

House Extensions in South Tottenham

Sustainability Appraisal



Adopted

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Haringey Council

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL - SPD No. 3
HOUSE EXTENSIONS IN SOUTH TOTTENHAM**

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1. EXPLANATION OF THE PROCESS

The Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 1.1 The London Borough of Haringey is in the process of preparing a Supplementary Planning Document for House Extensions in South Tottenham. As part of this process, a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being undertaken.
- 1.2 It is a legal requirement to undertake an SA of all Local Development Framework documents under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Act also stipulates that the SA must meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SEA Directive was transposed directly into UK law in July 2004 through the SEA Regulations¹. As well as being a legal requirement, SA is useful for ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are considered throughout plan development and for scrutinising planning policies and guidance for compliance and contribution to sustainable development. The aim is to contribute to better planning.
- 1.3 The processes of SA and SEA share many similarities. Whilst SEA focuses primarily upon environmental issues, SA places more emphasis upon economic and social issues as well as the environment. By combining the requirements of the two processes, this SA will fully and equally consider the environmental, social and economic implications and help deliver sustainable development. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities, which will be adhered to throughout the SA process.
- 1.4 This report comprises both the Scoping Report and the draft Sustainability Appraisal for this Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

Adaptation of the SA Process to this SPD

- 1.5 Ideally, the approach for SA follows the most appropriate guidance and best practice published by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), now the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), comprising the following stages:
 - **Stage A** – Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
 - **Stage B** - Developing and refining the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and assessing the SPD's effects;
 - **Stage C** – Preparing the SA Report;
 - **Stage D** – Consulting on the SA Report at the same time as the SPD; and
 - **Stage E** – Monitoring the significant sustainability effects of implementing the SPD.

¹ S.I. 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

See also Figure 1 below.

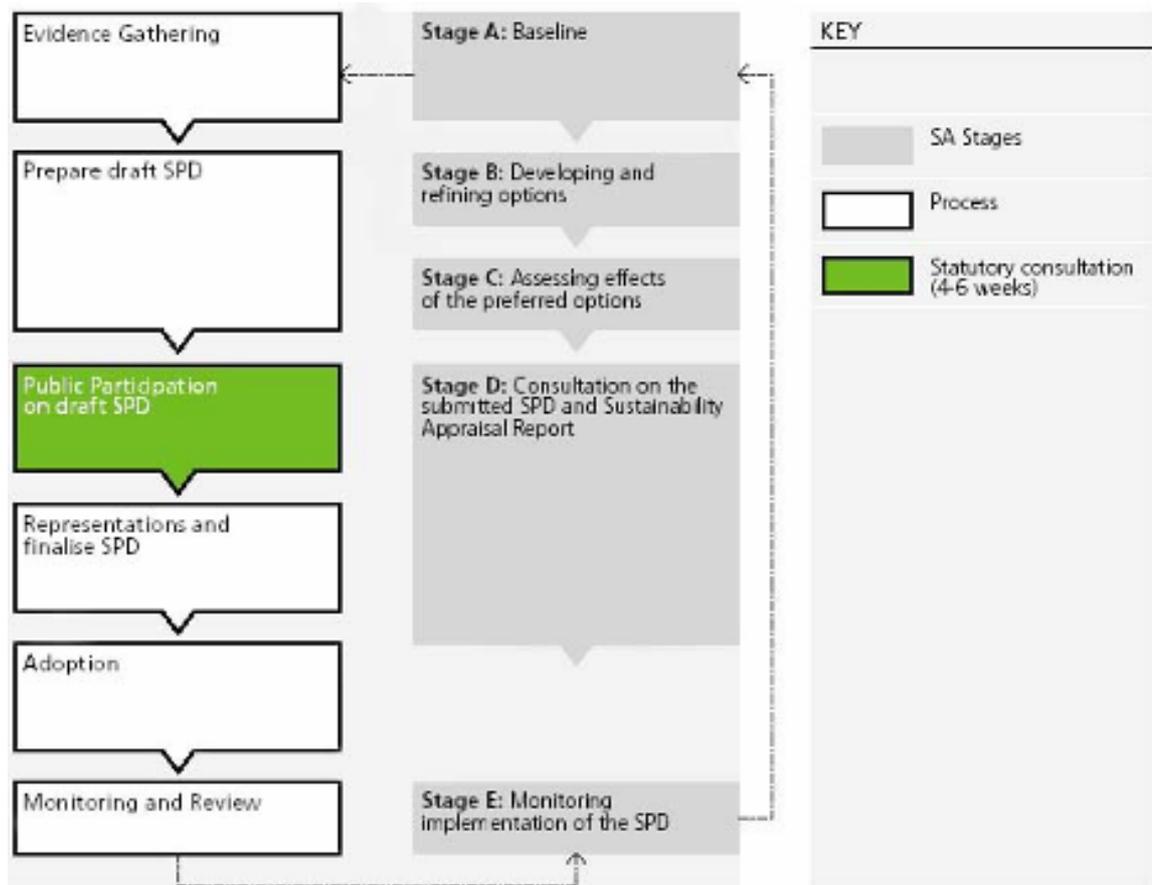


Figure 1: The SPD Preparation Process²

- 1.6 The scoping report content is based on the SA of Haringey's Core Strategy; the Scoping Report (June 2007)³ and Pre-Submission SA (April 2010)⁴. Additional aspects of this report are based on the SA for Haringey's adopted Housing SPD (adopted October 2008⁵, SA dated September 2008⁶). Many of the parent policies referred to in this SPD, for example the London Plan, have already been subjected to SA. The local policies, especially the adopted Housing SPD, have been subject to SA in 2008. Therefore this SA focuses on appraisal of any additional effects which may be generated with this SPD.
- 1.7 Following an initial informal consultation to gauge the views of the local community, Cabinet resolved on 23rd March 2010 both:
- That the Draft House Extensions in South Tottenham SPD be approved for formal community and stakeholder consultation in accordance with PPS12 regulations for a period of six weeks.
 - That the Draft House Extensions in South Tottenham SPD is adopted as the interim design guidance until the SPD is formally adopted by the

² ODPM, 2005

³ Scoping Report; Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy, June 2007; Hyder Consulting for London Borough of Haringey.

⁴ Sustainability Appraisal; Pre-submission Core Strategy; April 2010; Hyder Consulting for London Borough of Haringey.

⁵ Housing SPD; October 2008; London Borough of Haringey.

⁶ Sustainability Appraisal of the Housing Supplementary Planning Document; September 2008; Hyder Consulting for London Borough of Haringey.

Council following formal community and stakeholder consultation, to inform decision making on house extension planning applications by Development Management.

- 1.8 Therefore the SA for this SPD will be developed through the following stages:
- **Stages A/B** – Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope, consulting on the combined SA and SA Scoping Report at the same time as the SPD;
 - **Stages C/D** – Refining the SPD, assessing SPD's effects and preparing the final SA Report;
 - **Stage E** – Monitoring the significant sustainability effects of implementing the SPD.

Purpose of the Scoping Report

- 1.9 The Scoping Report documents the preliminary stages of the SA/SEA, hereafter referred to as SA, and sets the scope of the ensuing SA process. The SEA Directive requires, in Article 5.4, that the authorities responsible for the preparation of the plan seek the views of the Consultation Bodies (see below) on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report. It has been established that the preparation of a Scoping Report provides the most effective vehicle for this consultation.
- 1.10 The key aspects of the Scoping Report which establish the scope of the SA include:
- Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline of the study area; including the key environmental and sustainability problems and opportunities;
 - Identifying how the SPD should fit in the wider framework of other relevant plans, policies and environmental objectives; and
 - Developing the SA appraisal framework (including SA objectives, indicators and targets) against which the SPD will be tested.

The SEA Directive stipulates activities, which must be undertaken as part of the SA. Those activities, which are relevant to this scoping stage, are outlined in Box 1. This Scoping Report addresses each of these requirements.

Combining SA and SEA

- 1.11 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires that the SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. The processes of SA and SEA share many similarities, although where SEA places a greater emphasis upon environmental issues, SA places a greater emphasis upon economic and social issues. By combining the requirements of the two approaches, this SA fully and equally considers environmental, social and economic issues and their interactions, thereby ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are fully integrated into the development of this SPD.

- 1.12 Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been adhered to throughout the SA process.
- 1.13 The Consultation Bodies (defined in this report as Statutory Consultees) in England comprise:
- Natural England;
 - English Heritage; and
 - Environment Agency

SA Content Requirements

- 1.14 The SEA Directive DCLG guidance provides strict minimum requirements for the content of the SA Report, to be completed in order to document the entire SA process.
- 1.15 The requirements of the SEA Directive are presented below:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.</i> ▪ <i>The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.</i> ▪ <i>The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.</i> ▪ <i>Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Habitats Directive.</i> ▪ <i>The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community of Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</i> ▪ <i>The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as – biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these issues.</i> ▪ <i>The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.</i> ▪ <i>An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.</i> ▪ <i>A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.</i> ▪ <i>A non-technical summary of the information provided in the Environmental Report, as described above.</i>
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Table 1 Requirements of the SEA Directive for contents of the SA Report

2. POLICY CONTEXT

International Policies, Plans and Programmes

- 2.1 European directives, conventions and international agreements could potentially influence the development of local policies. European directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual member state and, therefore the key themes should be 'trickled down' into national, regional and local documents and strategies as appropriate. Key themes at an international level include:
- Recognising the challenge of climate change and implementing appropriate action to deal with it;
 - The need to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency;
 - Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment, particularly sites of international importance e.g. Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation;
 - Resource efficiency and the development of more sustainable patterns of production and consumption; and
 - The need to protect and enhance natural capital.
- 2.2 All of the above are primarily environmentally issues, although it is through more sustainable patterns of consumption, land use and design that real achievements can be made towards tackling some of these issues.
- 2.3 A potential conflict in the European Spatial Development Perspective is reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. This is common to all areas and authorities and through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable sustainability objectives, indicators and targets it should be possible to identify where potential issues and tradeoffs may arise and identify suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.

National Policy

- 2.4 The UK Sustainable Development Strategy emphasises the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in communities by increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, providing better employment opportunities, enhancing public services and, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 2.5 Central Government establishes their broad guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics in Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), particularly:
- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs;
 - The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of urban areas
 - The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of the urban environment;

- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development;
- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency;
- The prudent use of natural resources.

2.6 Planning Policy Statement 1:

Delivering Sustainable Development 2005 (PPS1) requires that “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 in the short term but over the lifetime of the development” (Paragraph 13 (IV)). PPS1 also states that” design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted.”(Paragraph 13 (IV))

2.7 Planning Policy Statement 3:

Housing (PPS3) sets out how Local Planning Authority’s policies on various aspects should relate to new approaches to housing and encourages, amongst other things, the provision of informed guidance to applicants on the methods for more efficient use of space without compromising the quality of the townscape. PPS3 encourages the creation of places and spaces that are oriented to the needs of people, creating distinctive neighbourhoods and enhancing local character.

2.8 Planning Policy Statement 5:

Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) is a brand new PPS that sets out how Local Planning Authority’s policies on various heritage assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and archaeological remains are recorded, protected and contribute to prosperity, regeneration, sustainability and quality of life. This replaces PPG 15 and 16.

2.9 Planning Policy Statement 22:

Renewable Energy (PPS 22) sets out key principles which local planning authorities should adhere to in their approach to planning for renewable energy. It offers guidance on the need to include policies in development plans which promote and encourage renewable energy resources; the need for criteria based policies against which to assess applications for renewable energy developments – policies should not rule out or place constraints on the development of renewable energy technologies without sufficient reasoned justification; and the need to consider the wider environmental and economic benefits of renewable energy projects as material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be granted planning permission.1.15 Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15) sets out the Government’s policy for the identification and protection of the historic built environment. It offers guidance and advice on controls over Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. It also encourages Local Planning Authorities to maintain a list of buildings of local significance to compliment the list of buildings of national importance, and offers advice on the preservation and enhancement of the wider historic environment.

Regional Policy;

The London Plan (2008)

- 2.10 Regional policy is identified in the Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy, The London Plan, February 2008, which forecasts London's land use and spatial development considerations for the next twenty years. The Plan identifies key priorities for housing focusing on making London a better city for people to live in and ensuring that future residential development is located so as to maximise the use of scarce land, to conserve energy and to be within easy access of jobs, schools, shops and public transport. The document states that good design is central to all the objectives of the Plan.
- 2.11 As noted under international and national policies above, there is a common conflict between the need to promote and develop the economy and the potential environmental and social implications of such development. For example, The London Plan (2001) suggests an increase of 1,000,000 in London's population over 20 years. London's projected growth, coupled with a reduction in the average household size will inevitably place greater demand pressures upon housing, the use of resources, infrastructure and services within Haringey. This could potentially be in conflict with environmental and social objectives and this is where the SA process will be particularly important, as this should identify appropriate policy modifications and mitigation measures, where possible.
- 2.12 For Haringey, some of the most important policies are those relating to sustainable housing and sustainable communities and the objectives and recommendations contained therein. Where possible the objectives should be complemented, including in this SPD. Specific design principles and issues are addressed in the London Plan policies as follows:
- 2.13 **Policy 4B.1:**
Design Principles for a Compact City focuses in particular on ensuring developments are sustainable, durable and adaptable and respect local context, character and communities, and London's built heritage.
- 2.14 **Policy 4B.2:**
Promoting World-Class Architecture and Design signals that the Mayor will work with partners to promote design guidelines for London.
- 2.15 **Policy 4A.3:**
Sustainable Design and Construction requires measures to conserve energy, materials, water and other resources and ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users.
- 2.16 **Policy 4B.8:**
This policy to respect Local Context and Communities calls for boroughs working with local communities to recognise and manage local distinctiveness ensuring developments preserve or enhance local social, physical, cultural, heritage, environmental and economic characteristics.
- 2.17 **Policy 4B.12:**

Heritage Conservation states that Councils should protect and enhance historic assets in London.

2.18 Policy 4A.14:

Requires the Council, where appropriate to, encourage green roofs on residential properties to assist in the managing of long-term flooding risk and in increasing biodiversity. The Council should also discourage the covering of front gardens to provide hard-standings for car-parking, again contributing to sustainable urban drainage. In addition, The London Plan identifies as one of the aims for the Blue Ribbon Network to encourage sustainable drainage techniques within urban areas.

The North London Sub Regional Development Strategy (2006);

2.19 Sub-Regional policy is identified in the North London Sub Regional Development Strategy (2006), which provide priorities and long-term goals for the region and contributed to the policies in the London Plan.

Local Policy; London Borough of Haringey planning policy

2.20 The relevant themes are:

- To achieve an overall improvement in quality of life for all residents;
- To discourage the use of the car, reduce the need to travel and promote other forms of transport;
- Narrow the educational and employment rates gap that spans across the Borough from east to west;
- To narrow the gap between attainment groups with particular attention to minority ethnic groups;
- To ensure that housing stock within the Borough is affordable whilst complying with decent homes standards; and □improves the local environment of communities; and
- To protect and enhance the quality of the natural and urban environment.

