other areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Improving public transport may reduce some of the impacts.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy has a beneficial effect against the SA Objectives. However negative scores were recorded against the following SA Objectives 16 'To adapt to climate change', 17 'To protect and improve air quality', and 18 'To limit climate change by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions'. These negative scores were due to the policies aim to increase economic activity which in turn will lead to increased emissions, greenhouse gasses and increased use of natural resources</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Uncertainties were recorded against SA Objective 13 'To protect the borough's landscape resources' as the policies effects on the landscape are deemed uncertain.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> It is recommended that this policy should include a reference to ensuring that any new development (training or education facilities or employment premises for green industries and enterprises) should to be in accordance with the full range of the Council's planning policies and objectives.</p>					

## SP10 Town Centres

### *Distribution of retail across Haringey*

*The Council will promote the distribution of retail growth to meet the required 13,800m2 gross comparison goods floorspace and an additional 10,194m2 net convenience goods floorspace by 2016. The majority of this additional retail growth will be met in Wood Green Metropolitan Centre and the five District Town Centres.*

### *Protecting and enhancing Haringey's Town Centres*

*The Council will promote and encourage development of retail, office, community, leisure, entertainment facilities, recreation uses, arts and culture activities within its town centres according to the borough's town centre hierarchy.*

*Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre will be the principle focus of growth accommodating an extensive range of the types of development set out above, which should help to shape Wood Green into a thriving and vibrant centre for north London.*

*Development proposals which foster a diverse evening and night time economy in Wood Green will be supported providing that measures are in place to address issues such as community safety, policing, litter and the potential impact of noise and disturbance to local people.*

*The District Town Centres of Bruce Grove/Tottenham High Road, Crouch End, Haringay Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and West Green Road/Seven Sisters will continue to be supported and strengthened as important shopping and service centres to meet people's day-to-day needs. The Council will take a proactive partnership approach to reinvigorating these town centres, widening their role and offer, developing their identities, improving the public realm and accessibility to them.*

*Haringey's Local Shopping Centres will continue to be supported in providing core local shopping facilities and services (such as convenience store, post office, and newsagent) for their respective local communities, largely catering for a catchment area within walking distance.*

*It is possible to identify potential future changes to the borough's town centres over the life of the Core Strategy including potential new centres. Given the existing scale, role and function and mixed use development which is currently taking place at Tottenham Hale there may be potential to designate Tottenham Hale Urban Centre as a new District Centre.*

SA Objective	SP10 Town Centres				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+/-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Providing local people with legitimate opportunities and improving the image of the area are likely to reduce crime in the long term. However, expansion and intensification of town centres may increase opportunities for criminal activities. Directing housing development to town centres may increase natural surveillance and help prevent crime.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Implement Secured by Design requirements for new developments.</p>

SA Objective	SP10 Town Centres				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP16 will require planning obligations/legal agreements for contributions towards employment, educational facilities and training.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Long term positive health impacts from employment opportunities and related social/psychological factors.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy will direct housing development to Wood Green initially and to other areas, where appropriate. This will allow more choice in housing location.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Require high quality design of housing in town centres to enhance town centres.</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> In areas where development makes employment opportunities and retail/commercial facilities available locally, quality of life and pride in the area are likely to increase. Retail development within the town centres may strengthen and enhance cohesiveness of these centres as a community hub.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on opportunities created and commercial/retail facilities being accessible to local people.</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy seeks to ensure commercial/retail facilities and range employment opportunities are accessible locally in the medium to long term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on opportunities created and services provided will be suitable and accessible to local people.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim of the policy is to provide facilities and opportunity for economic growth in the town centres long term. Promoting a variety of retail, leisure and local services in town centres will improve resilience. Protecting the hierarchy of centres will spread economic activity in the borough. This policy offers considerable potential for increased investment in the borough, which is likely to improve the performance of town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on whether opportunities created will be suitable and accessible to local people. Promoting other forms of employment to complement existing ones may encourage economic investment.</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Development of new retail locations in town centres could encourage economic investment, delivering more jobs and possible diversification of businesses. This may increase opportunities for training and skills development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP17 – Delivering and Monitoring - to seek development contributions for training purposes.</p>

SA Objective	SP10 Town Centres				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Promoting retail growth in town centres may provide employment opportunities and contribute to economic inclusion. There are high unemployment within the eastern wards (Tottenham and Northumberland Park) and the heartland area of the borough (particularly in Woodside, Noel Park and White Hart Park). Majority of additional retail growth will be promoted at Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Positive effect will depend on whether opportunities created will be suitable and accessible to local people.</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	++		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> An enhanced economy will contribute to the vitality of town centres, as most commercial/retail businesses are to be located in centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> High quality design of commercial/retail developments in town centres is likely to encourage visitors and contribute to the vitality of these centres.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Commercial development in town centres is not likely to have significant effects on biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+/-	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> The policy aims to promote vibrant centres. Regeneration of is likely to have a positive effect on townscape, especially where this leads to regeneration of run-down properties especially within the Tottenham hale area. Potential for negative effects during construction.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that developments are of high quality design and meet the requirements of SP 11 – Design. Impact on townscape to be assessed in an EIA at planning application stage, if required.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+/-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Effect on landscape uncertain. Intensification of development in town centres will help protect open spaces and the landscape. However, supporting expansion could result in development on the fringes of the town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA or Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information during planning application stage.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity is likely to increase water use and demands on water and waste water infrastructure. Short term water demands during construction of developments and medium to long term demands of commercial/industrial operations.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Low water strategy to be required with any applications. Planning and EIA requirements to require assessment of water use/drainage/pollution at more detailed stage. SP5 – Water Management and Flooding seeks to reduce water use in developments.</p>

