

# 3 ENVIRONMENT

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Better Haringey Bin

# 3

## Environment

### *Protecting the Borough's Environment and safeguarding it for the future*

#### Introduction

3.1 In allowing any development care should be taken to ensure that the environment is protected from harm and that development enhances as opposed to detracts from the environment. For example, as density in the borough increases there is a greater need to incorporate green elements in schemes, which encourages biodiversity. (Biodiversity is the subject of Policy OS11 in Chapter 8 Open Space). All development must make the best use of available resources in a manner which is sustainable and which is friendly to the environment, and which does not diminish the quality of the environment within which we live. All development must also, where applicable, preserve existing resources.

#### 3.2 Guiding Principle

- Our natural environment should be safeguarded.

#### 3.3 Key Objective

- All development should protect and enhance the environment and should operate in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner.

## CORE POLICIES

### **ENV1: FLOOD PROTECTION: PROTECTION OF THE FLOODPLAIN AND URBAN WASHLANDS**

**Planning permission will not be granted for development proposals in areas of flood risk identified on Map 3.1 that fail to demonstrate that flood flows are not impeded and that flood storage capacity is not reduced. New development or redevelopment of existing urban areas should not result in an increased flood risk, including in areas downstream due to additional surface water runoff.**

**In terms of risks to flood flows and flood storage capacity, the Council will:**

- a) require a flood risk assessment (FRA) to be submitted for development proposals that are within Flood Zone 3, shown on Map 3.1; within urban washlands; and outside Flood Zone 3, on sites of at least 1 hectare;**
- b) expect applicants for proposed developments in Zones 2 and 3, shown on Map 3.1, to adopt a risk based/sequential approach, i.e. to demonstrate that there are no reasonable options available in a lower risk location; and**

- c) **consider any built development within the functional floodplain in Flood Zone 3 to be wholly exceptional.**

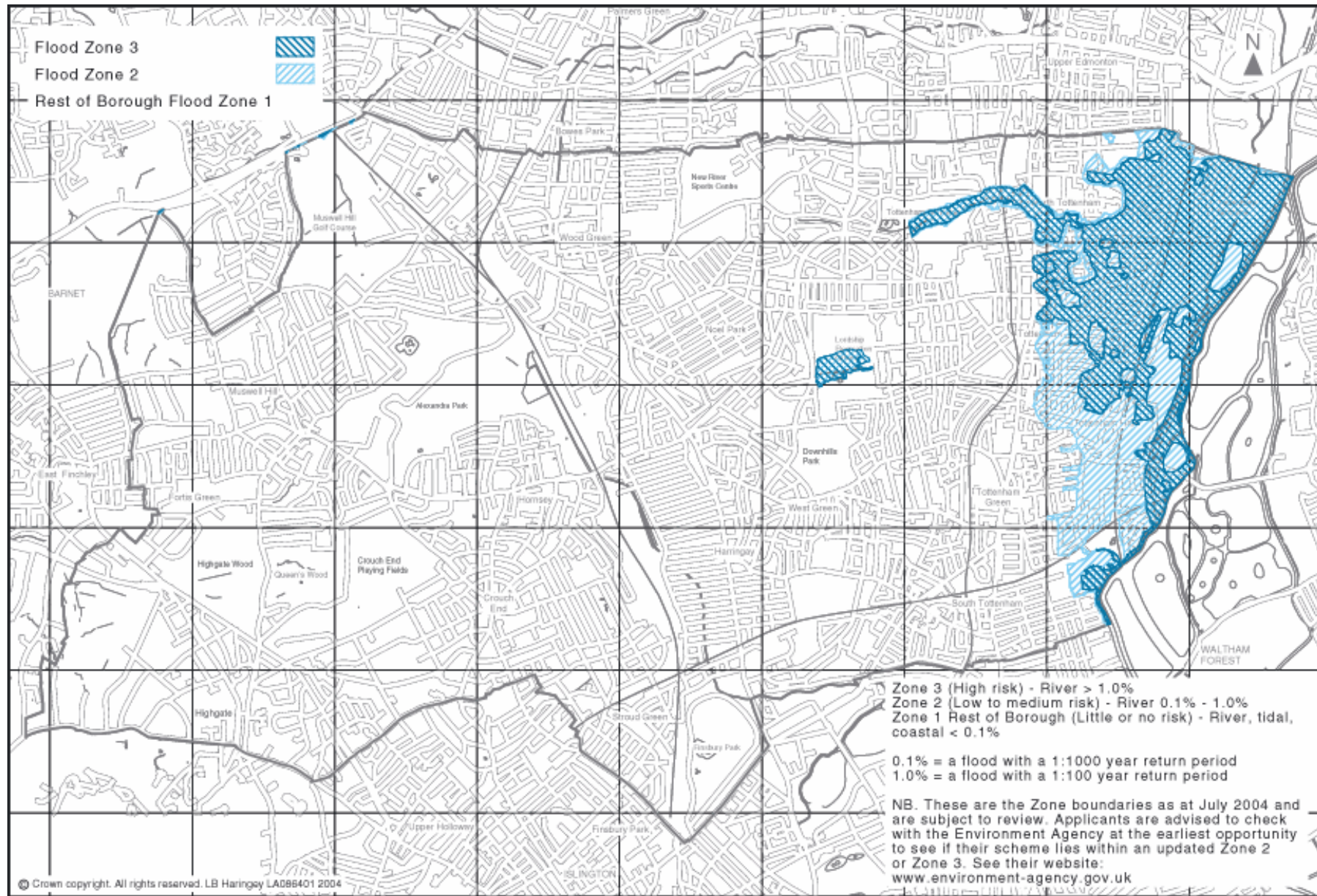
**On sites of 1 - 5 hectares, the FRA is to relate to fluvial flood risk and surface water run-off.**