2.21 Within these broad goals, there are potential challenges. As identified above achieving sustainable development is about achieving a balance between social progress, economic development and environmental protection and enhancement. In many instances, these issues may try to pull in opposite directions, for example the desire for economic growth can be in direct conflict with objectives to regenerate the natural environment. In contrast, the development of a high quality urban and natural environment can in themselves be drivers for investment, improved visitor offer and hence economic growth as well as an improved quality of life for residents.

2.22 The SA process has a role to play in identifying and mitigating the likely consequences of the SPD's policies.

2.23 Haringey's adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2006 and saved in July 2009 provides the statutory planning policy framework for land-use and

development in the borough. The Council is currently preparing the Core Strategy as part of its new Local Development Framework (LDF). Once adopted, the Core Strategy will replace the borough's UDP. In the meantime, planning applications will be determined in accordance with the UDP (2006) and London Plan (2008) and should comply with the requirements of other relevant supplementary planning guidance.

- 2.24 This SPD will form part of the borough's LDF (figure 6). It will be monitored on an annual basis as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. The SPD may be reviewed in light of the Core Strategy which is expected to be adopted in Spring 2011.
- 2.25 Haringey's existing planning policy is set out in the Haringey Unitary Development Plan (2006). Specific policies related to residential extensions and alterations are identified as follows.
- 2.26 **Policy G2:**
Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment.
- 2.27 **Policy UD2:**
Sustainable Design and Construction – aims at ensuring design that maximises the potential of the site without causing any unnecessary neither local nor global consequences.
- 2.28 **Policy UD3:**
General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible.
- 2.29 **Policy UD4:**
Quality Design – Development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design.
- 2.30 **Policy HSG3:**
Existing Housing – aims at protecting existing housing.
- 2.31 **Policy HSG6:**
Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings.
- 2.32 **Policy HSG7:**
Housing for Special Needs – encouraging supported housing schemes.
- 2.33 **Housing Supplementary Planning Document**
Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment.

Relationship of this SPD to the Local Development Framework

- 2.34 An SPD is a Local Development Document which forms part of the London Borough of Haringey's Local Development Framework (LDF) as shown in the Fig. 7. The LDF will replace the Haringey Unitary Development Plan 2005.

- 2.35 The Council's latest Local Development Scheme, which came into effect in March 2010⁷, sets out the project plan and timetable for preparing the LDF and identifies the completion of a Supplementary Planning Document for residential extensions as a priority for completion in 2010.
- 2.36 The SPD will be monitored on an annual basis as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. The SPD may be reviewed in light of the Core Strategy which is expected to be adopted in late 2010. Each application on residential extensions and alterations will be assessed against the local policies as well as the policies from the London Plan including 4B.1.

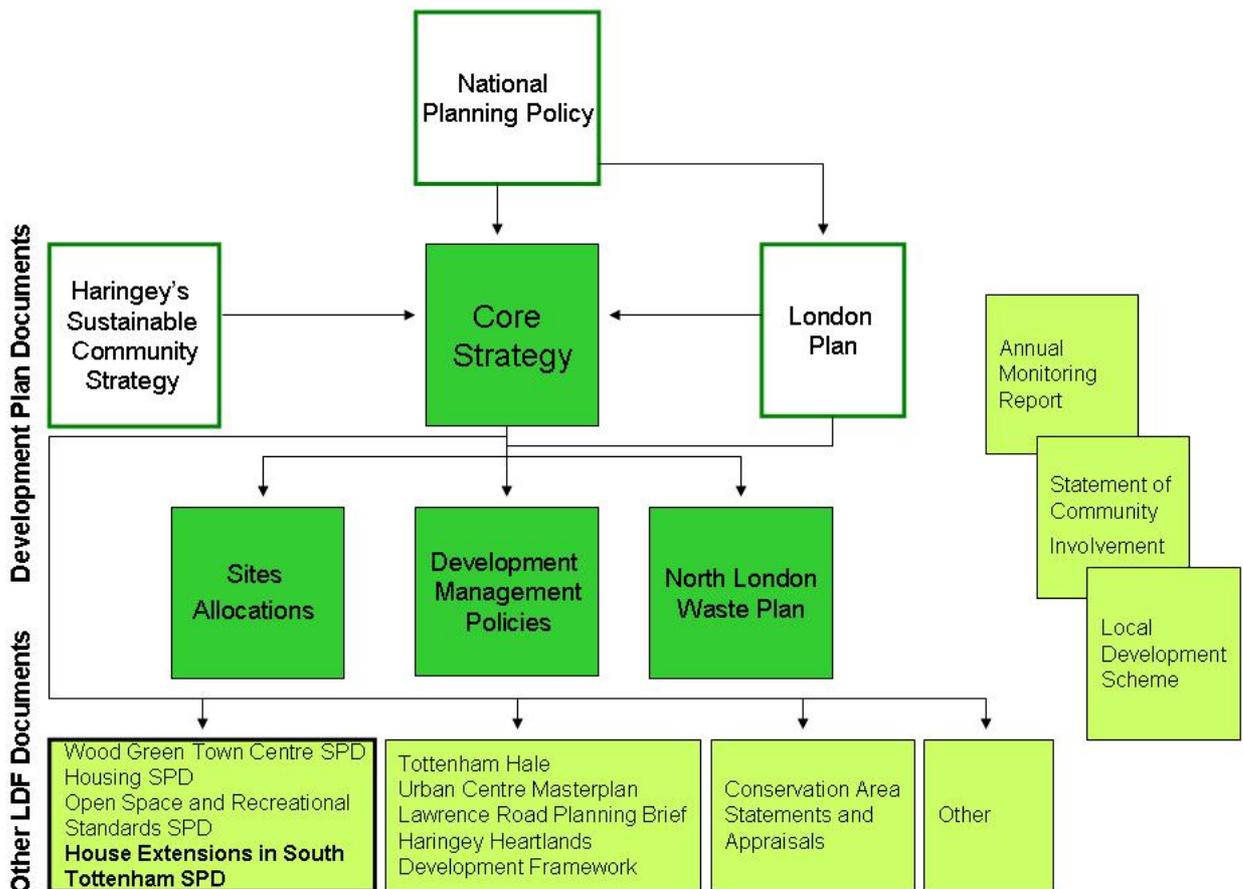


Figure 2: Haringey's Local Development Framework. Upon adoption, this Supplementary Planning Document will sit alongside other adopted SPDs; in the bottom left corner of the above diagram.

7 London Borough of Haringey, Local Development Scheme, 2nd Revision, 2010 to 2013, came into effect in March 2010

3. BASELINE INFORMATION & KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Environmental, Social and Economic Baseline

Population

3.1 The following indicators were used to identify key population trends and characteristics:

- Population change;
- Population transience;
- Percentage ethnic groups;
- Population density; and
- Age structure.

3.2 Population Change

Haringey's population stood at 224,500 in mid 2005 (3% of London's population). This is an increase of 0.1 per cent from the population in mid-2004 (224,300) which was the joint lowest increase in London with Sutton and Hounslow. In comparison, London's population increase by 1.2 per cent (88,500) in the same period to stand at 7,517,700 in mid 2005, however mobility and high numbers of asylum seekers and refugees in Haringey can make the Boroughs' population difficult to estimate with great accuracy.

3.3 Population Transience and Ethnicity

Historically Haringey has had a high level of population turnover. The 2001 Census found a total of 36,336 migrants who moved to Haringey in the year before the Census, almost 10% of which came from outside the UK with the remainder coming from within the UK. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London.

At April 2006, there were around 493 known asylum seekers in the Borough supported by Haringey Council and by the National Asylum Support Service (NASS). However, in addition to this number there are placements by other local authorities in Haringey, and those refused asylum that have not left and those here illegally. There are also a large number of people granted refugee status and/or those with extended leave to remain. Their precise figure is unknown.

In 2001 the Greater London Authority estimated there to be between 352,000 and 422,000 refugee and asylum seekers in London. Results from the 2001 Census provide evidence that around 35,000 people living in Haringey were born in countries and world regions that have historically provided refugee and asylum seekers

In the 2001 Census, 34.4% of residents were from 'non-white' communities. Many of the ethnic groups in Haringey are white. When we include 'other white' born in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, White Irish and 'other white' born in the UK and Ireland in our definition of black and ethnic minorities then almost 49% (48.94%) of Haringey's population is from black and ethnic minority

communities. This is the 6th highest proportion in London. An estimated 193 languages are spoken in the Borough.

Haringey ranks as London's fourth-most diverse borough, based on the Office for National Statistics' diversity index. Some idea of how varied its ethnic make-up is can be gained from the fact that almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language⁸. Haringey's diversity has fostered a sense of a global community within the Borough.

3.4 Population Density

Haringey's population has grown by 8.4% since 1991 and is projected to grow by a further 12.6% by 2016.

Haringey has a population density of 7,609 people per square kilometre (73.18 per hectare). This is the 11th highest of all London Boroughs.

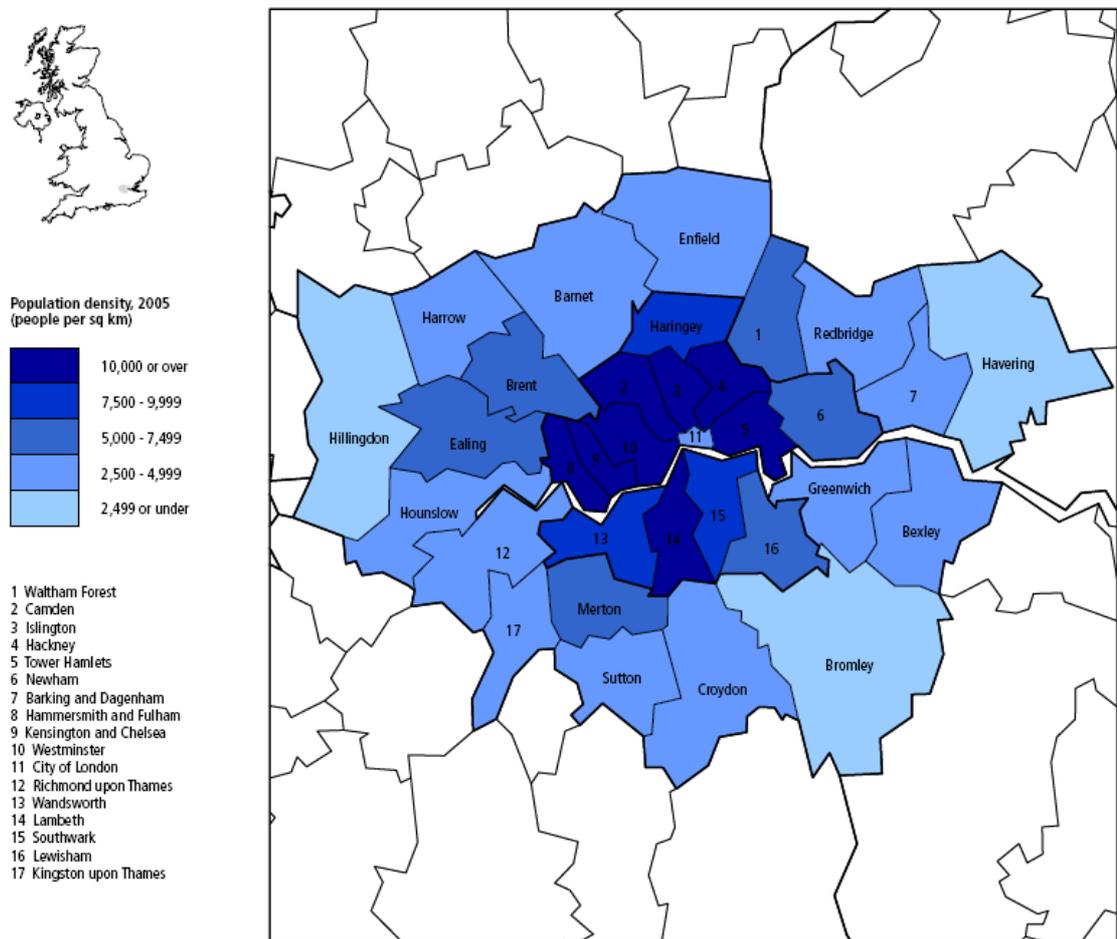


Figure 3 Population Density in London (2005)

3.5 Population Structure

⁸ Commission for Racial Equality, 2001.

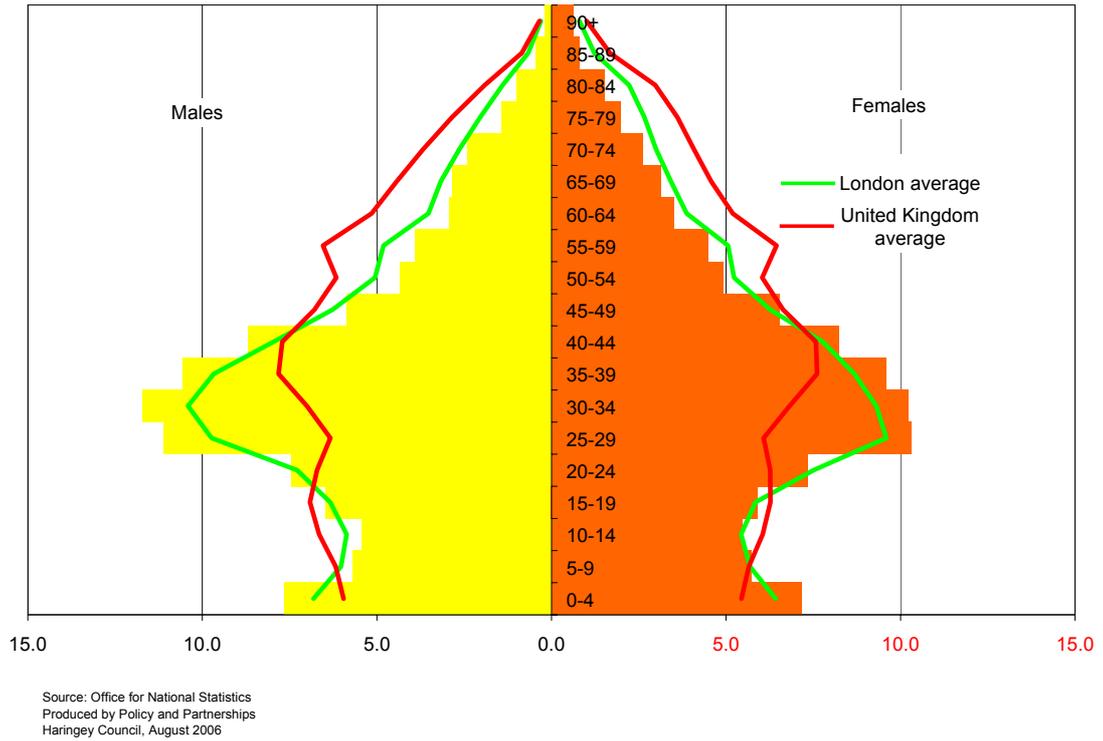


Figure 4 Population Structure, Haringey (mid-2005)



Figure 5 Population Structure, Seven Sisters Ward (2001 census)⁹

Haringey's population is evenly balanced in terms of gender with there being 112,700 males compared to 111,800 females – a ratio of 50:50. In terms of age,

⁹ Source; 2001 census; Crown Copyright, via Haringey Council, Policy & Partnerships, 2004

the fastest growth rate was amongst the 85 to 89 age group at 7.7 per cent (100). There was a 2.9 per cent (500) reduction in the 20 to 24 age group and there was no change in the number of people between the ages of 50 to 74. The working-age population increased slightly to 155,400 over the year - a growth rate of 0.06 per cent (100). The age structure is similar to that of London as a whole, although the east of the Borough tends to have more young people and the west more older people.