SA Objective	SP10 Town Centres				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> PDLs in town centres are likely to be developed. Intensification of development in these sites will relieve pressure on greenfield land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity and more road traffic in town centres will increase greenhouse gas emissions even where new development is itself energy efficient. New development is also likely to increase surface water run-off.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey promotes energy efficiency of developments and energy to be met through renewable sources. SP 5 - Water Management and Flooding requires incorporating SUDs for large developments.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-/+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity and more road traffic will increase greenhouse gas emissions. Allowing housing in Wood Green and other town centres, where services and amenities would be walking distance to new residents could decrease the need to travel by private car to access services.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that town centres are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. EIA requirements to include air quality assessments.</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	-/+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity in town centres and more road traffic will increase greenhouse gas emissions, however, opportunities are will be provided in centres where there are good transport links.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Link employment sites to public transport and access requirements. Energy efficiency in developments to reduce carbon emissions as required under SP4.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	-	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity will increase resource use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA during planning application stage.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+/?		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Increased economic activity in town centres will increase traffic. Employment opportunities for local people may reduce the need to travel elsewhere but may also bring vehicular traffic in from other areas. However, opportunities are will be provided in centres where there are good transport links.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Improving public transport may reduce some of the impacts. Provide pathways and cycle ways to and around the centre to encourage walking and cycling.</p>

SA Objective	SP10 Town Centres			Commentary
	Score	Timeframe		
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	
<p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>On the whole this policy has a beneficial effect against the SA Objectives. However, negative impacts were recorded against SA Objectives 14 'To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources', 16 'To adapt to climate change' and 19 'To ensure sustainable use of resources'.</p> <p>With regard to SA Objective 14 increased economic activity is likely to increase water use and demands on water and waste water infrastructure along with short term water demands during construction of developments and medium to long term demands of commercial/industrial operations. However, low water strategies should be required with any applications. Planning and EIA requirements also require the assessment of water use/drainage/pollution at more detailed stage however these details are covered within Policy SP5 'Water Management and Flooding'.</p> <p>SA Objective 16 was assessed as negative against the policy as increased economic activity and more road traffic in town centres will increase greenhouse gas emissions even where new development is itself energy efficient. New development is also likely to increase surface water run-off. However, this is covered in detail within Policy SP4 'Working toward a Low Carbon Haringey'.</p> <p>SA Objective 19 was assessed as negative against the policy as increased economic activity will increase resource use, however effects of detailed proposals would be considered as part of EIA at the planning application stage.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b></p> <p>No uncertainties were recorded against the SA Objectives.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b></p> <p>It is recommended that this policy includes a statement that any development should be in accordance with the full range of the Council's planning policies and objectives'</p>				

## SP11 Design

All new development should enhance and enrich Haringey's built environment and create places and buildings that are attractive, safe and easy to use. To achieve this, all development shall:

- Be of the highest standard of design that respects local context and character to contribute to the creation and enhancement of Haringey's sense of place and identity;
- Ensure impacts on health, climate change, natural resources and biodiversity are minimised by adopting sustainable design and construction techniques;
- Incorporate solutions to reduce crime and fear of crime by promoting social inclusion, and well-connected and high quality public realm that is easy and safe to use and by applying the principles set out in 'Secure by Design';
- Promote high quality landscaping on and off site, including improvements to existing streets and public spaces;
- Seek the highest standards of access in all buildings and places;
- Ensure buildings are designed to be flexible and adaptable and able to integrate services and functions.

Applications for tall buildings will be assessed against the following criteria:

- High quality design;
- Acceptable relationship to surroundings;
- Appropriate size and setting;
- The context of an adopted masterplan framework; and
- CABE/English Heritage Guidance on Tall Buildings.

SA Objective	SP11 Design				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	++		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Improving the image of the area is likely to reduce crime in the long term. This policy specifically requires applying principles of "Secure by Design" to new developments.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> High quality design, particularly for housing, is likely to have a positive impact on health as a high quality environment could raise a communities' sense of well-being.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP11 Design				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> High quality design, particularly for housing, is likely to have a positive impact on housing quality.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> High quality design which respects local context and character can contribute to pride and sense of community.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> High quality design which includes creation and enhancement of public realm will contribute to amenity. It supports good access, including improvements to existing routes and footways.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> High quality design of buildings will attract businesses to move into the area.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> High quality design in regeneration areas are likely to attract residents and visitors contributing to vitality of town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy supports landscaping, including green or brown roofs which will contribute to biodiversity by providing wildlife habitats.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>



SA Objective	SP11 Design				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy provides for design which respects local character and seeks attractiveness of surroundings, which should contribute positively to townscape. This policy could also offer enhancement opportunities through design.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy provides for high quality landscaping.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	?				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy supports sustainable design and construction, which could include water use reduction features.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Include reduced water consumption in policy.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> No obvious effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> High quality design would incorporate sustainable design principles, including passive solar design, natural ventilation and use of vegetation in buildings.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Include incorporating SUDs in large developments.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Energy efficient design will reduce greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable design and construction methods.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Sustainable design and construction will include reduced energy use through passive solar design, natural ventilation and better insulation.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Sustainable design and construction will mean sustainable use of resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP11 Design				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0				<b>Effects:</b> Design policy is not expected to have significant effects on transport. <b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A
<b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy has a beneficial/neutral effect against the SA Objectives with no negative impacts recorded against any of the SA Objectives. <b>Uncertainties</b> Uncertainties were recorded against SA Objective 14 'To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources' as the policy supports sustainable design and construction, which could include water use reduction features. <b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> It is recommended that this policy includes a reference to reducing water consumption and water saving technologies.					