**The Council requires, where appropriate, proposals for flood protection and attenuation to take into account their ecological impact and, where possible, to make use of natural materials that contribute to wildlife habitat and amenity.**

**The Council will adopt the precautionary principle to the issue of flood risk, by taking decisions on planning applications so as to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence for acting is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great.**

- 3.4 Over the lifetime of the UDP, global warming is likely to result in an increased risk of flooding in certain parts of the borough. The areas which are currently regarded to be of risk are shown on Map 3.1 “Indicative Flood Zones”, as Zone 2 and Zone 3. These boundaries are subject to periodic review by the Environment Agency.
- 3.5 Developments on the floodplains result in the reduction in capacity of the available floodplain and impede the flow of water, thereby increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere. The definition as to what constitutes “functional floodplain” in Flood Zone 3 will be determined on a case by case basis by the Environment Agency. Applicants are advised to consult the Environment Agency prior to making a planning application for relevant schemes requiring a flood risk assessment.
- 3.6 Where appropriate, attenuation measures will be required on the development site. The Council will, in conjunction with the Environment Agency, British Waterways Board and developer, explore ways of storing water on site through the creation of lakes and ponds, which will increase the ecological value and landscaping value of the site and its surroundings. The importance of trees in reducing water run-off should be recognised and account taken of any other relevant policies in this Plan.
- 3.7 The Environment Agency is likely to object to cases where it considers the flood risk assessment does not or cannot adequately address the flood risk issues. The Agency requirement is that there is to be no reduction of storage in the floodplain and no interruption of flow conveyancing; and that within the functional floodplain within Zone 3, buildings on stilts and those with storage void beneath will generally be opposed.

### MAP 3.1: INDICATIVE FLOOD ZONES



## ENV2: SURFACE WATER RUNOFF

The Council will:

- a) require any development which could increase the risk of flooding from surface water run-off to provide a drainage impact assessment; and
- b) encourage all built developments to incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) techniques, where feasible.

- 3.8 Surface water discharge from the developed site should mimic that of an undeveloped greenfield site, up to and including a 1 in 100 year critical duration storm event. Greenfield run off rates are generally between 2-8 litres/second/hectare (l/s/ha) for storm events up to the critical 1 in 100 year return period event. This is irrespective of whether the site falls within a flood risk area.
- 3.9 The Council will encourage surface water run-off elements to take into account ecological and hydrological impacts.
- 3.10 It is important that new development does not lead to additional flood risk elsewhere. Unless carefully sited and designed, new development and redevelopment of existing urban areas can exacerbate problems of flooding in areas downstream through an increase in run-off from additional impermeable surfaces. This effect can occur even outside of the borough in which the development has taken place. Therefore flood risk management will be applied to the whole of the borough regarding developments of all schemes and not just relevant ones in the floodplain. The Council will consult the Environment Agency on any development within the borough so that the Agency can determine the significance of any potential impacts. The disposal of surface water into the River Lee is not a right. Discharge may be permitted, subject to an agreement and/or licence from British Waterways.
- 3.11 Flood risk and other environmental damage can be managed by minimising changes in the volume and rate of surface runoff from development sites through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDs). SPG9 Sustainability Statement – Including Checklist contains advice on SuDs techniques. More advice can be obtained from the Environment Agency and their website [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk).