However, Seven Sisters ward has a larger proportion of slightly older people in the 30s age groups, particularly visible for females. It also has a significantly larger proportion of children compared to the rest of Haringey, although still not a proportion comparable with the national population. These together could reflect a larger proportion of family housing as is noticeable in the South Tottenham draft SPD area compared to the rest of Haringey.

3.6 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There is uncertainty over the exact population of Haringey due to the mobility of residents and the high numbers of refugees and asylum seekers.

3.7 Key relevant Issues and Opportunities

There needs to be appropriate services provision for all members of the population in terms of education, housing etc. Haringey's ethnic diversity fosters a sense of a global community. The higher proportion of people of family ages suggests a greater need for family sized housing units.

Education and Qualifications

The following indicators were used to identify levels of education and attainment in the Borough:

- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent;
- Number of wards with Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 25% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation;
- Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5;
- Number of educational establishments offering NVQ Level 3; and
- Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

Levels of educational attainment are directly linked to levels of affluence as qualifications determine the type of employment of an individual which influences income and overall quality of life. Many of the local plans reviewed for Haringey, for example the Haringey Community Strategy identify that improving educational attainment and skills is essential to developing better communities and improving quality of life in the Borough.

3.8 Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent

In 2006 51.7% of pupils in Haringey gained 5+ A*-C grades or equivalent compared to a national average of 59.2%¹⁰. Following the implementation of the London Challenge Strategy in 2003, GCSE results improved year-on-year, overtaking the national average for the second consecutive year in 2005¹¹. The 51.7% of pupils gaining 5+A*-C grades represent a significant improvement when compared to the 2001 figure of 30.9%¹² although performance remains below the national average.

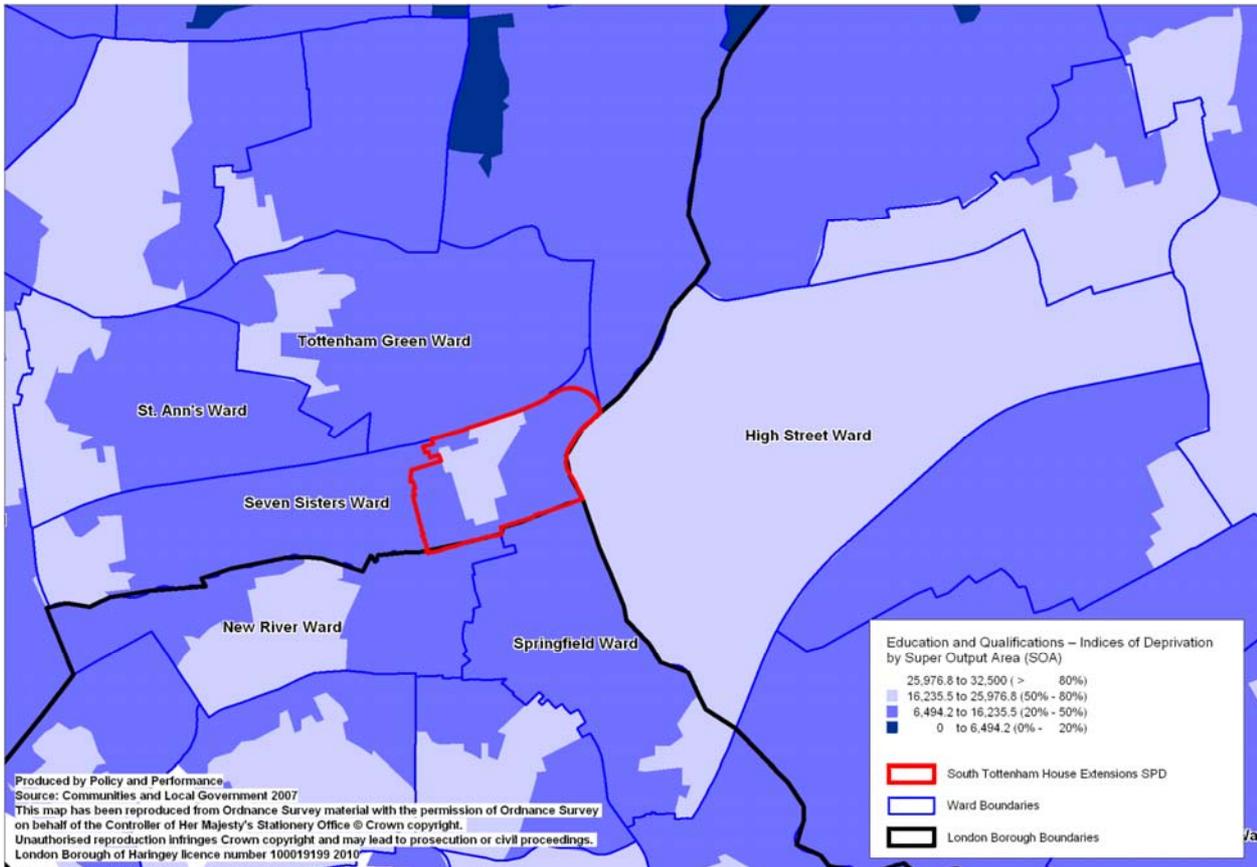


Figure 6..... Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain for South Tottenham & neighbouring SOAs by Ranking Position in England (2007)

3.9 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 20% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation

Discussion at the workshop highlighted low levels of educational attainment in the Borough. The plan above shows that those SOAs suffering low levels of education and training include the South Tottenham area. Education and skill levels must be improved to encourage a re-skilling of the local work force and thus further support local jobs for local people.

The low educational rates may be attributed to the low aspirations of some members of the population. Parents often have low literacy and numeracy levels and are not as involved in their children's education which could be adversely affecting childhood attainment. The problems associated with low levels of

¹⁰ <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹¹ <http://www.haringey.gov.uk>

¹² <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

educational attainment are most pronounced in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters wards.

3.10 People aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5

In 2006 75% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in English and 70% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in Mathematics. The national average is 79% for English and 76% for Maths¹³.

3.11 Number of educational establishments offering NVQ Level 3

There are 11 secondary schools in Haringey, 9 of which have sixth form provision. A new sixth form centre is due to open in the east of the Borough in 2007.

3.12 Percentage of Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

15% of Haringey's working age population have no qualifications; this proportion is higher than the rest of London and the UK which stands at 14.3%¹⁴.

3.13 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No data gaps were identified.

3.14 Key Issues and Opportunities

There is a need to improve educational attainment in the Borough and the draft SPD area. By improving levels of educational attainment there could be wider social benefits and improvements to the local economy. Educational attainment is poorest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters wards. There is a need to raise the overall aspirations of people living in the east of the Borough and to stimulate more interest and emphasise the importance of educational qualifications to the population.

Human Health

3.15 The following human health indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions and key trends:

- Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages;
- Life expectancy for males/females;
- Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease;
- Rate of under 18 conceptions;
- Infant mortality rates compared to national/regional averages;
- Percentage of population with a long-term limiting illness;
- SOAs in bottom 20% for health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation); and

¹³ DfES, 2006

¹⁴ NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2001.

- Percentage participating in sports and exercise (at least one occasion of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes).

3.16 **Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages**

According to the 2001 Census, 70.2% of people in Haringey are in good health. This compares favourably to the 68.6% recorded for England and Wales but is slightly lower than the 70.8% average for the whole of London¹⁵.

3.17 **Life expectancy for males/females**

The average life expectancy in London is 76.5 for men and 81.1 for women. Across England and Wales these figures are 76.5 for men and 80.8 for women.

Being part of the London Spearhead Group, Haringey has been encouraged to reduce the difference between the life expectancy of its resident's and that of the rest of England by 10% by 2010. If current trends continue, however, it has been predicted that these targets will not be achieved for either males or females¹⁶.

3.18 **Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease**

Both nationally and locally, incidence of Cancer, Circulatory Disease (which includes Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and strokes are major causes of ill-health and death. Recently rates have started to decrease in Haringey. In 2002 the death rate for cancer was 181 per 100,000 compared to 186 for London as a whole. Rates for Cancer and CHD are below the national average and are comparable to similar areas. However the rate for stroke (9.74 per 100,000 population) remains higher than both the London and England and Wales averages of 9.74 and 8.92 per 100,000 population respectively¹⁷.

3.19 **Rate of under 18 conceptions**

Haringey has the fifth-highest teenage pregnancy rate among London's 32 Boroughs, and is 13th highest in the country. Pregnancy in adolescence increases the risk of poor health and social outcome for both mother and baby. In Haringey, one in every 16 girls aged 15 to 17 fell pregnant in 2005, an increase of 8.3 per cent since 1998. There is a large degree of variation in pregnancy rates across the Borough; however, ranging from a high of 11.1% of girls aged 15-17 in Bruce Grove to a low of 1.7% in Muswell Hill¹⁸.

3.20 **Infant Mortality Rates**

Infant mortality and the proportion of low birth-weight babies are key indicators of health and inequality. Infant mortality in Haringey (2002) was 6.9 per 1000 live births compared to 5.7 in London. For low birth-weight babies (2002), 6.49% of Haringey babies weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth compared to the national figure of 6.20%. The percentage of low birth weight babies in Haringey is decreasing, but not as quickly as it is nationally¹⁹.

3.21 **Population with a long-term limiting illness**

¹⁵<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹⁶ Health in London Review 2006/2007, p38

¹⁷ Office of National Statistics 2006

¹⁸ <http://www.haringey.gov.uk>,

¹⁹ London Health Observatory, 2006

15.5% of the population in Haringey have a long-term limiting illness. This figure exactly coincides with that calculated for the whole of London. Of this 15.5%, 12.8% are of working age.

3.22 SOAs in bottom 20% and bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation)

The number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability highlights the poor state of health. Noel Park is amongst the most deprived areas in England.

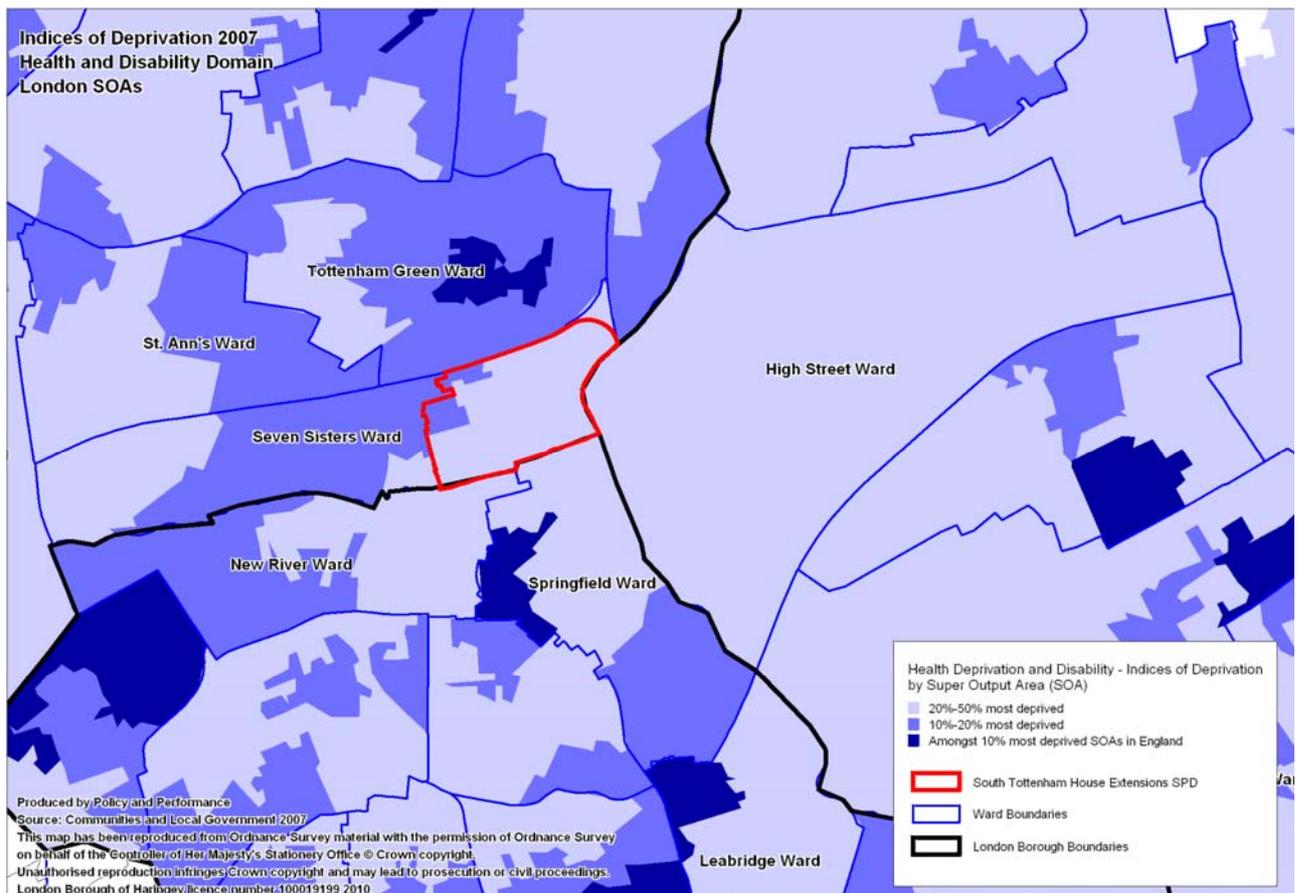


Figure 7 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain for the draft SPD area and surroundings SOAs by Ranking Position in England (2007)

3.23 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gaps were identified:

- Percentage participating in sports and exercise (at least one occasion of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes).

3.24 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The Health Deprivation and Disability figure highlights the spatial division of health issues within Haringey. Targeted health improvements would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough.

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

be one element in a wider vicious circle associated with low aspirations of Haringey's youth.

Water

3.25 The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline water environment conditions and key trends:

- River Quality Objectives;
- Groundwater Vulnerability;
- Water Abstractions;
- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality; and
- Domestic water use per household;
- Historical daily domestic water use data for the Borough to identify whether water use has increased or decreased over time;
- Daily domestic water use in the Borough; and
- Historical biological water quality data.