## SP12 Conservation

*All new development in Conservation Areas and affecting Historic Assets shall preserve and enhance Haringey's rich and diverse heritage.*

*All development shall:*

- *Protect and restore statutory listed buildings of architectural or historic interest and their settings;*
- *Preserve and enhance the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and their settings;*
- *Promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of local listed buildings of merit ;*
- *Promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the borough's Industrial and Archaeological Heritage and its interpretation and presentation for the public;*
- *Promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of historic parks and gardens; and*
- *Protecting the strategic view from Alexandra Palace to St Paul's Cathedral and key local views.*

*The Council will support developments outside Conservation Areas that do not have a negative impact on the setting of Conservation Areas, that are of high quality design and that respond positively to the historic, social and economic context of the area.*

SA Objective	SP12 Conservation				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Improving the condition of current historic built stock will improve the image of the area, which may help reduce crime in the long term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on education.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on health.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+		√		<p><b>Effects:</b> Protecting and enhancing buildings in Conservation areas and listed buildings will improve the standard of some unfit homes. The policy will also help to protect the visual quality of neighbourhoods where people live.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP12 Conservation				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Protecting and enhancing buildings in Conservation areas and listed buildings is likely to increase pride in the area and help to promote community spirit and cohesion. However effects will be minor therefore the policy has been assessed as negligible against this SA Objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Protecting and enhancing buildings in Conservation areas, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens and strategic views are likely to contribute strongly to amenity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation areas, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens and strategic views are not expected to have any significant effects on economic growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation areas, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens and strategic views are not expected to have any significant effects on development of skills and training.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation areas, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens and strategic views are not expected to have any significant effects on economic inclusion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Protecting and enhancing Conservation Areas (i.e. Rookfield, Tower Gardens, Noel Park, and Peabody Cottages), listed buildings (the borough has 467 Statutory listed buildings) and heritage assets may attract visitors and other residents, improving vitality of town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Protecting and enhancing historic parks and gardens will contribute to diversity by providing wildlife habitats. Resist loss of open space in Conservation Areas. However, listed buildings can also have biodiversity value e.g. they can be used by roosting bats.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP12 Conservation				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	++			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Protecting and enhancing Conservation Area, listed buildings and heritage assets will contribute strongly to townscape character.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Protecting and enhancing Conservation Area, listed buildings and heritage assets will contribute strongly to townscape character.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on water.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on previously developed land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on climate change.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on air quality.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on use of resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP12 Conservation				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0				<b>Effects:</b> Policy on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and archaeological heritage is not expected to have any significant effects on transport. <b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A
<b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy has a beneficial/neutral effect against the SA Objectives with no negative impacts recorded against any of the SA Objectives. <b>Uncertainties</b> No uncertainties recorded. <b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> No recommendations.					

## SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity

*New development shall protect and improve Haringey's parks and public open spaces. All new development shall:*

- *Protect and enhance the existing boundaries of the borough's Green Belt, designated Metropolitan Open Land, designated Open Spaces, Green Chains, allotments and other open spaces from inappropriate development;*
- *Provide amenity space in accordance with the Council's Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document;*
- *Manage the impact of such new developments in areas adjacent to designated open space;*
- *Secure improvements, enhancement and management in both quality and access to existing green spaces;*
- *Seek on site or financial contributions towards open space from new developments as set out in the Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document;*
- *Seek to secure opportunities for additional publicly accessible open space especially in those identified areas of Open Space deficiency i.e. in the east of the borough where the quality and amount of provision is poorer as set out in the Council's Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document.*

*All development shall protect and improve sites of biodiversity and nature conservation through its:*

- *Contribution to wildlife and ecological habitats and where possible include green and brown roofs, rainwater harvesting, green walls, bird and bat nesting/roosting opportunities;*
- *Protection, management and maintenance of existing trees and the planting of new trees where appropriate;*
- *Protection, enhancement and creation of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).*

*The Council will enhance and improve the borough's green infrastructure through:*

- *Implementation of the borough's green infrastructure projects (such as Lordship Recreation Ground Improvements);*
- *Working with adjoining boroughs and partners to safeguard the existing Green Infrastructure, to create new green infrastructures and link up sites.*

*New development shall provide opportunities for Children's Play Space by:*

- *Protecting and enhancing existing play spaces;*
- *Making provision for children's informal or formal play space in addition to amenity space provision as set out above;*
- *Ensuring easy access to a range of quality and safe play opportunities for all children and within a practical journey from their home without the need to use public or private transport;*
- *Provide play spaces that are attractive, welcoming and engaging for all children and young people, children of both gender, disabled children and children from minority groups in the community;*
- *Securing a financial contribution pursuant to a S106 Agreement towards the provision of*
- *Children's Play Space and ensuring its long term maintenance is addressed through planning obligations.*

*Developers will be encouraged to:*

- *Recognise that the potential for play spaces can exist for a range of outdoor activities and for users of all ages in other existing public spaces; and*
- *To work with the relevant agencies, community groups and developers to ensure the provision of safe, stimulating play facilities.*

SA Objective	SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Provision of open space and protecting biodiversity is not expected to have significant effects on crime.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Provision of open space and protecting biodiversity is not expected to have significant effects on education. However, it could provide a beneficial resource to schools and provide opportunities to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity value as part of wider Council initiatives.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> The education potential of open spaces is to be maximised through the provision of environmental education material, such as interpretation boards.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> In the long term, the aims are improved public open space and provision for children's place spaces, which would have a positive impact on health.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP11 – Design – promotes high quality landscaping but should also seek to improve the quality and maintenance of public spaces. Good design of spaces will encourage increased use, which is key to healthy lifestyles.</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> It is not the purpose of the policy to address housing</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Positive effect in medium to long term where public open space improvements encourage greater movement and use, which will increase pride in the area and provide opportunities for people to socialise. Providing amenity space in all new developments would be particularly beneficial in encouraging new residents to mix.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> SP11 – Design – promotes high quality landscaping particularly in relation to development schemes. Good design principles can also apply to open spaces and public realm to encourage use by the local community.</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Long term effects are positive, as the policy aims for provision of more and improved quality open space. Haringey has overall provision for 1.7ha or open space per 1000 population and some areas which are deficient in public open space (Northumberland Park, parts of White Hart Lane ward and Bounds Green ward). These areas are more than 280m from any form of public open space. This policy states that in identified areas of deficiency, the Council will seek to negotiate an appropriate level of on site amenity green space or off site contributions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Enhancing the green infrastructure network will contribute strongly to improving access to open space amenity.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Improved image and quality of life in area through improved open spaces may enhance the image of the area as a business location.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>