## ~~ENV3: WATER CONSERVATION~~

~~All new development should incorporate water conservation methods.~~

- ~~3.12 An increase in residential and commercial development increases the demand for water and abstraction from rivers. Too much water taken from rivers can cause problems for wildlife and increase the~~

~~risk of pollution, as there is less water available to dilute pollutants. Therefore new developments should aim to decrease the demand for water as much as possible. Water conservation techniques can include grey water recycling, metering, rainwater utilisation systems or tap flow regulation. SPG9 Sustainability Statement – Including Checklist contains guidance on water conservation techniques. More details on techniques can be obtained from the Environment Agency or the local water companies.~~

#### **ENV4: ENHANCING AND PROTECTING THE WATER ENVIRONMENT**

The Council, in consultation with the Environment Agency and where appropriate Thames Water Utilities Ltd and Lea Valley Regional Park Authority, will seek to promote river corridors as important areas of open land both within the borough and, where appropriate, across the borough boundary, by:

- a) conserving existing areas of value within river corridors and, wherever possible, seeking to restore and enhance the natural elements of the river environment, for example by deculverting and/or naturalisation.
- b) supporting initiatives which will result in improvements to water quality.
- c) promoting public access in and to river corridors (including by users of public transport and cyclists).
- d) Identifying appropriate locations for water related recreation along river corridors including the aqueduct known as the New River.
- e) contributing towards the conservation and enhancement of the ecology of all rivers and the floodplain and their environment; and
- f) contributing towards the improvement in the quality and provision of open space along all rivers.

The Council will permit development which will not have an adverse impact on the water environment, particularly in relation to rivers, ponds, wetlands, public access in river corridors and water-related recreation.

The Environment Agency is to be consulted on any scheme within the main river bylaws distance of eight metres. The Environment Agency generally requests that when building close to rivers, whether culverted or not, an eight metre minimum buffer strip is maintained free of any permanent obstruction, including fences.

- 3.13 Under the terms of the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Land Drainage Byelaws 1981, the prior written consent of the Environment Agency is required for certain proposed works or structures in, under, over or within 8 metres of the brink of the River Lee, Moselle Brook, Stonebridge Brook and Pymmes Brook (Main Rivers).

- 3.14 The Environment Agency has a statutory responsibility to manage the water environment so as to further the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, promote facilities for sports and other forms of recreation and further the conservation of buildings, sites and objects of archaeological, architectural or historic interest. In London these objectives take on a particular significance because the river corridors tend to be the only remaining areas of land linking open spaces throughout the capital. The importance of these Green Chains is recognised in The London Plan and this policy should be seen as complementary to the Green Chain policy in the Open Space chapter.
- 3.15 The water environment is a valuable recreational, educational and leisure resource for residents of Haringey. In considering applications for development the Council will where appropriate take account of the views of Thames Water Utilities Ltd, British Waterways Board, the Environment Agency and Lee Valley Regional Park Authority.
- 3.16 The water environment also has potential biodiversity value. The impact, retention, enhancement or creation of flora and fauna should be considered for all development along river frontages.

**ENV5: WORKS AFFECTING WATER COURSES**

**Any proposed development which is likely to adversely affect defined watercourses will not be permitted, unless measures are taken to provide appropriately designed drainage works.**

- 3.17 The Council, in consultation with the Environment Agency and where appropriate Thames Water Utilities Ltd, will seek to ensure that all works in, under, over and adjacent to watercourses are appropriately designed and implemented. When acting as drainage authority the Council, in consultation with the Environment Agency Thames Region, will consider the likely impacts of drainage proposals in accordance with the provisions of Statutory Instrument 1988 no.1217 'The Land Drainage Improvement Works (Assessment of the Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988'. Where works are proposed by an interested party, which is not the drainage authority, the Council, in consultation with the interested party, will consider the likely impacts of drainage proposals in accordance with the same regulations.
- 3.18 Under Section 23 of the Land Drainage Act (1991) the prior written consent of the Environment Agency is required for any works which may affect the flow of an ordinary watercourse.
- 3.19 All types of work in, under, over and adjacent to watercourses need to be properly evaluated since uncontrolled works may lead to effects such as increased risk of flooding, erosion of the watercourse, increased danger to the public, restricted access for

maintenance purposes and damage to the water environment. Works affecting the River Lee Navigation require the consent of the British Waterways Board.