Flood Risk is dealt with under the Climatic Factors Section 5.3.7.

3.26 Chemical and biological water quality

The River Lee (including the Lee Navigation) on the Boroughs eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. Upstream of its confluence with Pymmes Brook the Lee has been assigned River Quality Objective (RQO) class 2, whilst downstream of this point it 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.²⁰

3.27 Groundwater Vulnerability

Major aquifers are very sensitive to potential pollution where hydraulic continuity exists between the ground and surface waters. This is unlikely to be the case in Haringey and the Environment Agency has confirmed that there is a low risk of the chalk aquifer being contaminated by surface water or groundwater as it is overlain by impermeable London Clay.

However, groundwater vulnerability maps supplied by the Environment Agency show source protection zones to protect some drinking water supplies in Haringey. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey, where surface water is periodically pumped into the chalk aquifer to balance deep ground water abstraction. Land use activities within the source protection zones are closely monitored by the Environment Agency.

3.28 Water Abstractions

Thames Water advise that in addition to the North London Artificial Recharge scheme, drinking water is also abstracted from the New River and the Lee Valley

²⁰ Environment Agency, Pollution Inventory, 2007

Reservoirs for treatment just outside the Borough at the Coppermills Water Treatment Works.

3.29 **Date Gaps and Uncertainties**

- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality;
- Domestic water use per household;
- Historical daily domestic water use data for the Borough to identify whether water use has increased or decreased over time;
- Daily domestic water use in the Borough; and
- Historical biological water quality data.

3.30 **Key Relevant Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

Encourage development which includes Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.

Soil and Land Quality

The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions:

- Drift Geology within the Borough;
- Historical Landuse;
- Volume of Previously Developed Land;
- Percentage of land stock contaminated;
- Amount of derelict, under-used or neglected (DUN) land;
- Percentage of land stock vacant; and
- Percentage of new homes built on Previously Developed Land.

3.31 **Drift Geology**

The general geology for the Borough is chalk overlain by London Clays which provides some degree of protection to groundwater in the chalk²¹. London Clay is not considered vulnerable to land pollution because of its characteristic, impermeability to water penetration and inert nature in respect of volatile organic and inorganic soil contaminants. This characteristic protects the underlying Cretaceous Chalk, which is the major drinking water aquifer for the South East region.

3.32 **Historical Landuse**

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many industries moved from inner London to areas like Haringey where land was cheaper. Industry tended to locate along the River Lee navigation channel. Industries included furniture production at Ferry Lane and Blackmans Ventilation systems. Production shifted during the Second World War to include motors for submarines and components for searchlights. There is now little industry along the river in Haringey. The remaining industrial estate, just north of Tottenham Hale, is mainly warehousing

²¹ British Geological Survey 1:50,000 sheet 256

where imported goods such as drinks, clothes and hardware are stored before being delivered to the shops.

Haringey's industrial history has left a legacy of contamination. The management and control of contaminated sites in the Borough is essential to reduce the risks posed to the natural environment and human health. Haringey's Contaminated Land Strategy (August 2004) identifies potentially contaminated sites in the Borough and inspected according to a clear risk based approach to ensure those sites most likely to threaten vulnerable pollution receptors are dealt with first. A percentage of the total land area likely to be contaminated is not available.

3.33 Volume of Previously Developed Land

London has just over 3,000 hectares of Previously Developed Land (PDL). The North London sub-region contains 14% of the region's PDL, there are some large concentrations of PDL sites in this area, which is why it is part of the London Stanstead Cambridge Peterborough Corridor Growth Area.

Sub Region	Local Authority	Number of Sites	Area (Ha)	% of London PDL Area
North	Barnet	24	135.5	5%
	Enfield	48	95.0	4%
	Haringey	29	84.9	3%
	Waltham Forest	19	27.8	1%
North Total		120	343.1	14%

Table 2 North London Boroughs Number of PDL Sites and Area²²

PDL within Haringey accounts for approximately for 3% of London's total PDL area. According to the London Development Agency, Haringey has 29 PDL sites which cover 84.9ha of land (see Table 5.1). The vast majority (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 PDL²³.

3.34 Percentage of new homes built on Previously Developed Land

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 2016²⁴.

3.35 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gap was identified:

- Percentage land stock contaminated

3.36 Key Relevant Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged. (e.g. the

²² London Brown Field Review, 2007

²³ London Brown Field Review, 2007

²⁴ Haringey Annual Monitoring Report, 2006

Black Redstart, a nationally important bird species associated with waste land and derelict sites is present in the Borough, see Section 5.3.8 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna). The regeneration of Haringey is continuing at pace. There is a need to prioritise brownfield sites which offer the greatest capacity for development and those which may be better used as a green resource.

Air Quality

The following air quality indicators were used to characterise the baseline environmental conditions and key trends:

- Distribution/number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs);
- Predicted Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels;
- Predicted Daily Mean PM10 Objectives; and
- Industries with emissions to air, listed under the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory.

3.37 Air Quality Management Areas

Under the National Air Quality Strategy Haringey conducted a three-stage review and assessment of the air quality in the Borough. The review indicated that the Government's air quality standards for PM10 and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO₂) will not be met, as a consequence, The Council declared the whole Borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 1 July 2001.

The predicted concentrations of the annual mean for the 2005 base case, assuming that the meteorology of the year 1999 was repeated, are shown below. The areas coloured yellow to red are those that exceed the air quality objective of 40µg/m³ (21ppb). The predictions confirm that the air quality objective will be exceeded adjacent to major roads across the Borough. The second map below shows the prediction for the number of days exceeding the 24 hour mean of 50 µg/m³ for 2004, (assuming that the meteorology of the year 1996 was repeated) The areas coloured yellow to red exceed the National Air Quality Strategy objective, in this case where PM10 concentrations greater than 50 µg/m³ occur for more than 35 days each year.

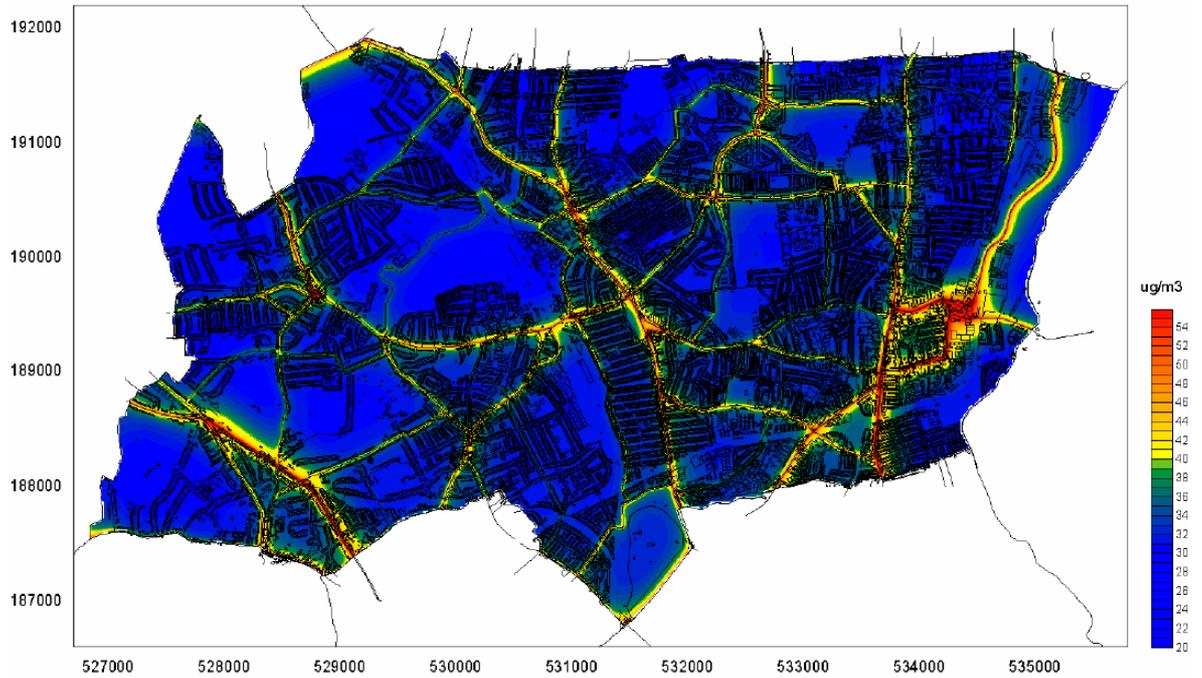


Figure 8 Predicted Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels for 2005 Concentration for Haringey (Based on 1999 Met Data) ²⁵



Figure 9 Predicted Daily Mean PM10 Objective for 2005 in Haringey (Based on 1996 Met Year) ²⁶

Once again it is clear that major roads provide a significant proportion of PM10 concentrations in Haringey although the PM10 concentrations differ markedly from that of NO₂, with the areas predicted to exceed being much smaller.

²⁵ Source: Kings College London, 2004.

²⁶ Source: Kings College London, 2004.

3.38 **Industries with emissions to air, listed under the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory**

There are no sites within the Borough which are listed as producing emissions to air under the Environment Agency's Pollution Inventory; however, the Edmonton Solid Waste Incinerator is located just beyond the north east boundary of the Borough.

3.39 **Data Gaps and Uncertainties**

No data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

3.40 **Key Relevant Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

Opportunities should be sought to reduce levels of traffic and promote the use of public transport., 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.

Climatic Factors

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding;
- No of dwellings within areas at risk of fluvial flooding;
- Energy Efficiency;
- Percentage of energy use from renewable sources;
- Renewable energy projects underway in the Borough;
- Total CO2 emissions (kg) per household per year;
- CO2 emissions (ktpa) from each sector;
- CO2 emissions (kg) density map; and
- Projected CO2 emissions (kg).

3.41 **Energy Efficiency**

An aircraft fitted with infra red technology was commissioned to assess energy loss from homes and businesses within the Borough. The Haringey online Heat Loss Map allows residents and businesses to discover how much energy they are losing²⁷. Haringey hope this will encourage them to consider better insulation and other energy saving techniques, which in turn will contribute to Haringey's efforts to tackle climate change at a local level.

3.42 **Risk of Flooding**

The map below shows that land immediately to the east of the draft SPD area are at risk from flooding. In Flood Zone 3, the flood risk from the River Lee and surface water runoff is classified as 'high', while in Flood Zone 2 it is said to be 'low to medium'²⁸. A flood risk assessment is required for proposed developments within the flood zones to ensure that all aspects of flood risk are

²⁷ http://www.haringey.gov.uk/energy_saving_forefront.htm

²⁸ FRA Guidance Note 3: Development in Flood Zones 3 and 2 (Excluding Minor Extensions) (March, 2007)

considered both to the proposed development itself and also the potential impact on people and property elsewhere within the catchment. A small number of residential properties in the relevant area are therefore required to carry out Flood Risk Assessments to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency as part of any planning applications, including extensions in accordance with the SPD.

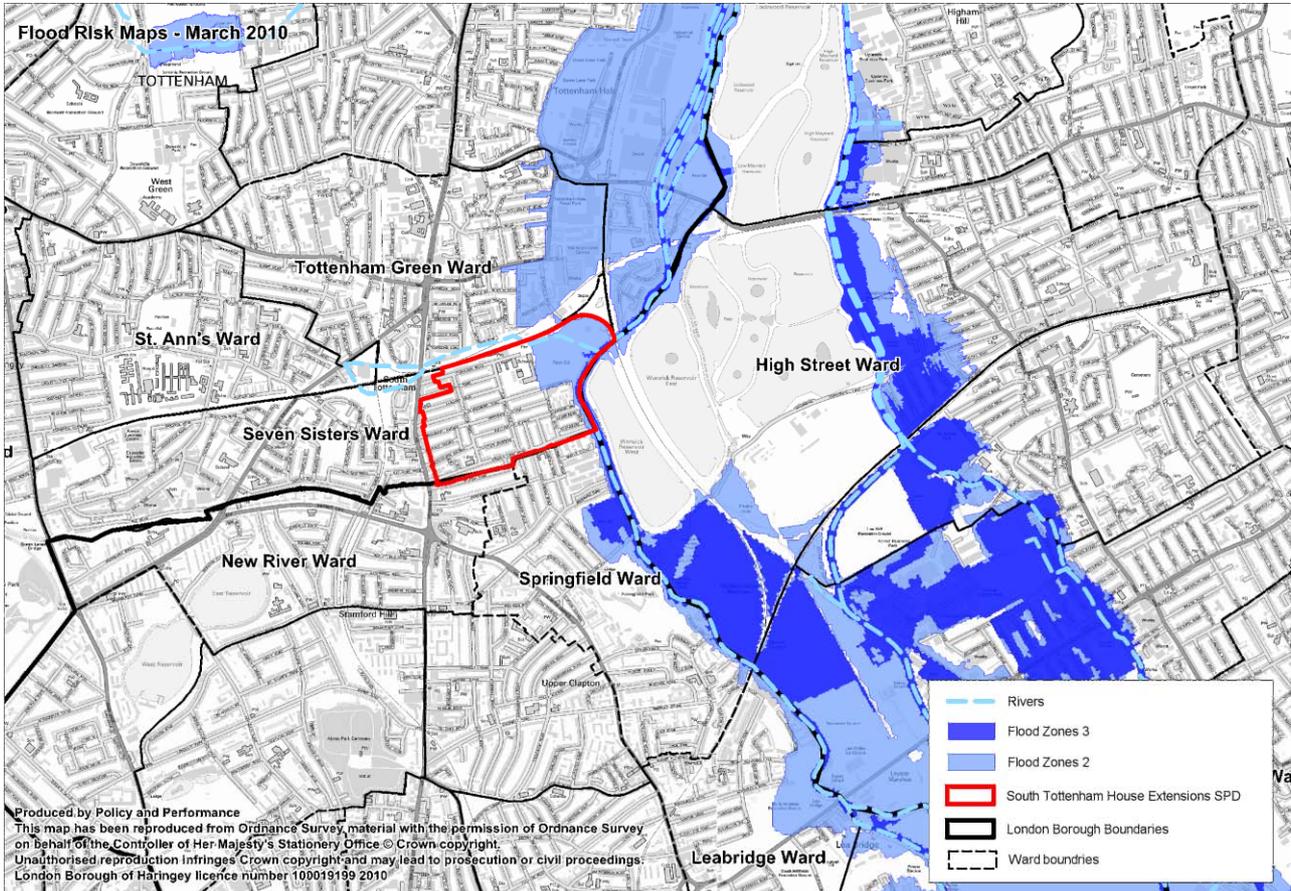


Figure 10 ... Flood Plains (2010) ²⁹

3.43 Buffer to River Lee

The Environment Agency also require any new developments close to the River Lee to leave a 6m wide buffer zone clear of buildings alongside the river. There is a slight chance some properties considering extensions in accordance with the SPD may come into this category, but it is unlikely their proposals would be affected.