SA Objective	SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Provision of open space is not expected to have significant effects on skills and training.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Provision of open space is not expected to have significant effects on encouraging economic inclusion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> The main aim of the policy is improved quality of open spaces. Linked open space may increase movement and encourage use of public space areas in town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> This policy refers to open spaces, which includes amenity spaces and squares. Good design of squares in town centres is key in encouraging public use. SP 11 Design should include principles for public realm design.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	++			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Very positive medium to long term contribution to biodiversity especially to the boroughs 5 Sites of Metropolitan Importance; 22 Sites of Borough Importance (Graded both I and II); 33 Sites of Local Importance; and 3 Local Nature Reserves. Provision of additional open space, habitat creation by including green and brown roofs in new developments; protection of SINCs and LNRs and protecting trees will all have a positive contribution to biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Include provisions for protecting and enhancing wildlife corridors. Landscape Design Strategy to demonstrate how native species will be incorporated to benefit wildlife. This will include a tree survey. Appropriate habitat and species surveys to be required as part of the EIA or Landscape Design Strategy at more detailed stage to provide supporting information for a planning application. The Council should also encourage new developers to deliver biodiversity enhancements through effective landscaping.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim of the policy is improved quality of open spaces, which will improve townscape. High quality open spaces are likely to enhance settings of buildings and minimise visual impacts of development. Open spaces will allow increased movement in towns.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Landscape Design Strategy to be prepared to support planning application for large developments.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Positive medium to long term effect on the landscape. Main aim of the policy is to protect and enhance parks and open spaces which form the borough's landscape. These include Metropolitan Open Land, the Green Belt, Lee Valley, Alexandra Park and other parks, woodlands and nature conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Landscape Design Strategy to be prepared to support planning application for large developments.</p>

SA Objective	SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Positive medium to long term effect on water resources. Main aim of the policy is to protect and enhance parks and open spaces, which include waterways. Two most important waterways are River Lee and Moselle Brook, which runs through Heartlands/Wood Green growth area.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Landscape Design Strategy to be prepared to support planning application for large developments, particularly in the Heartlands and Wood Green growth area. Ensure planning and EIA requirements to require assessment water quality impacts as supporting information in planning applications. Require SUDs in large developments to prevent pollution from developments entering water courses from accelerated run off.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+		✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> Encouraging development of PDLs will reduce pressure to develop green spaces.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Prioritise development in PDLs.</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Protecting open spaces from development will help safeguard water storage during flooding. Small positive effect if additional trees are planted which will absorb carbon dioxide.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy includes protection, management, maintenance and planting of new trees. Tree planting in open spaces can benefit air quality as trees act as a filter to trap toxic particles including lead and absorb gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide, a green house gas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Planting trees nearby and positioning play areas with pollution in mind (away from roads) can mitigate against possible negative impacts on health.</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy includes protection, management, maintenance and planting of new trees. Tree planting in open spaces can benefit air quality as trees act as a filter to trap toxic particles including lead and absorb gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide, a green house gas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Planting trees in open spaces can help absorb CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Protection and improvement of open space for recreational use and protection of sites of biodiversity value will ensure sustainable use of these resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A.</p>

SA Objective	SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		LT (Long term)	MT (Medium term)	ST (Short term)	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Enhancing and improving the green infrastructure network in the whole borough would have a positive effect as it could indirectly encourage cycling and walking.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy has a beneficial effect against the SA Objectives as it seeks to protect and improve Haringey's parks and open spaces, protect and improve sites of biodiversity and nature conservation value, improve the borough's green infrastructure and seek opportunities for children's play space</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> No uncertainties recorded.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> No recommendations.</p>					

## SP14 Health and Wellbeing

The Council will seek to improve health and wellbeing in Haringey. The Council will:

- Work with NHS Haringey in its goal to reduce health inequalities in the areas with poorest health;
- Identify appropriate sites for new health infrastructure especially within Haringey's growth areas based on a health service delivery plan agreed by the Council, Haringey Strategic Partnership and health service providers;
- Support the provision of new or improved health facilities through land use planning area plans, development management decisions, improved service management plans and through planning contributions (SP17);
- Prioritise interventions and resources to those areas of the borough where health inequalities are greatest; and
- Support the integration of community facilities and services, i.e. health, education, cultural and leisure in multi-purpose buildings.

SA Objectives	SP14 Health and Wellbeing				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing is not expected to have significant effects on crime.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A.</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing is not expected to have significant effects on education.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim is provision of improved and sufficient health facilities which will have beneficial health effects in the medium to long term, which would lead to beneficial effects on health inequalities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Improving the environment, housing and safety as well as encouraging walking and cycling will also have indirect benefits on health and well-being. Ensuring access to fresh food through local shops, farmers' market and allotments could help improve health.</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim is provision of improved and sufficient health facilities, especially within the growth areas where housing will be developed.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Seek to improve housing standards both for new and existing housing to improve health and community wellbeing. Link to SP2 – Housing, which seeks to ensure new housing is of good standards.</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	0		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing is not expected to have significant effects on community cohesion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objectives	SP14 Health and Wellbeing				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim is provision of improved and sufficient health facilities, especially in areas of poorest health, such as North East Tottenham and within the growth areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure developments contribute through planning obligations to facilities and services for the benefit of new and existing residents.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing is not expected to have significant effects on the economy.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing is not expected to have significant effects on skills and training.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing by providing sufficient health facilities is not expected to have significant effects on economic inclusion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing by providing sufficient health facilities is not expected to have significant effects on the vitality of town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing by providing sufficient health facilities is not expected to have significant effects on biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing by providing sufficient health facilities is not expected to have significant effects on townscape.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing by providing sufficient health facilities refers to SP13 and its role in encouraging physical activity and good mental health by providing, protecting and enhancing open spaces, which are part of the borough's landscape.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that open spaces are well designed to encourage regular use for exercise or recreation.</p>