**ENV6: NOISE POLLUTION**

**The Council will ensure that new noise sensitive development is located away from existing, or planned sources of noise pollution. Potentially noisy developments should only be located in areas where ambient noise levels are already high and where measures are proposed to mitigate its impact.**

3.20 Noise pollution has a major effect on amenity and health and therefore the quality of life in general. Its effect can be minimised by separating new noise sensitive development from major noise sources, by separating new noisy development from existing noise sensitive development and by taking measures to reduce any impact. The Council will support new technologies and encourage sensitive design and construction, for example by positioning buildings and landscaping as noise barriers. Noise sensitive development includes housing, schools and hospitals.

3.21 In assessing planning applications the Council will have regard to PPG24 'Planning and Noise' (Annex 1), and the Mayor of London's Ambient Noise Strategy and the prevention of a gradual upward creep in background noise levels. Potentially noisy developments should only be located in areas where ambient noise levels are already high. In cases where separation is not possible, the impact of noisy development on ambient noise levels should be assessed, for example by an Environmental Assessment, the application of Best Available Techniques and relevant technology and design guidance. Where new noise-sensitive development is proposed in areas already exposed to high ambient noise levels, the Council may require the submission of an acoustic report to comply with PPG 24. Mitigation measures will be secured by planning conditions or planning obligations where appropriate. The issue of measures to control noise from restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments and hot food takeaways is addressed in Policy TCR5.

**ENV7: AIR, WATER AND LIGHT POLLUTION**

**The Council will control potential pollution resulting from development in the borough by:**

**requiring development to locate close to facilities and public transport;**

**requiring developments to include measures to avoid, reduce and only then mitigate the emissions of pollutants, where appropriate;**

**separating potentially polluting activities from sensitive areas (green belt , MOL or ecologically valuable sites) or uses (schools, hospitals, homes); and**

**requiring developments that may cause pollution to locate in areas such as the defined employment areas to minimise their impact on the environment.**

**The Council will adopt the precautionary principle to the issue of pollution, by taking decisions on planning applications so as to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence for acting is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great.**

- 3.22 Pollution can come from a range of uses, such as industrial processes, transport, construction, foul and surface water misconnections and energy consumption. Inappropriate lighting can cause light pollution to habitable rooms nearby and/or can contribute to light pollution of the night sky. There are various supplementary planning guidance notes, including SPG9 Sustainability Statement – Including Checklist, which contain additional guidance on land contamination, light pollution, fumes and smells, water and energy.
- 3.23 The Government is committed to a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050. By reducing the dependency on unnecessary conventional private motor vehicle use, efforts can be made to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, which also contribute to global warming.
- 3.24 Locating development so that the need to travel, especially by car, is reduced can reduce pollution. Providing pedestrian friendly environments and cycle friendly routes and facilities, (including for external cycle parking or internal storage space), can help to reduce car dependency. Separating uses from each other can also help to reduce pollution, for example by making sure that uses that emit pollution are not located near to schools, hospitals or housing. Tree planting is of some benefit to air quality and, if planted densely enough, can help towards the mitigation of potential noise nuisance.
- 3.25 Foul and surface water misconnections can greatly increase the problems associated with diffuse pollution, which impacts water quality and aquatic wildlife in rivers. Consultation with Thames Water and the Environment Agency is important for developments outside the combined drainage area.
- 3.26 Developments can have an adverse impact on the environment. The Council will control development to ensure any impact is lessened. Where planning permission is given for uses that are likely to give rise to pollution then planning conditions or planning agreements will be used to ensure that measures are taken to reduce their impact such as design, landscaping, controlling hours of use or appropriate technical measures.