3.44 CO2 Emissions

Haringey's emissions for the year 2003 have been estimated at 968 Kilo Tonnes per annum (ktpa), equivalent to each resident of Haringey flying to New York and back five times per year. These are direct emissions from energy use in buildings (domestic and non-domestic) and transport within the Borough. These are broken down as follows:

²⁹ Source: Adapted from Haringey GIS Layers (2010)

Sector	CO2 emissions (ktpa)	CO2 emissions (%)
Domestic	484	50%
Non-Domestic	312	32.3%
Transport	172	17.7%
Total	968	100%

Table 3: Baseline CO2 emissions³⁰

Haringey has the fifth lowest CO2 emissions per capita of all London Boroughs. Domestic emissions per capita are average for London, but non-domestic and transport emissions are comparatively low compared to London averages. Figure 5.7 reveals that CO2 emissions are concentrated in the lower reaches of the Borough and follow developments along the Lee Valley to the East of the Borough and central wards.

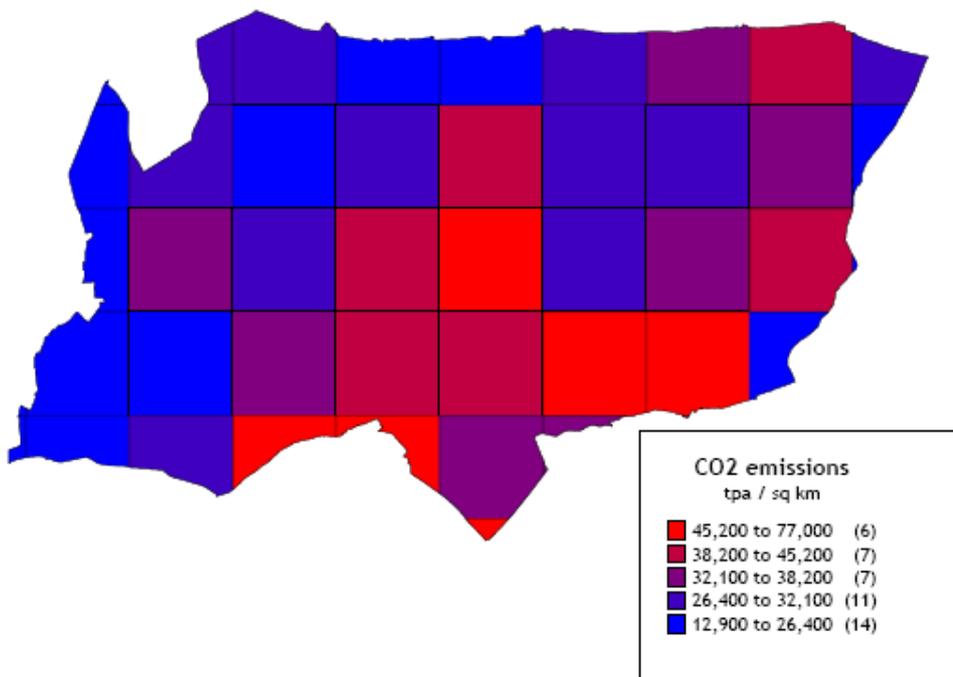


Figure 11 ... CO2 Emissions density Map for Haringey (2003)³¹

The London Plan suggests that 680 new homes will need to be built per year in Haringey to 2016³². This includes the regeneration areas at Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands. Assuming 95% of these are built to 2006 building regulations standard and 5% to best practice standards, and assuming 70 demolitions per year, each year's additional housing stock will contribute a further 1.5ktpa to Haringey's emissions.³³

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

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

32 Haringey's UDP, June 2006

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

In addition, the population of Haringey is expected to increase during the period to 2050. This will result in the construction of new buildings and a greater demand for transport. If this growth is allowed to happen at current rates of emissions, by 2050 emissions would have increased by a further 195ktpa³⁴.

3.45 **Renewable Energy Schemes**

There are no large renewable energy schemes in the Borough. Neither existing nor planned.

3.46 **Data Gaps and Uncertainties**

The following data gap was identified:

- Percentage of energy use from renewable sources.

3.47 **Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk. New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles, energy efficiency and the incorporation of renewables e.g. the inclusion of solar panels.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of designated sites;
- Ecologically valuable sites;
- Local Nature Reserves;
- Green Chain/Corridors; and
- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species present.

3.48 **Important Biodiversity Sites**

Haringey is a small, largely urban Borough; however, there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets in the locale. The plan above depicts the biodiverse sites close to the draft SPD area.

Of particular note is the Lee Valley Regional Park of Metropolitan Importance to the north east of the area. Within the area there is a park designated a Sites of Borough Importance Grade II, the railway embankment that forms the northern boundary is designated an Ecological Site of Local Importance, and both the railway line and the course of the River Lee (which forms the eastern boundary of the site) are designated Ecological Corridors³⁵. The Ecological Corridors potentially connect wildlife in the draft SPD area to several other nearby sites of ecological importance, including the Lee Valley Regional Park.

³⁴ Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

³⁵ Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

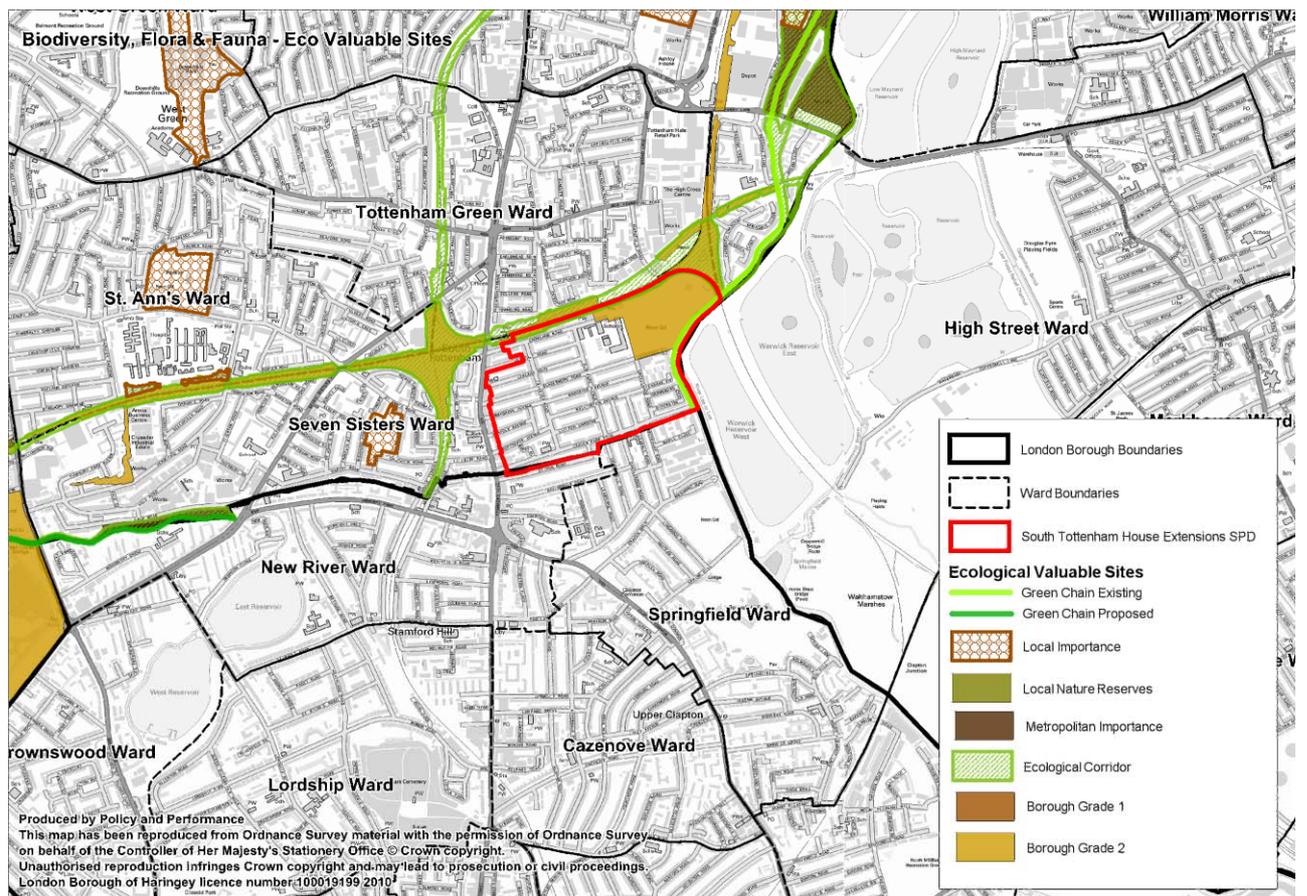


Figure 12 ... Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Sites close to the draft SPD area (2006)³⁶

3.49 Flora and Fauna Haringey supports:

- 12 Nationally Important Species such as the Black Redstart, a rare breeding bird associated with waste land and derelict sites;
- 6 London Priority Species such as the Grey Heron at Walthamstow Reservoir;
- 4 London Flagship species such as the Speckled Wood butterfly which has strong hold at the Railway Fields London Nature Reserve;
- 18 Haringey Priority Species such as the Zoned rosette fungus which can be found in shaded areas of Alexandria Park; and
- 15 Haringey Flagship Species such as Broad-Leaved Helleborine, a rare woodland Orchid rarely seen in London³⁷.

3.50 Key Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gap was identified:

- Number of designated sites in land management schemes.

³⁶ Adapted from Haringey's UDP GIS layers, 2006

³⁷ Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

3.51 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

All biodiversity sites should be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Opportunities should be sought to enhance green corridors/chains within the Borough. Back gardens bordering protected sites, green corridors and chains, and those connected to them by other back gardens, are potentially also rich sources of biodiversity. Policies to protect back gardens in the area of the draft SPD would be of benefit to the biodiversity of the borough.

Cultural Heritage

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Listed Buildings;
- Areas of Archaeological Importance/ Archaeological Priority Zones;
- Heritage Land;
- Conservation areas; and
- Historic Parks.

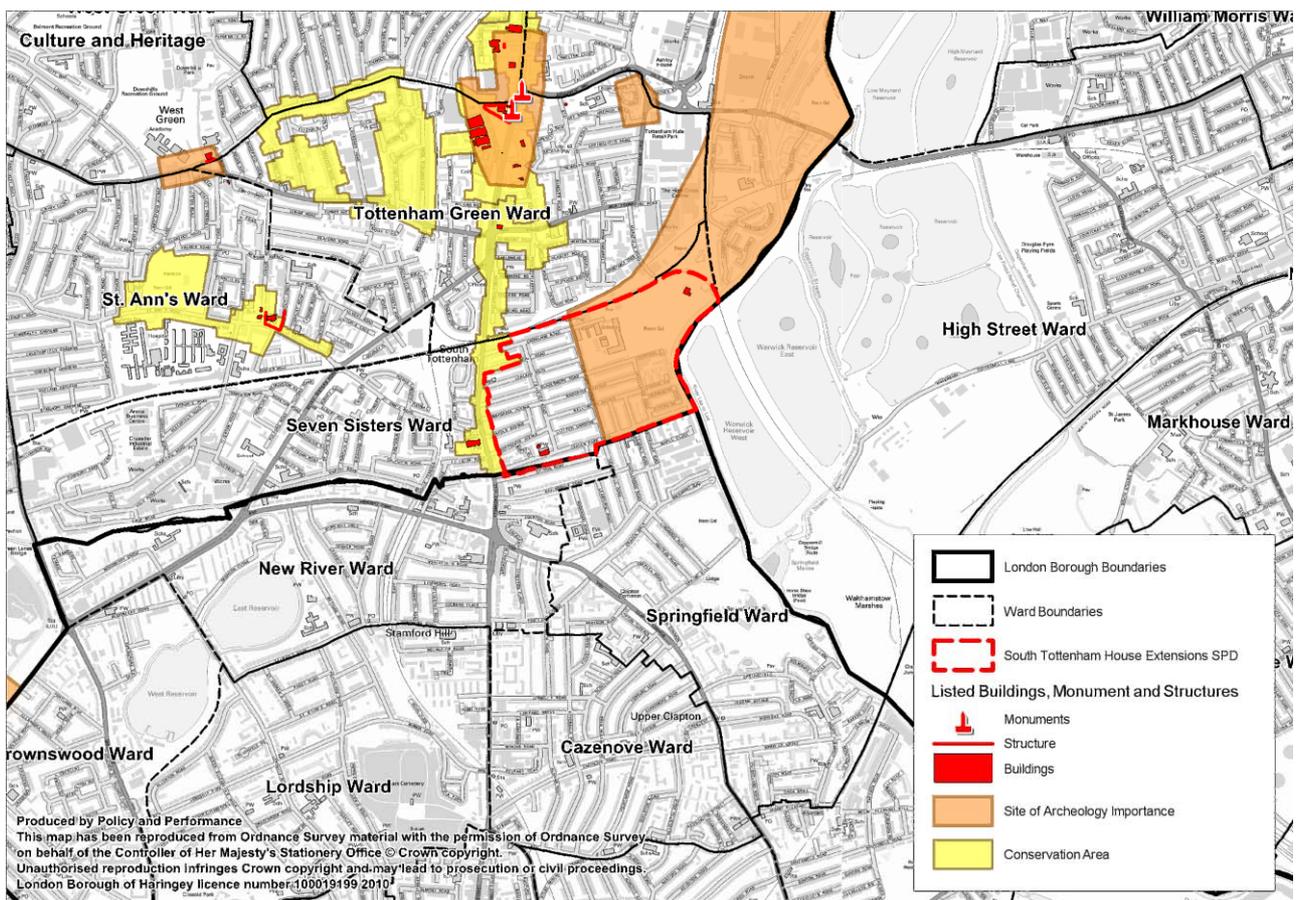


Figure 13 ... Cultural Heritage Sites close to the draft SPD area (2006)³⁸

³⁸ Source: Haringey's UDP GIS Layers, 2006

The main environmental concerns in regard to archaeology and cultural heritage are related to development and the resulting adverse effects that this can have on conservation areas, listed buildings and other areas of local historic value.

3.52 **Listed Buildings**

Buildings considered to be of special architectural or historic interest are 'Listed' by the Department of National Heritage in one of three categories in recognition of their importance: Grades I, II and II*. The draft SPD area has 3 Listed Buildings; the Church of St Bartholomew, Craven Park Road (Grade II*), its Vicarage (Grade II) and the Pumping Station, Building and Engine in Markfield Park. These sites and their settings are protected by national legislation or by local policies.

3.53 **Archaeological Priority Zones**

The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service has defined a number of Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) that indicates particular archaeological interest, including an extensive APZ within the Lee Valley, part of which intersects with a substantial part of the draft SPD area.