SA Objectives	SP14 Health and Wellbeing				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing by providing sufficient health facilities is not expected to have significant effects on water resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing is not expected to have significant effects on PDL.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing by providing sufficient health facilities is not expected to have significant effects on adapting to climate change.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing refers to other measures in the Core Strategy which would help promote good health, such as SP7 Transport, which addresses air pollution from transport.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Lessening environmental impacts such as air pollution will help improve air quality and health. EIA requirements to include air quality assessment and supporting information for planning applications.</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing refers to other measures in the Core Strategy which would help promote good health, such as SP7 Transport, which addresses air pollution from transport, including carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Lessening environmental impacts such as air pollution will help improve air quality and health. EIA requirements to include air quality assessment and supporting information for planning applications.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Integrating health facilities with other community facilities and services in multi-purpose buildings will be sustainable use of these premises.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A - No obvious effects.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy for improving health and wellbeing refers to other measures in the Core Strategy which would help promote good health, such as SP7 Transport, which encourages use of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Lessening environmental impacts such as air pollution will help improve air quality and health. Provision of walking and cycling routes will also encourage walking and cycling.</p>

SA Objectives	SP14 Health and Wellbeing			Commentary
	Score	Timeframe		
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	
<p><b>Conclusions</b>  On the whole this policy has a beneficial effect against the SA Objectives and no negative scores were recorded against any of the SA Objectives.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b>  No uncertainties recorded.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b>  No recommendations.</p>				

## SP15 Culture and Leisure

The Council will safeguard and foster the borough's cultural heritage and promote cultural industries and activities through:

1. The development of the following cultural quarters across the borough:

- Wood Green/Haringey Heartlands/Alexandra Palace;
- Tottenham Green;
- Haringay Green Lanes;
- Hornsey Town Hall; and
- Tottenham Hotspur.

2. Supporting the provision of new work spaces and cultural venues that support cultural businesses particularly in cultural areas;

3. Protecting and enhancing, where feasible, of existing cultural facilities throughout the borough.

The Council will safeguard and foster the borough's existing recreational and sporting facilities through:

- The protection and enhancement of sporting facilities in areas of deficiencies; and
- The dual use of the borough's cultural assets, such as land and buildings to meet the needs of local communities, for example, meeting space, arts and leisure activities, opportunities for recreation and sport.

SA Objective	SP15 Culture and Leisure				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+/?			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Possible indirect effect in medium to long term by encouraging greater participation in cultural and sports activities and improving sense of community.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Youth and young people can be actively engaged through sports classes and training.</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	?		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide cultural, leisure and sports facilities. There is no clear link between the policy and the SA Objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Cultural and sports facilities should be made available or accessible to all, including cultural events, sports training and coaching.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+/?		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide cultural, leisure and sports facilities. Improved and accessible facilities could encourage greater participation, community well being and healthier lifestyles.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Reducing health inequalities will depend on the accessibility and affordability of any new facilities.</p>



SA Objective	SP15 Culture and Leisure				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide cultural, leisure and sports facilities and will not have significant effects on housing provision.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Cultural, leisure and sports facilities to all are likely to increase sense of community by providing a focus and means to mix and socialise. Use of facilities by local teams and clubs can increase sense of belonging and pride.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Enhancing sport facilities in areas of deficiency have the potential to contribute to community cohesion. Access by all to these facilities will benefit the whole community.</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy's main aim is access to cultural, leisure and sports facilities. It will seek legal agreement from development that increases demand for community facilities and services to make appropriate contributions towards providing new facilities or improving existing ones.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Facilities should be located in accessible location for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide work spaces and to support cultural businesses, particularly in the Cultural Quarters at Wood Green, Tottenham Green and Highgate. Promoting cultural industries and activities and encouraging creative enterprises will make a positive contribution to the economy.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+/?		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to safeguard and foster cultural heritage and promote cultural activities, such as Jackson's Lane (Arts and Theatre) Community Centre, which offers an extensive range of stage based activities for all age groups (dance, drama and music). Deficiencies in provision of sports facilities need to be addressed.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> The policy does not explicitly mention classes or training/coaching.</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	?				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to promote cultural industries by providing work spaces and supporting cultural businesses, which may provide opportunities for economic inclusion.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure workplaces are suitable and accessible to local community.</p>

SA Objective	SP15 Culture and Leisure				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Cultural, leisure and sports facilities to all are likely to increase activity in areas where they are located, such as Wood Green, Tottenham Green and Highgate. Sports activities are also likely to increase activities in Northumberland Park and Tottenham.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Enhancing sport facilities in areas of deficiency have the potential to contribute to vitality in these areas. The dual use of cultural assets in town centres as meeting places and venues for recreation and sports would add to the centre's vitality.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0/?				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Provision of cultural and sports facilities are not expected to have significant effects on biodiversity. However, depending on the site for a facility for new outdoor sports, this may have an impact on biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+/?				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Expansion of the cultural quarter in Wood Green and Tottenham has potential to improve existing townscape and public realm through design of new facilities. Potential for negative effects during construction but not considered significant.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Developments to take account of the requirements of SP11 – Design. Facilities could have a positive impact on the townscape of these areas, providing the design is of high quality and takes account of the cultural heritage and townscape character.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy aims to provide cultural, leisure and sports facilities and will not have significant effects on landscape resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Ensure that provision of new facilities do not negatively impact the landscape. Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy aims to protect and enhance cultural, leisure and sports facilities and will not have significant effects on water resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+		✓		<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Expansion of the Wood Green Cultural Quarter and development of the Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter provide opportunities to re-use PDL.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A.</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy aims to protect and enhance cultural, leisure and sports facilities and will not have significant effects on climate change.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP15 Culture and Leisure				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to protect and enhance cultural, leisure and sports facilities and will not have significant effects on air quality.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to protect and enhance cultural, leisure and sports facilities and will not have significant effects on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+			✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> The dual use of cultural assets makes a contribution to the sustainable use of resources. On the other hand, the development of a cultural quarter at Wood Green and Tottenham would involve the use of resources.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> It is important that principles of sustainable construction and methods are adopted in developments.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to protect and enhance cultural, leisure and sports facilities and access is important, particularly for public transport, pedestrian and cyclists.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that facilities are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy has a beneficial effect against the SA Objectives and no negative scores were recorded against any of the SA Objectives.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Uncertainties were recorded against SA Objective 2 'To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society' as the policy aims to provide cultural, leisure and sports facilities however there may be training or coaching involved, but this is not explicit in the text. Uncertainties were also recorded against SA Objective 9 'To encourage economic inclusion' as the policy aims to promote cultural industries by providing work spaces and supporting cultural businesses, which may provide opportunities for economic inclusion. This could be achieved by ensuring workplaces are suitable and accessible to the local community.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> No recommendations.</p>					