## **ENV8: FACILITIES FOR ALTERNATIVE REFUELLING INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Alternative refuelling infrastructure facilities will be permitted unless they:**

- a) harm the appearance and character of the street scene, or**
- b) harm the amenities of local residents.**

- 3.27 The Council will seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport activities by supporting the increased provision of cleaner transport fuels, particularly with respect to the refuelling infrastructure.
- 3.28 To minimise air pollution in Haringey and support the Council's Air Quality Action Plan, and to facilitate the implementation of the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, the Council will endeavour to ensure appropriate land is safeguarded and facilities provided for alternative refuelling infrastructure.
- 3.29 Petrol filling stations that propose extensions to on-site facilities will be encouraged not to develop all available forecourt areas in such a way that would preclude any storage provision for alternative fuels such as gas.
- 3.30 In addition, the Council will seek the provision of alternative refuelling facilities in all new developments, where possible, for example by providing one or more electric vehicle recharging points next to any off-street parking spaces.

## ~~**ENV9: MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE: ENERGY EFFICIENCY**~~

~~The Council will encourage energy efficiency and a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions through:~~

- ~~a) seeking forms of layout, design, landscaping and materials that conserve energy and have scope for passive solar gain;~~
- ~~b) expecting efficient energy design to take account of the aim of avoiding subsequent mechanical electrical means of ventilation, wherever possible;~~
- ~~c) requiring developers to incorporate community heating schemes and Combined Heat and Power systems, wherever feasible with the aim of meeting the 10% target in ENV10;~~
- ~~d) encouraging mixed use developments in appropriate locations; and~~
- ~~e) requiring development, especially that which will generate a lot of motorised traffic, to locate where it is easily accessible by public transport, cycling and walking in order to reduce the need to travel by car.~~

- ~~3.31 Reducing energy consumption through designing for energy efficiency has benefits for the environment and reduces pollution. Benefits include:~~
- ~~•A decrease in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and therefore contributing towards preventing climate change;~~
  - ~~•Running costs of buildings are cheaper in the long term; and~~
  - ~~•Health benefits.~~
- ~~3.32 Energy efficient designs can be achieved through careful layout, design and landscaping to maximise the use of natural sunlight and ventilation. This may include south facing aspects and small windows on north facing walls. More detail on design and layout is contained in SPG9 Sustainability Statement Including Checklist.~~
- ~~3.33 The Council considers it important to take into account ventilation in energy efficient design. Subsequent “add on” mechanical electrical ventilation extractors not only add to carbon emissions, but have potential for noise and unsightly visual impacts.~~
- ~~3.34 Community heating schemes can have a positive impact on fuel poverty. Because of economies of scale the developer (especially social landlords) can often buy energy at a lower rate than the tenant could individually. This means the cost of heating their homes is cheaper. Furthermore, if heating cost is usually included in the rent, this could mean less risk of hypothermia, which is particularly relevant for those poor, elderly people who are unable to afford to heat their accommodation. In addition, Combined Heat and Power systems are an efficient means of using fossil fuels by converting to heat and energy at the point of use.~~
- ~~3.35 Motorised transport accounts for a large amount of energy consumption and should therefore be reduced by promoting other forms of travel and mixed use developments.~~

#### ~~ENV10: MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE: RENEWABLE ENERGY~~

~~The Council will contribute to mitigating climate change by:~~

- ~~a) requiring all major development schemes to provide an energy assessment with their planning application, showing an on-site provision of 10%, where feasible, of their projected energy requirement from renewable sources;~~
- ~~b) expecting all major schemes to demonstrate in their energy assessment that the proposed heating and cooling systems have been selected in accordance with the following order of preference: passive solar design; solar water heating; combined heat and power, for heating and cooling, preferably fuelled by renewables; community heating for heating and cooling; heat pumps; gas condensing boilers and gas central heating;~~

- ~~c) encouraging non-major developments to have an energy assessment and on-site energy provision from renewable sources;~~
- ~~d) encouraging one large wind power scheme in the borough; and~~
- ~~e) seeking, in partnership with other stakeholders, to deliver a zero-carbon development in the borough by 2010, where feasible.~~

~~Proposals for the development of renewable sources of energy and ancillary infrastructure will be permitted provided that they would not:~~

- ~~f) have a significant adverse impact upon the character of the landscape and/or visual amenity;~~
- ~~g) generate an unacceptable level of noise or travel;~~
- ~~h) have a significant adverse impact upon an area of ecological, architectural, landscape or conservation importance;~~
- ~~i) have a significant adverse impact upon the character or setting of a listed building; and~~
- ~~j) adversely affect residential amenity.~~