3.54 **Conservation Areas**

Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas, located throughout the Borough, including the South Tottenham Conservation Area (Conservation Area no. 27), part of whose eastern border forms the western border of the draft SPD area. This Conservation Area forms part of the Tottenham High Road Historic Corridor, and as such is further protected in having an adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisal (adopted 26th February 2007). Conservation Areas are defined as those that have:

- A common architectural style/layout of buildings/spatial relationship;
- A particular scale or density of buildings; and
- The presence of buildings of local architectural/historic importance.

3.55 **Historic Parks**

34 of Haringey's public parks, gardens, squares, cemeteries and churchyards are of local historic interest and are registered in The London Parks and Garden Trust Inventory, including Markfield Park in the draft SPD area.

3.56 **Data Gaps and Uncertainties**

The boundaries of Locally Protected Parks registered in The London Parks and Garden Trust Inventory are not defined.

3.57 **Key Issues and Opportunities**

All cultural heritage features should be conserved. The border of the draft SPD has been drawn to deliberately exclude the South Tottenham Conservation Area. The Listed buildings in the area should not be eligible for the policies in the draft SPD and may have to be explicitly excluded.

In addition to preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider setting is protected. The setting of the Markfield Pump House is protected by being surrounded by and deep within Markfield Park, which is itself protected, should provide the Pump House with sufficient protection. However there is

potentially no protection for the setting of the Church of St Bartholomew, its Vicarage, the South Tottenham Conservation Area and Markfield Park Locally Protected Parks from intrusive development affecting its setting.

The industrial heritage of the Borough is an important element of the townscape which must be maintained. It is essential that landscape/townscape character and quality is maintained, enhanced and, where possible, interlinked.

Landscape

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution and Metropolitan Open Land;
- Significant Open Land; and
- Green Chains.

3.58 Distribution of Green Space

The landscape includes the more open areas of the Borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, which is Metropolitan Open Land (and itself includes Markfield Park within the draft SPD area), other parks (Significant Open Land) and existing and proposed Green Chains as indicated below (also shown under Biodiversity above).

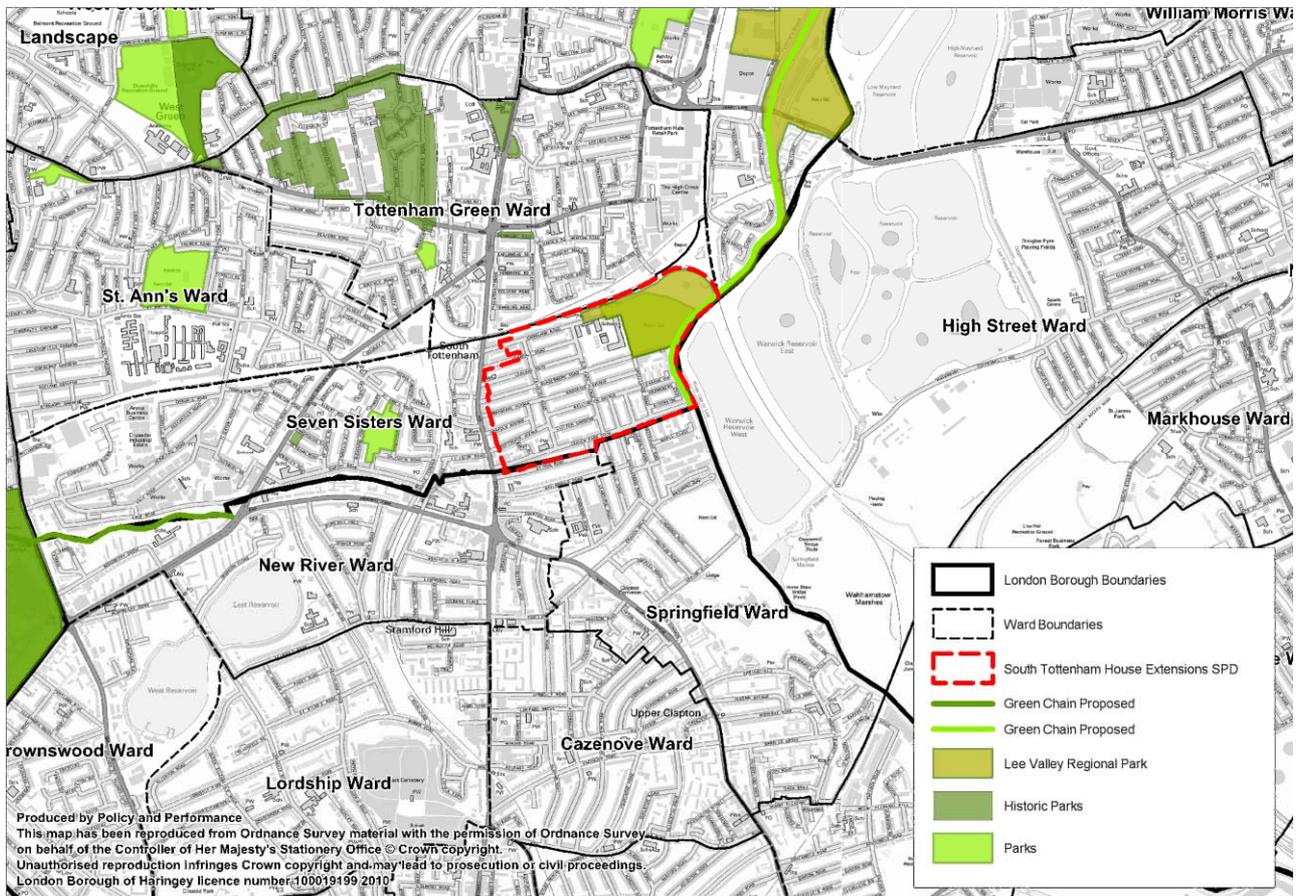


Figure 14 ... Landscape Areas³⁹

Landscape defines the overall setting that open space has within a defined area. Open spaces are particularly important to the densely populated urbanised areas of London; it has been suggested that time spent in open space is health benefits including, for example reducing stress levels.

Improving the environment develops the economy through influencing the location of business and amenity, and improves working conditions to employees in terms of physical and social health. Open environments also provide the opportunity to develop sport and recreational facilities which further promote regeneration within an area. However, all open areas are under pressure from/in the urban environments. Establishing a balance between development, protection and enhancement is vital.

3.59 **Green Chains**

The interlinking of open spaces, footpaths, rivers, canals, bridleways and disused railways is of structural, recreation and nature conservation importance. In some cases, areas of open land link together across Borough boundaries to form 'green chains'. These can play a useful part in the urban environment by providing extended pathways for public and wildlife corridors in natural surroundings.

3.60 **Data Gaps and Uncertainties**

- There were no specific data gaps identified.

3.61 **Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the Borough's landscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.

Minerals and Waste

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Kilograms of household waste collected per head;
- Percentage of household waste recycled and composted;
- Location of strategic waste sites;
- Industrial and commercial waste production.

3.62 **Household Waste**

Waste disposal is an important strategic issue for Haringey. Haringey Residents generate 354kg of waste each⁴⁰. 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. Residents and businesses will need to take immediate and sustained action to reduce, reuse and recycle as much waste as possible.

³⁹ Source: Haringey's UDP GIS Layers, 2006

⁴⁰ www.londoncouncils.gov.uk, 2007

Around 75,000 homes in Haringey currently receive a green box recycling service, enabling them to recycle a wide range of goods. 22% of waste was recycled between 2006-07, this shows a substantial rise from just 2% in 2000-01⁴¹.

Around 54% of households in Haringey have gardens. There are no formal records of the number of home composters sold in previous pilot schemes so the number of residents composting at home is not known. The Council re-launched a scheme to provide subsidised compost bins to interested residents in early 2005⁴².

Haringey Council intends to develop a 'swap shop' on their web-site so residents can exchange their unwanted goods.

3.63 **Strategic Waste Sites**

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

3.64 **Data Gaps and Uncertainties**

- Borough wide industrial and commercial waste production data.

3.65 **Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

One of the major strategic waste incinerators is situated in the Borough. 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 that occur in the Borough.

⁴¹ www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

⁴² www.nlwa.org.uk, 2007

Transportation

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of major transport systems – Roads, London Underground, Cycle Routes, rail etc;
- Car Ownership; and
- Journey to work by mode.

Mode	Haringey
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

Table 4 Percentage Modal Share of Daily Transport – Haringey (2001)⁴³

3.66 Transport Links

The map below shows that Haringey is well served by public transport yet car ownership continues to rise in the Borough. In 1996 there were 0.79 cars per household and this is expected to rise to 0.95 cars per household by 2011. 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 vans⁴⁴.

In the more deprived parts of the Borough, generally towards the east and including Tottenham, there are low levels of car ownership. Some of these areas are well served by both rail and bus services particularly in the Victoria Line corridor. In the east of the Borough:

- Areas away from the rail stations and High Road Tottenham have poorer access to public transport; and
- Rail transport does not serve local trips effectively.

The Gospel Oak to Barking train service which runs along the edge of the draft SPD area provides for some orbital movement but the service is only half hourly and other orbital movements are reliant on bus services.

⁴³ Source: Haringey's Local Implementation Plan, 2004

⁴⁴ Office of National Statistics, 2007

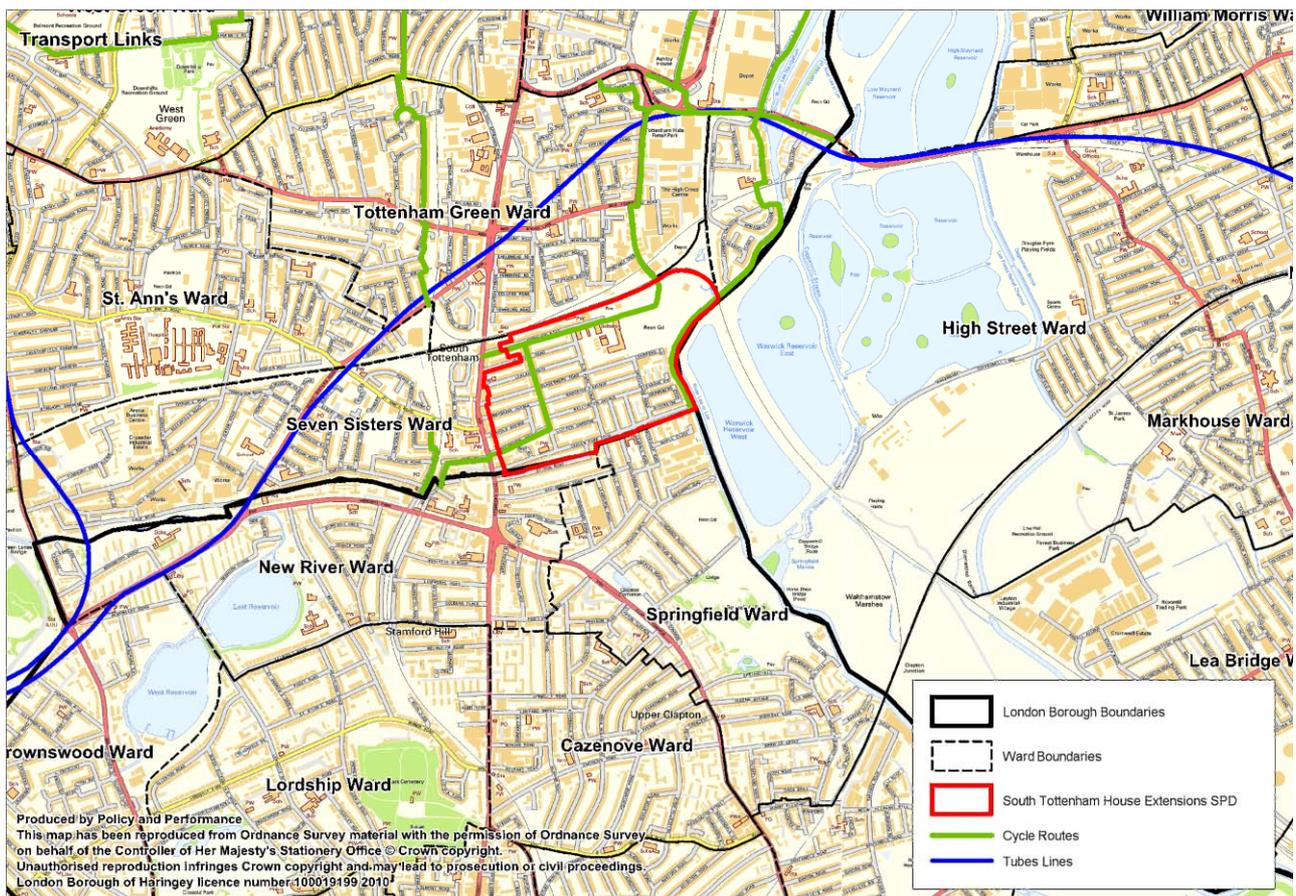


Figure 15 ... Transport links in the area (2006)⁴⁵

3.67 Travel to Work

The table above covers travel to work in the Borough. 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 so residents are forced to commute out with the Borough for work. This assertion appears to be validated by the fact that a high percentage of residents use the underground and bus services compared to average figures for London.

3.68 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Cycle use and barriers to cycle use;
- Percentage of existing properties and dwellings within 10 minutes walk of a bus stop or railway station; and
- Number of ICT schemes implemented

3.69 Key Issues and Opportunities

Need to seek ways of reducing the need to travel by encouraging home-working where possible and decreasing the distance between residential areas and key facilities, services and open space. Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas. Given the presence of comprehensive cycle routes in the draft SPD area,

⁴⁵ Source: Haringey UDP GIS Layers, 2006

barriers to cycle use need to be investigated and addressed. That may include, amongst many factors, lack of secure cycle storage space in small, overcrowded houses.

Economy

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Employment Rates;
- Percentage unemployed;
- SOAs most deprived for employment;
- SOAs most deprived for income;
- Number of VAT registered businesses and trend;
- Vacant floor space in town centres;
- Number and value of inward investment projects attracted to the Borough;
- Peak Zone A rental data £/m² (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6);
- Sectors where there are skills shortages; and
- Pattern and rate of R &D development.

The London Borough of Haringey comprises three principal centres, which are Tottenham, Wood Green and Muswell Hill. It is predominantly residential in character with some industry in the east of the Borough.

3.70 Employment

During the period November 2005 and June 2006 unemployment across the Borough stayed the same 7.9%. This is more than double the national average of 3.6%. Chart 5.12 displays the unemployment trends within the Borough since January 2005. The overall rate of unemployment remains largely unchanged; however the chart depicts an overall view and does not reveal the high levels of unemployment experienced within the eastern wards and the heartland area of the Borough.

There are particularly high unemployment rates in the Tottenham area at over 16%. High levels of unemployment and long-term unemployment are found within certain ethnic groups and communities.