## SP16 Community Infrastructure

The Council will work with its partners to ensure that appropriate improvement and enhancements of community facilities and services are provided for Haringey's communities.

This will be based on the programming, delivery, monitoring and updating of the Community Infrastructure Plan and Schedule which cover projects for: health; education; social care; libraries and museums; open spaces and environmental improvements; community and youth facilities; leisure; emergency services; transport; waste; water supply and sewerage; energy and telecommunication services.

The Council will:

- Expect development that increases the demand for community facilities and services to make appropriate contributions towards providing new facilities or improving existing facilities; and
- Promote the efficient use of community facilities and the provision of multi-purpose community facilities.

SA Objective	SP16 Community Infrastructure				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Possible indirect effect in medium to long term where a community is strengthened, a culture of self-policing and respect is more likely to emerge. Fear of crime can be reduced by sense of community and support networks.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy aims to ensure education provision can meet increased demand from new population in growth areas (e.g. Tottenham Hale). It is anticipated that by September 2014, additional school capacity will be required at Tottenham Hale to respond to new housing developments. The expected rise in demand for secondary school places in the borough will be met partly by the provision of a new secondary school, Heartlands High, in the middle of the borough.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any new facilities should be made available or accessible to all. This policy and SP17 – Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy- to ensure development that increases demand for community facilities and services to make appropriate contributions towards providing new facilities or improving existing ones.</p>
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+/?		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Main aim is to provision of improved/sufficient community facilities and services which can have beneficial impacts in the medium to long term. Where facilities are accessible and affordable to those in most need, inequalities should be reduced. Impact on lifestyles uncertain, though improved community facilities are likely to have beneficial effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any new facilities should be made available or accessible to all.</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Policy aims to ensure community facilities and services are provided for Haringey's communities is not expected to have significant effects on housing provision.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP16 Community Infrastructure				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> A main aim is to provide and improve community facilities, which will encourage engagement.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Facilities should be suitable and accessible to all.</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> A main aim is to provide and improve community facilities and services. Access to services is currently poor in areas located away from the rail stations and High Road Tottenham. This policy could therefore contribute to fulfilling this policy.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Facilities should be accessible to all so that new facilities and services should be located in areas near public transport and within easy access for pedestrian and cyclists.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Community facilities are likely to increase training and skills opportunities. Good quality and accessible community facilities are likely to enhance the area's image, which may attract investment and businesses in the long term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Education and training facilities should aim to provide appropriate learning opportunities for local people.</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Community facilities are likely to provide training and skills improvement opportunities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Education and training facilities should aim to provide appropriate learning opportunities for local people.</p>
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	?				<p><b>Effects:</b> Community facilities are likely to increase training and skills opportunities, which could to employment.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Education and training facilities should aim to provide appropriate learning opportunities for local people.</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Some community facilities are likely to be located in town centres, which will increase activity in those areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Education and training facilities should be located in areas accessible by public transport, pedestrians and cyclists.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide community facilities and is not expected to have significant effects on biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>

SA Objective	SP16 Community Infrastructure				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+/?	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> There is potential for negative effects during construction of new facilities. However, there is potential to improve existing townscape and public realm through high quality design of new or replacement facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA, Heritage Statement and archaeological investigations, as appropriate, with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	?	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> There is potential for negative effects during construction of new facilities. Impact on landscape resources would depend on the location of new facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Increase in community facilities will increase water use and demands on water and waste water infrastructure, but effects are not likely to be significant. Short term demands during construction, medium to long term demand for operation of facilities. Potential for surface water pollution/run-off, especially during demolition and construction.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Reduced water use measures and efficiency requirements for new developments will help mitigate increased demand. Planning and EIA requirements to include assessment of water use/drainage/pollution for planning application.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+/?		✓		<p><b>Effects:</b> There is an opportunity to re-use PDL for the provision of new community facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Prioritise use of PDL for new community facilities.</p>
16. To adapt to climate change.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide community facilities and is not expected to have significant effects on adapting to climate change.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> Negative short term impacts possible during demolition and construction. Impacts long term is uncertain, as these would depend on transport and energy use, but effects are not considered significant.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide community facilities and is not expected to have significant effects on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> N/A</p>

SA Objective	SP16 Community Infrastructure				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	?/-		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> There will be use of resources in building new community facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> However, the use of sustainable methods of construction and BREEAM standards should help reduce impacts. SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey – provides for energy efficiency, SP 5 Water Management and Flooding– promotes reduction in water use.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	?				<p><b>Effects:</b> Depends on the location of new facilities, but community facilities are likely to be located within waling and cycling distance.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Improved facilities for cycle storage and clear, safe links to cycle and pedestrian routes will further increase use of community facilities. Any planning application for development should include an access statement and travel plan.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy has a beneficial-neutral effect against the SA Objectives and no negative scores were recorded against any of the SA Objectives.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Uncertainties were recorded against SA Objective 9 'To encourage economic inclusion' as community facilities could potentially increase training and skills opportunities but whether these would lead to employment is uncertain. With regard to SA Objective 13 'To protect the borough's landscape resources' uncertainties were recorded as there is potential for negative effects during construction of new facilities. Impact on landscape resources would depend on the location of new facilities. However, any effects of detailed proposals would be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at the planning application stage. Uncertainties were also recorded for SA Objective 20 'To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport' as it depends on the location of new facilities.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> No recommendations.</p>					