~~Each case will be considered on its merits and on the basis of the current state of renewables technology and their financial implications. The wider environmental benefits of all proposals for renewable energy projects, whatever their scale, are also material considerations that will be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be granted planning permission.~~

~~3.36 The Council will, subject to available resources, endeavour to provide guidance to applicants on the calculation of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of their development schemes.~~

~~3.37 Government policy is to stimulate the use and development of renewable energy sources wherever they have prospects of being economically attractive and environmentally acceptable. The Government target, in its Feb 2003 Energy White Paper, is to see renewable energy supply 10% of UK electricity by 2010 and 20% by 2020. The Government accepts that currently photovoltaic (or PV) technology can play a small but significant part in delivering these targets.~~

~~3.38 In terms of providing 10% from on-site renewable energy sources, it is expected that, all things being equal, the more energy efficient the layout and design of a development, the lower the total energy consumption will be and therefore the easier it will be to provide 10% from renewable sources. An energy efficient design is usually relatively easier to achieve in the case of new developments, compared to refurbishment/conversion schemes. In the case of the~~

~~latter, the commitment to providing renewables on the basis of moving from the existing typical levels of energy efficiency to best practice levels, will be taken into account. Benchmarks to be used, should be those under the Action Energy Programme Trust or similar.~~

#### **ENV11: CONTAMINATED LAND**

**Development proposals on potentially contaminated land will be required to:**

- a) follow a risk management based protocol to ensure contamination is properly addressed; and**
- b) carry out investigations to remove or mitigate any risks to local receptors.**

**According to the individual site circumstances, the Council will require applicants to undertake the following steps:**

- i. a desk top study documenting all previous and existing uses of the site and adjacent land, to include assessment of the potential contamination and a description of potential risks to local receptors.**
- ii. where land uses have resulted in soil and/or groundwater contamination, a site investigation will be required and reported in the form of a quantitative risk assessment.**
- iii. where contamination is present and there exists a significant possibility of significant harm being, or likely to be caused to local receptors a remediation strategy must be submitted for approval by the Council. The strategy should include where necessary, subsequent management and monitoring activities.**
- iv. any remediation works should be fully implemented and verified in a remediation report by a suitably experienced person before occupation of the site. If necessary, monitoring reports after completion of remediation works will be required.**

**Development proposals on potentially contaminated land will be refused planning permission where it has not been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority that risks associated with potential contamination have been properly addressed.**

- 3.39 All land previously used for industrial, utility or commercial uses in the borough will be regarded as potentially contaminated. For this reason development proposals on potentially contaminated land must be accompanied by risk based assessments of the risks to future site users and other local receptors. The use of a risk management led process will identify risks and assess how they may be safely managed both during and after development. The risk management led approach will guide applicants towards the most appropriate measures for each site, highlighting those where risks

are not sufficient to warrant remedial action and those where remedial intervention measures are necessary.

3.40 Planning conditions will be imposed where it appears to the Council that land is potentially contaminated to ensure appropriate actions are implemented prior to development and/ or occupation of land so that it is suitable for use and does not pose risks to local receptors. Local receptors include:

- Humans
- Living organisms or ecological systems
- Property (including crops grown domestically or on allotments for consumption, livestock etc.)
- Controlled waters (surface and ground waters)

3.41 In response to the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended), the Councils Contaminated Land Strategy (2004) sets out how it will deal with potentially contaminated sites and summarises where in the borough past land uses may have led to land contamination. Information on potentially contaminated land in the borough is available from Enforcement Services although this information is not necessarily exhaustive.

3.42 Supplementary planning guidance (SPG8f) provides additional guidance on how the Council expects applicants to deal with potentially contaminated land in the borough.

#### **ENV12: DEVELOPMENT AT OR NEAR PREMISES INVOLVING USE OR STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

**Planning permission for new development or the intensification of use of existing premises which involve the use or storage of hazardous substances will only be granted if there will be adequate separation from other uses in the interests of safety and amenity of the public.**

3.43 The Health and Safety Executive will be consulted on applications to site new development where hazardous substances are to be used or stored and on applications to develop at, or within the vicinity of, existing premises where hazardous substances are present.