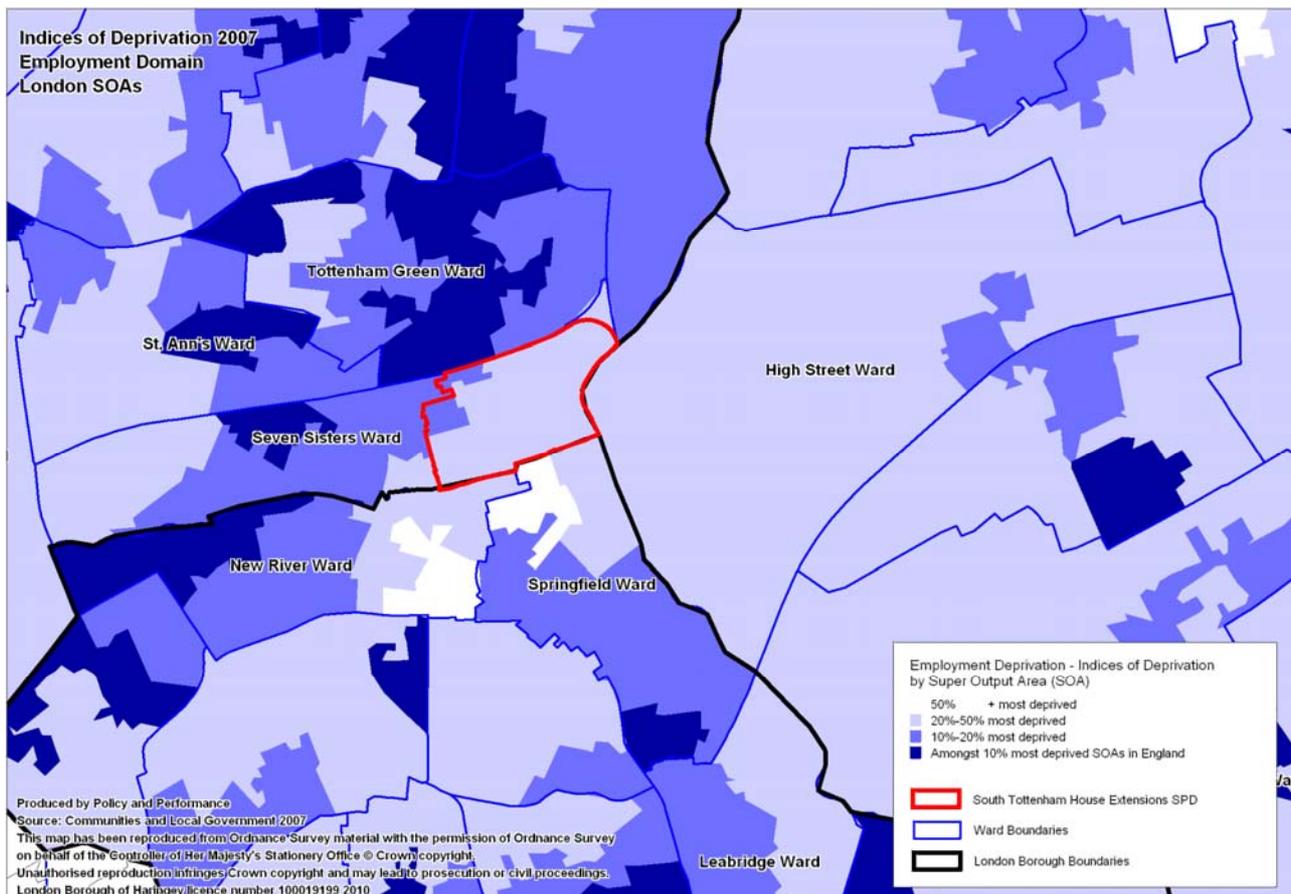


Figure 16 ... Employment Deprivation

3.71 Income and Employment Deprivation

Figure 5.12 depicts deprivation of employment. This domain measures the involuntary exclusion of the working age population (men aged 18 - 64 and women aged 18 - 59) to employment. This is done by looking at people who claim benefits such as Incapacity Benefit or participate in the various New Deal schemes. Again, the employment deprivation is polarised between east and west with SOAs suffering severe employment deprivation concentrated in the east of the Borough.

3.72 Claimants of unemployment related benefits

In March 2006, there were 8,245 residents in Haringey claiming Job Seekers Allowance, which at a rate of 7.7%, is considerably higher than the rate for London (4.6%) and over twice as high as the rate for Great Britain (3.6%)⁴⁶. Northumberland Park has the highest unemployment rate out of all wards in London at 19.3% - this is 5.0 percentage points higher than the 2nd highest ranking London ward (Harlesden ward in Brent - 14.3%).

Results from the 2001 Census suggest that long-term unemployment is a serious issue facing Haringey. Over 50% of unemployed Haringey residents have not worked for over 2 years or have never worked. Ward level analysis reveals that, with over 62%. Northumberland Park has the highest proportion of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed or have never worked in London.

⁴⁶ Greater London Authority and Office for National Statistics, 2006

3.73 Income

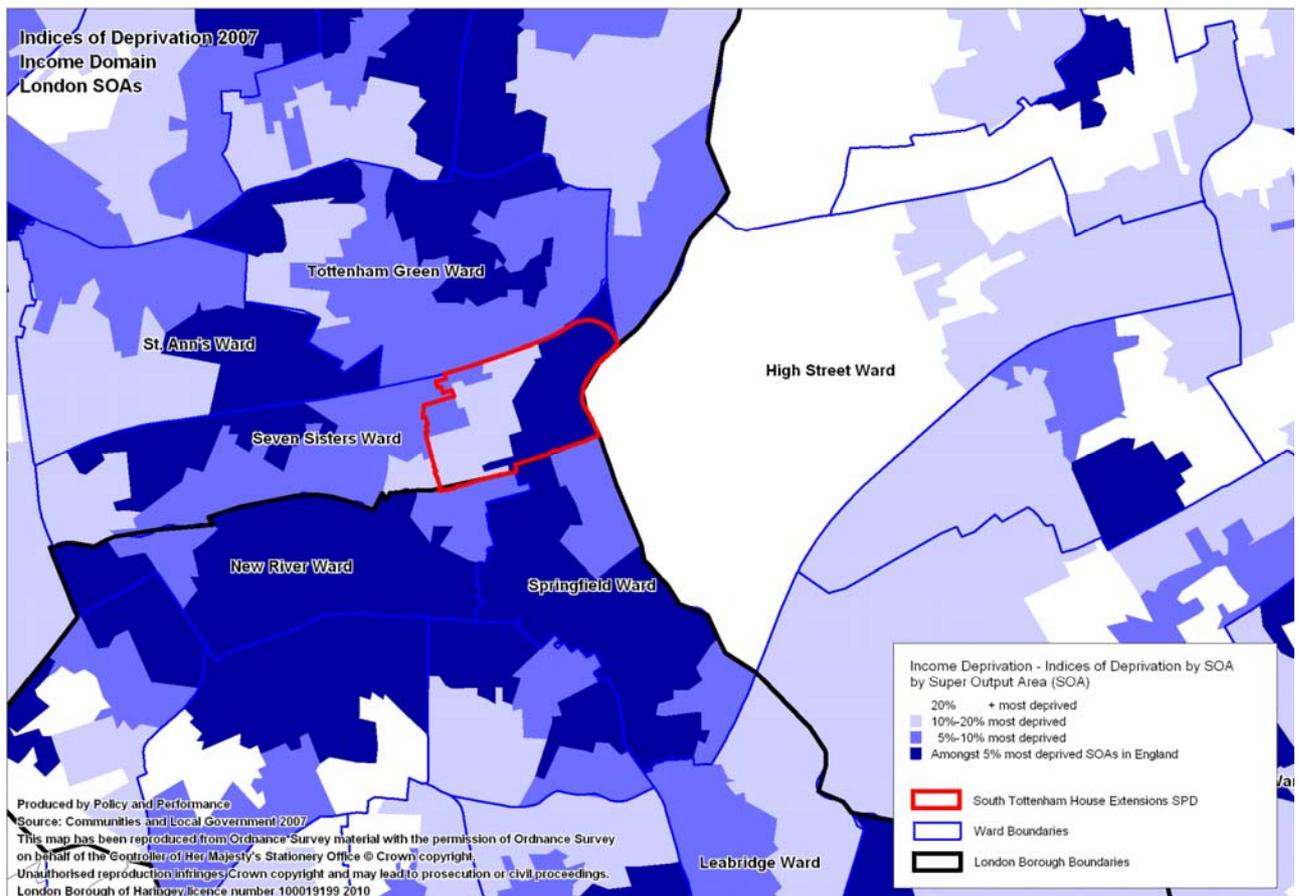


Figure 17 ... Income deprivation

Annual earnings provide an indicator of economic prosperity. At £28,763, average gross annual earnings in Haringey are lower than the London average of £33,373 but higher than the England average of £24,064⁴⁷. However, these figures are an average and do not represent the polarised nature of income in the Borough. Figure 5.13 shows the disparity between incomes in the west of the Borough and incomes in the east. Again the eastern wards are amongst the most deprived SOAs in England for income.

3.74 VAT Registrations

Vat registrations and self employment rates are a crude means of measuring entrepreneurial activity. Haringey has a total of 5,645 VAT registered businesses employing approximately 60,300 people which accounts for 1.5% of all employment in London. The vast majority of these businesses only employ less than 4 people. Only 180 of these businesses employ 20 or more people⁴⁸.

In 2002 13.1% of VAT registered businesses were newly registered compared with 11.9% in London. When VAT de-registrations are taken into account then Haringey has stronger net growth in businesses than London (Haringey: 0.2%,

⁴⁷ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2005

⁴⁸ Source: www.haringey.gov.uk, 2006

London: -0.8%)⁴⁹. 11.1% of the working age population are self-employed compared with 9.4% in London.

3.75 Employment by Sector

Chart 5.2 shows employment sectors in Haringey. Retail and distribution has the highest percentage share of the workforce, this coupled with transport and communications accounts for almost 30% of employment within the Borough. Distribution of goods plays a strong role in Haringey's employment due to the Boroughs transport links, most notably the North Circular route and the Boroughs position between central London and strategic transport links to the rest of the UK. The historical manufacturing base now only accounts for 9% of employment in the Borough.

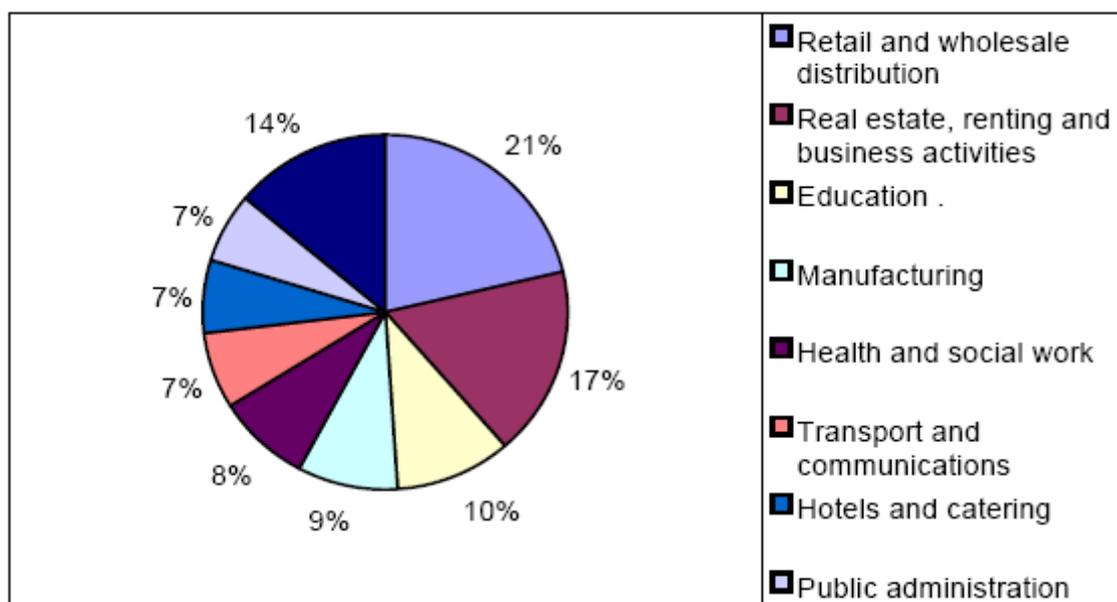


Table 5 Employment by Sector – Haringey (2004)⁵⁰

3.76 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

When collating baseline data for this topic area, difficulties have been identified in obtaining information about inward investment to the Borough and research and development opportunities. Key indicators where information was sought but was not available are listed below:

- Vacant floor space in town centres;
- Number and value of inward investment projects attracted to the Borough;
- Peak Zone A rental data £/m² (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6);
- Sectors where there are skills shortages; and
- Pattern and rate of R &D development.

In addition, economic and employment projections for north London predict low rates of growth. The North London Strategic Alliance, of which Haringey is a

⁴⁹ Haringey's Local Implementation Plan, 2004

⁵⁰ Source, Haringey's Local Implementation Plan, 2004

member, has commissioned work to investigate these low growth projections, and their implications for quality of life in the Borough. The report is due shortly and as the results become available they will be fed into the SA process⁵¹.

3.77 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Retaining skilled members of the population is a problem for the local economy which could possibly be linked to the historic lack of educational achievement. There is a need to improve training levels to enhance the quality of the local workforce.

There are high levels of economic inactivity in the eastern wards of the Borough, including in the draft SPD area. There is a need to improve the image of the Borough to encourage inward investment and to attract new business opportunities.

Deprivation and Living Environment

3.78 The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Recorded crime rates per 1,000 for key offences;
- SOAs crime deprivation;
- SOAs deprived for living environment; and
- Population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking; rural – driving) of a range of different sports facilities.

Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a number of different factors. In Haringey, problems associated with the decline in the prosperity of manufacturing industry, the ageing housing stock, the poor quality of the local environment and the lack of jobs coupled with low wages have led to significant, long-term unemployment problems in certain wards of the Borough. This will impact upon the quality of the living environment which affects health, social well-being and educational attainment.

3.79 Recorded crime rates per 1000 for key offences

Social deprivation factors all contribute to crime and disorder problems and a poor living environment may lead to anti-social behaviour as there may be feelings of lack of ownership or social responsibility. Currently there have been 33,015 recorded Total Notable Offences (TNOs) in Haringey, 19% down (5,346 fewer offences) than for the same period last year. This performance represents an annual incident rate of 166.4 offences per 1,000 residents which is 2.1% under the 2003/04 performance of 170. On average there are approximately 74 fewer offences every month this year compared to last year.