## SP17 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy

The Council will work with Haringey's Local Strategic Partnership and its sub regional and regional partners to deliver the vision, objectives and policies of this Core Strategy. In particular the Council will use the following means:

- Development management negotiations and decisions and planning enforcement;
- Planning area and improvement plans, planning briefs and guidance;
- Haringey Strategic Partnership programmes;
- North London Strategic Alliance programme and cross borough working on joint projects;
- Community Infrastructure Plan and S106 policy including the development of S106 tariffs and a possible community infrastructure levy;
- The Council's Capital programme and Service Management Improvement Plans;
- Improvements through community involvement and working with the Third Sector via an agreed Compact. Support for neighbourhood and community engagement and empowerment and community behavioural change;
- National, London and European Legislation;
- London plan programmes, National area Growth Programmes, Utility Improvement programmes; European Structural Funds and Homes and Communities Agency Funds;
- Private Sector partnership working; and
- Monitor the implementation of the Core Strategy against the monitoring framework set out in the Council's Monitoring Framework and the Annual Monitoring Report.

SA Objective	SP17 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy aims to ensure that the necessary infrastructure and community facilities are in place to support growth. In the medium to long term, where a community is strengthened, a culture of self-policing and respect is more likely to emerge. Fear of crime is reduced by sense of community and support networks.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Ensure all developments implement "Secured by Design" principles. Ensure that appropriate training and employment opportunities are available in the poorer areas, such as in the Seven Sisters NDC area.</p>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Policy seeks to ensure education provision can meet increased demand from new population. Positive contribution to provision of educational facilities, particularly in the growth areas, such as Tottenham. This policy covers legal agreements, such as planning obligations for financial contribution to cover for increased demand to meet the needs generated by development, however, provision does not necessarily mean increased attainment but that getting more people into education could help in the long-term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>A phasing strategy is required to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents. Address potential impacts of development through EIA, Landscape Design Strategy or Transport Assessment, as appropriate.</p>



SA Objective	SP17 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Central aim is provision of transport facilities, sufficient health services, community services and education facilities, which can have beneficial health impacts in the medium to long term. Use of planning obligations to secure additional health facilities to meet needs generated by development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Phasing strategy is required to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents.</p>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to ensure that the necessary infrastructure and community facilities are in place to support growth and will have an indirect effect by supporting housing provision and new residents.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Phasing strategy is required to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents.</p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Central aim is provision of transport facilities, community services and social infrastructure, which is likely to increase engagement, a sense of belonging and pride in the community.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that community facilities are accessible to existing and new communities to encourage integration.</p>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Central aim is provision of transport facilities, sufficient health services, community services and education facilities, which can have beneficial impacts in the medium to long term. Use of planning obligations to secure additional facilities to meet needs generated by development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Phasing strategy is required to ensure that facilities are available in time for increase in the number of residents. Ensure that facilities are suitable and accessible by public transport, pedestrians and cyclists.</p>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the borough.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Having good quality community facilities which are accessible are likely to enhance an area's image, increasing business interest in the long term. Community facilities are likely to provide training and skills improvement opportunities, which can support business development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Education and training facilities should aim to provide appropriate learning opportunities for local people.</p>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy seeks to ensure that education and training provision can meet increased demand from new population. Community facilities are likely to provide training and skills improvement opportunities. This policy proposes use of planning obligations to secure additional facilities to meet needs generated by development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Education and training facilities should aim to provide appropriate learning opportunities for local people. A phased strategy is required to ensure that facilities area available in time for increase in numbers of residents.</p>

SA Objective	SP17 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	+/?		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>This policy seeks to ensure that education and training provision can meet increased demand from new population. Community facilities are likely to provide training and skills improvement opportunities, which may increase employment opportunities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Education and training facilities should aim to provide appropriate learning opportunities for local people.</p>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+		✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Central aim is provision of transport facilities, community services and social infrastructure, which is likely to increase activity in town centres.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Ensure that community facilities are accessible by public transport, pedestrians and cyclists.</p>
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Central aim is provision of transport facilities, community services and social infrastructure, which is not likely have significant effects on biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
12. To protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+/-	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Provision of infrastructure and facilities are not expected to have significant effects on historic environment and cultural heritage resources.</p> <p>Potential for negative effects during construction of infrastructure and facilities. Potential to improve existing townscape and public realm through design of replacement of facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA, Heritage Statement and archaeological investigations, as appropriate, with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
13. To protect the borough's landscape resources.	-/?	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Potential for negative effects during construction of infrastructure and facilities. Potential for loss of open space, depending on where the facilities will be located.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Any effects of detailed proposals to be considered as part of EIA and Landscape Design Strategy with supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Policy aims to secure infrastructure and facilities and not likely to have significant effects on water use.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Reduced water use measures and efficiency requirements for new infrastructure and community facilities. Planning and EIA requirements to include assessment of water use/drainage/pollution for planning application.</p>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	?				<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>Provision of facilities will provide opportunities to re-use PDL.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b></p> <p>Prioritise use of PDL for new community facilities.</p>