3.44 Hazardous development comprises those industries which use hazardous substances as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and accompanying Regulations. This legislation is concerned with the storage and use of those substances which could in quantities above specified limits, present major fire, explosion or toxic hazard to people in the vicinity. Further guidance is provided in Circular 11/92: Planning Controls for Hazardous Substances. The Council has powers under these regulations to control the presence of hazardous substances and the use of nearby land.

- 3.45 In considering applications for new developments which use or store hazardous substances on the site the Council will take advice from the Health and Safety Executive in respect of the safe containment, handling or use of these substances.
- 3.46 The Council also has a duty to consult the Health and Safety Executive in respect of applications for new development near notified hazardous installations. A consultation zone is defined for each industry dependent on the type and quantity of substance stored on site. These may change from time to time and the Hazardous Substances Authority will advise prospective developers accordingly.
- 3.47 For the following sites which are either within the borough or close to the borough boundary a consultation zone will be agreed as appropriate with the Health and Safety Executive: Hornsey Gas holder station, Tottenham Gas Holder station and the Lee Side Trading Estate.

#### **ENV13: SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**The Council will ensure that there are adequate facilities in the borough to deal with waste by:**

- a) working in partnership with the Mayor, neighbouring waste authorities and the North London Waste Authority to produce the North London Waste Development Plan Document, which will be informed by the North London Joint Waste Strategy. This Waste Development Plan Document may include additional policies to which the Council will give due consideration when taking into account any planning application for further waste facilities;**
- b) safeguarding all existing waste management sites (unless appropriate compensatory provision is made);**
- c) seeking a site for an additional Reuse and Recycling facility in the west of the borough;**
- d) approving proposals for facilities to collect, store, manage, process, or transfer waste or recyclable/compostable materials provided:**
  - (i) it complies with the North London Waste Development Plan Document**
  - (ii) the facility is close to the source of waste;**
  - (iii) where possible there is access by rail/water to the facility**
  - (iv) it is located within an appropriate area (such as industrial areas, redundant employment sites or contaminated land sites)**
  - (v) it is not within a regeneration area unless the facility can be shown to compliment the aims of regeneration;**
  - (vi) it does not result in a significant adverse environmental impact (for example, in terms of noise, fume or odour emissions or visual impact);**

**e) ensuring there is an adequate network of neighbourhood bring recycling centres in the borough to meet the requirements of the North London Joint Waste Strategy.**

- 3.48 The Council's commitment to addressing the issue of waste data and the identification of sites for waste management disposal, jointly with other boroughs and the North London Waste Authority, is stated in the Council's Draft Local Development Scheme. This work will be informed by the alteration to the London Plan and strategic guidance. (The Council has also produced supplementary planning guidance, SPG8a Waste and Recycling, which includes recycling storage standards).
- 3.49 The Council will work in partnership with the Mayor, neighbouring waste authorities (Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest), North London Waste Authority, Environment Agency and operators to achieve the Council's statutory recycling/composting targets. The identification of sites for recycling collection points/movement of domestic waste should occur within the context of the North London Joint Waste Strategy.
- 3.50 Haringey Council is not responsible for disposing of its municipal waste. The responsibility for the disposal lies with the North London Waste Authority. However where waste is produced, as far as possible, it should be managed within the North London Waste Authority's boundaries. It is also important that waste is dealt with in accordance with the North London Joint Waste Strategy (which incorporates the Council's Recycling Plan) and the North London Waste Development Plan Document. The latter is being developed by the North London Waste Authority and constituent boroughs. These documents will include details on:
- the waste hierarchy;
  - how specific waste streams should be managed; and
  - the number, type and location of waste facilities required to deliver the Best Practicable Environmental Option in order for North London to meet its recycling/composting and landfill diversion targets.
- 3.51 The vast majority of Haringey's residual municipal waste is transported to the incinerator at Edmonton and this will continue until 2014. The Council has one Civic Amenity Site at Park View Road, Tottenham which has been upgraded to a Reuse & Recycling facility and an additional facility is needed to cover the west of the borough.
- 3.52 Dedicated manufacturing related to recycled clean, separated material would normally be considered an industrial process falling within a Use Class B1, B2 or Sui-generis use, depending on the exact nature and scale/intensity of the use, including the type of machinery operated, nature of deliveries etc. The protection of manufacturing sites and premises falls within the Council's employment policies.

- 3.53 The Council has produced supplementary planning guidance, SPG8a Waste and Recycling, which includes recycling storage standards.