SA Objective	SP17 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy				Commentary
	Score	Timeframe			
		ST (Short term)	MT (Medium term)	LT (Long term)	
16. To adapt to climate change.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide for community facilities and infrastructure and is not expected to have significant effects on adapting to climate change.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that new community facilities are designed using sustainable design and construction principles as in SP 4 and SP 5.</p>
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-/?	✓			<p><b>Effects:</b> Short term impacts possible during demolition and construction. Uncertain effect in the long term as this would depend on the impacts of increased facilities on transport and energy use. This policy aims to provide community facilities and is not expected to have significant effects on adapting to climate change.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Ensure that new community facilities are accessible by public transport, pedestrians and cyclists. Facilities should be designed following requirements on energy efficiency in SP4 – Towards a Low Carbon Haringey.</p>
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	0				<p><b>Effects:</b> This policy aims to provide community facilities and is not expected to have significant effects on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Facilities should be designed following requirements on energy efficiency in SP4 – Towards a Low Carbon Haringey.</p>
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	-/?	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Effects:</b> Construction of the number of community facilities proposed will require large quantities of materials/resources in the short to medium term and will generate construction waste. Potential increase in waste generation in the long term during operation of facilities, including potentially hazardous waste from health facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Planning requirements and SP6 Waste and Recycling requires a production of a waste management strategy and recovery, recycling and reuse of demolition waste. Facilities should be designed following requirements on energy efficiency in SP4 – Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey.</p>
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	?				<p><b>Effects:</b> Proposed facilities will be located in the growth areas, such as Haringey Heartland and Tottenham but it is not clear if these would be accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Enhancement:</b> Improved facilities for cycle storage and clear, safe links to cycle and pedestrian routes will further increase use of these facilities. SP7 – Transport seeks to promote public transport, walking and cycling and locate major trip generating developments in locations with good access to public transport.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b> On the whole this policy has a beneficial effect against the SA Objectives and no negative scores were recorded against any of the SA Objectives.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties</b> Uncertainties were recorded against SA Objective 15 'To encourage the use of previously developed land' as the provision of facilities will provide opportunities to re-use PDL and SA Objective 20 'To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport' as proposed facilities will be located in the growth areas, such as Haringey Heartland and Tottenham but it is not clear if these would be accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p><b>Recommendations/Mitigation</b> No recommendations.</p>					



# Appendix G

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## Quality Assurance Checklist

Guidance Checklist	Report/Section	Carried out by	When
<b>Objectives and Context</b>			
The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Section 4.1	The Council	April - Nov 07
Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Section 3.3 and Appendix C Scoping Report Issues and Options Workshop	Hyder	April – June 07
SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate	Section 3.5 Scoping Report	Hyder	April – June 07
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Section 3.2 and Appendix B Scoping Report	Hyder	April – June 07
Conflicts that exist between SA objectives, between SA and plan objectives, and between SA and other objectives are identified and described.	Section 4.1/ Scoping Report	Hyder	April – June 07
<b>Scoping</b>			
The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways	Section 3.6 and Appendix A Scoping Report	Hyder	June - July 07
The appraisal focuses on significant issues.	Section 3.4	Hyder	April - June 07
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Section 2.7 Scoping Report	Hyder	April - June 07
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Section 3 Scoping Report (sets out scope)	Hyder	April -June 07
<b>Options/Alternatives</b>			
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Preferred Options Report	The Council	June – Nov 2008
Alternatives include 'do nothing' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios where relevant.	Section 4.3 and Appendix E,F SA on Preferred Options Report	Hyder	Oct 08 – Jan 09
The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared.	Section 4.4 and Appendix E,F SA on Preferred Options Report Options Discussion Paper	Hyder	Oct 08- Jan 09 Oct 08

Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	Preferred Options Report SA on Preferred Options Report	The Council and Hyder Consulting	Oct 08- Jan 09
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Section 4.3 SA on Preferred Options Preferred Options Report	The Council and Hyder Consulting	Oct 08– Jan 09

### Baseline Information

Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	Section 3.3 SA of the Preferred Options (updated baseline) Scoping Report	Hyder	Oct 08- Jan 09 June 07
Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable.	Section 3.2 and Appendix C SA of the Preferred Options (updated baseline) Scoping Report	Hyder	Oct 08– Jan 09 June 07
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Section 2.7 Scoping Report	Hyder	June 07

### Prediction and Evaluation of Likely Significant Effects

Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape) as relevant.	Section 5.2 , 5.3 and 5.4 Appendix F SA of the Preferred Options	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010 Oct 08 - Jan 09
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long term is addressed.	Section 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 Appendix F SA of the Preferred Options	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010 Oct 08 - Jan 09
Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	Section 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 Appendix F SA of the Preferred Options	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010 Oct 08 - Jan 09
Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations and thresholds.	Section 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 Appendix F SA of the Preferred Options	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010 Oct 08 - Jan 09

Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Section 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4	Hyder	Dec 09 – Feb 2010
	Appendix F		
	SA of the Preferred Options		Oct 08 - Jan 09

### Mitigation Measures

Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated.	Section 5.5	Hyder	Dec 09 – Feb 2010
Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified.	Section 5.5 Appendix F	Hyder	Dec 09 – Feb 2010

### The Sustainability Appraisal Report

Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	See this report	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010
Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	See this report (particularly Section 1)	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010
Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	Scoping Report	Hyder	June 07
Explains the methodology used.	Section 2	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010
Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	Section 2.6	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010
Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	Appendix A and B	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010
Contains a non-technical summary.	Beginning of document	Hyder	Dec 09 – Jan 2010

### Consultation

The SA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.	This report to be consulted on alongside Pre-Submission Report		May – June 2010
	SA on Preferred Option was consulted on.		May – June 09
The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report.	Scoping Report consulted on		June – July 07
	This report to be consulted on alongside Pre-Submission Report		May – June 2010
	SA on Preferred Option		May – June 09
	Consultation bodies involved during scoping stage		June– July 07

### Decision-making and Information on the Decision



The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.	To be undertaken by the Council once the consultation on the Pre-Submission and SA Report is complete		
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	To be undertaken by the Council once the consultation on the Pre-Submission and SA Report is complete		
Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered.	Preferred Options Report and SA Report	The Council	Oct 08 - Jan 09
	Pre- Submission Report and SA Report (Section 4.4)		Dec 09 – Feb 2010

### Monitoring Measures

Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA.	Section 5.6 (Pre Submission SA)	Hyder and the Council	Dec 09 – Feb 2010
Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SA.	Monitoring to be undertaken by the Council once the plan is adopted		
Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.)	Monitoring to be undertaken by the Council once the plan is adopted		
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	Monitoring to be undertaken by the Council once the plan is adopted		