⁵¹ www.nlfa.org.uk, March 2007

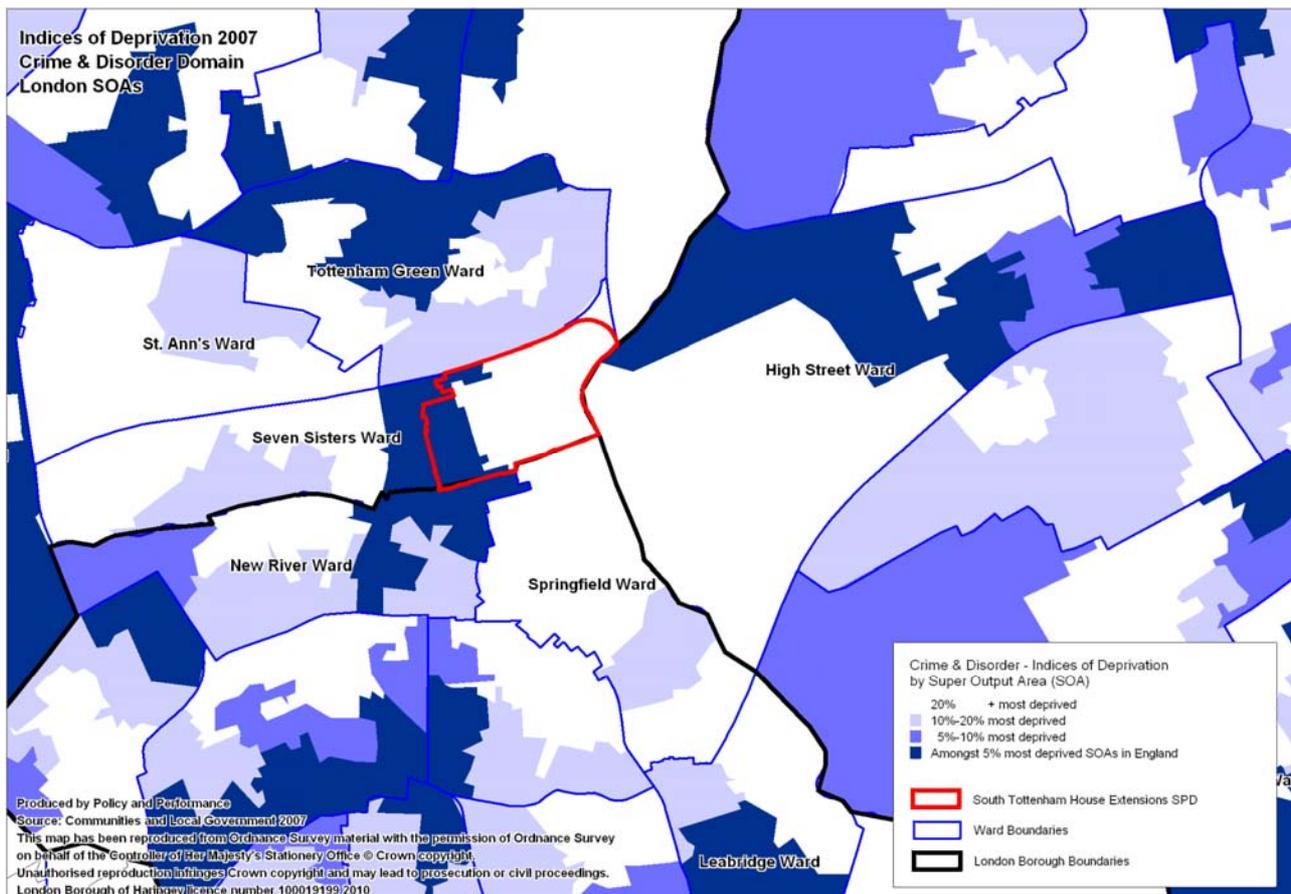


Figure 18 ... SOAs - crime deprivation

- 3.80 London: Currently Haringey is ranked 11th highest in London above the London average of 29,177 TNO offences. The plan above shows incidences of crime and disorder in and around the draft SPD area. It suggests a significant corridor of crime occurring along the A10, Tottenham High Road, continuing into Hackney.
- 3.81 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven individual areas namely: income deprivation; employment deprivation; health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training deprivation; barriers to housing and services; living environment deprivation and crime. Haringey is the 10th most deprived district in England⁵². On all the six district level deprivation measures used in the Indices of Deprivation (2004), nationally Haringey ranks in the top 50 most deprived districts, and in London Haringey ranks in the top 5 most deprived districts⁵³.
- 3.82 If Tottenham Parliamentary Constituency was a district, then using the Average of SOA Scores measure it would be the 5th most deprived district in England (behind Liverpool, Manchester, Knowsley and Tower Hamlets) and the 2nd most deprived district in London (behind Tower Hamlets).⁵⁴ There is an extensive area of deprivation in the east of the Borough. Nearly 65,000 people (almost 30% of

52 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004

53 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004

54 www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

Haringey's residents), live in the 43 SOAs in the Borough that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England⁵⁵.

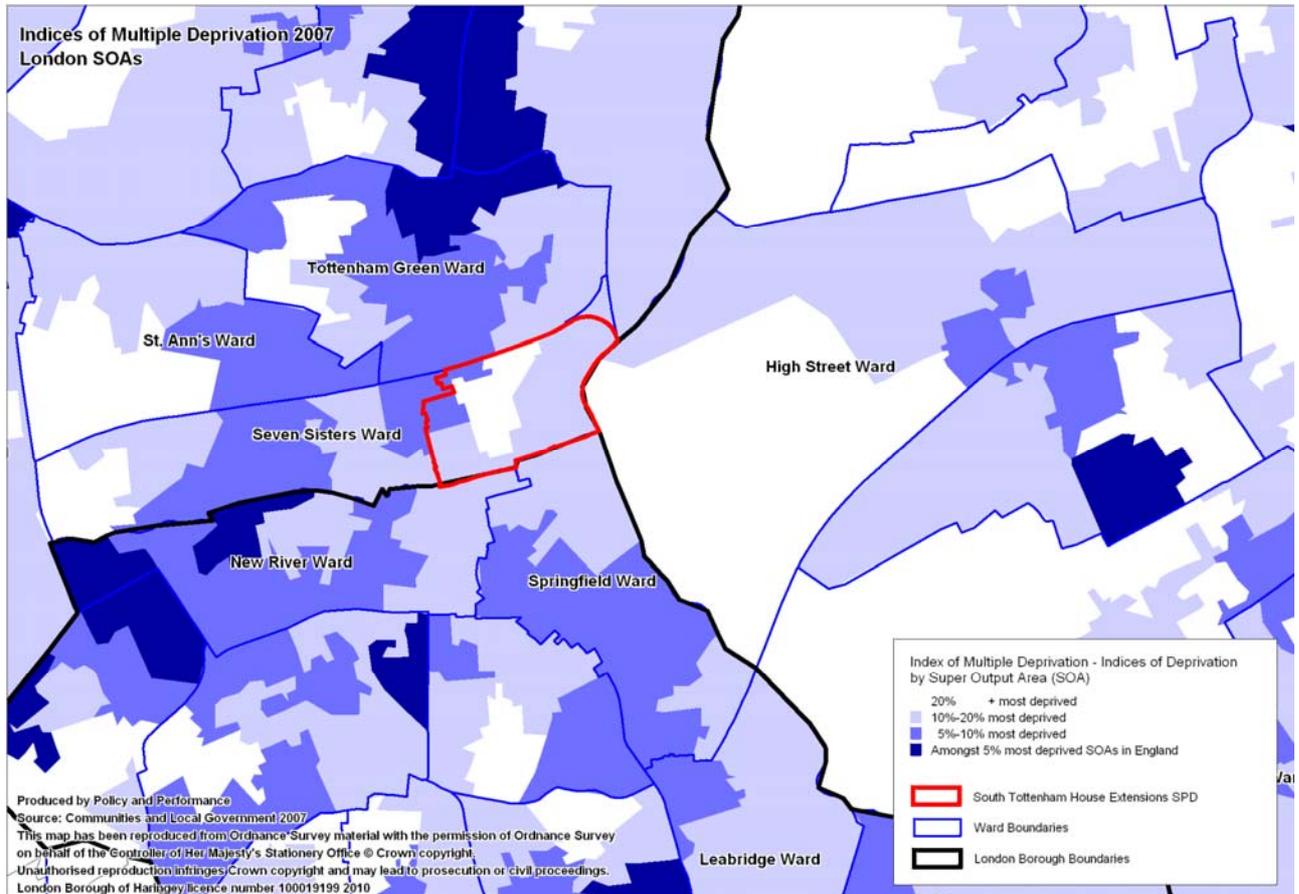


Figure 19 ... SOAs - Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

3.83 Deprived Living Environment

This domain looks at deprivation in the local environment in two ways: the "inside" environment, which looks at the quality of housing, and the "outside" environment which looks at two measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. In this instance, there are pockets of extreme deprivation in western Haringey, which goes against the predominant pattern where eastern SOAs are considered worse off than their western counterparts. The draft SPD area is not badly off relatively in this respect.

55 www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

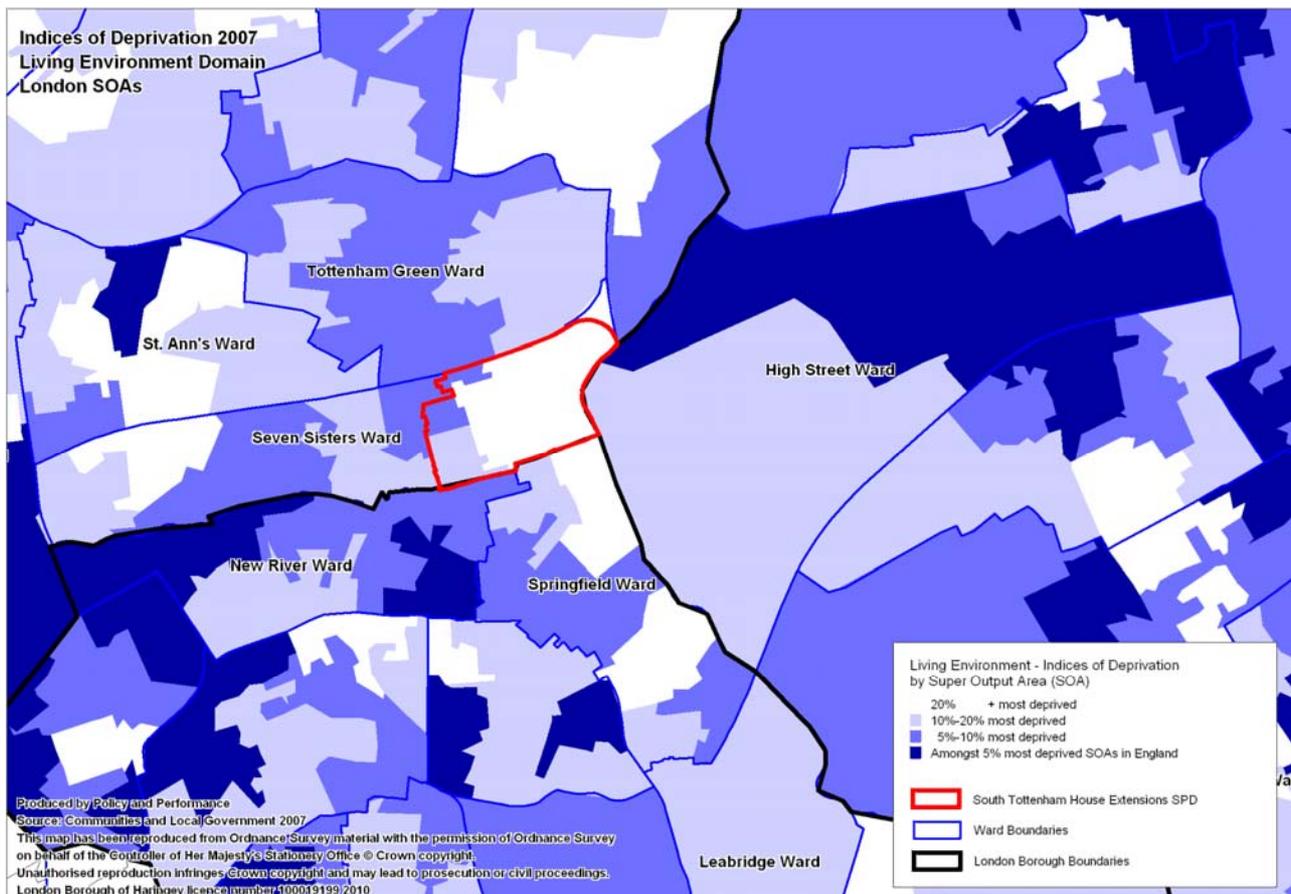


Figure 20 ... SOAs - deprived for living environment

3.84 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Access to sports facilities and related health benefits.

3.85 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Deprivation is a very complex issue and a number of different issues will need to be addressed for noticeable improvements to be realised. There is a need to tackle anti-social behaviour in the Borough and crime rates should be further reduced to enhance overall quality of life.

Housing

3.86 The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

3.87 Local Housing Market;

- Percentage of homes unfit for use by wards compared to national/regional averages;
- Tenure;
- House prices compared to regional/national averages;
- Ratio of average house price to average income;
- Overcrowding;
- Housing Demand;

- Percentage split of dwelling types;
- Barriers to Development;
- SOAs - most deprived;
- Key Regeneration Areas;
- Number of households accepted as statutory homeless and in priority need by the Local Authority;
- Proportion of vacant housing; and
- Percentage of usually resident population within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, food shop, bus stop, post office, primary school).

Quality and choice are key to meeting housing need and supporting sustainable communities. Many of those have been revisited in Haringey's Sustainable Communities Plan and Haringey's Housing Strategy (2006).

3.88 Local housing market

Housing costs and affordability – the average home in Haringey costs £275,358⁵⁶. Private renting costs vary but the average rent for a 3 bedroom house is £1,200 per month. At £28,122, average gross household income in Haringey is lower than the London average of £31,488. Within this, however, 11.5% of households have an annual income below £10,000. Taken together, these figures illustrate that for a high proportion of Haringey households the only affordable housing is in the social rented sector or the cheaper parts of the private rented sector.

High levels of temporary accommodation have led to a distortion of the private rented market. The availability of annex accommodation (a self contained flat paid for at a nightly rate when occupied) in particular, has led many other Boroughs to place their homeless households within Haringey, impacting further on the market and creating wider sustainability issues.

In April 2005, there were 49.9% homes that were not decent; this is improving from a base of 58% non-decent in 2002. Haringey's 2004/06 Registered Social Landlords development programme is the largest in North London. Funding for Haringey was £70 million, providing an extensive programme of 936 new homes, 494 as affordable rented homes and 442 as affordable⁵⁷.

3.89 Tenure

The number of households living in the Borough has increased from 85,300 (1991 census) to 92,200 (2001 census). Of these households:

- 45.8 per cent are owner occupiers (49.7 per cent in 1991 census);
- 20.1 per cent are renting privately (19 per cent in 1991 census);
- 19.7 per cent are Council tenants (24.9 per cent in 1991 census); and
- 10.5 per cent are RSL tenants (6.4 per cent in 1991 census).

According to the 2001 census, there has been a small increase in the number of one person households and this upward trend is expected to continue.

⁵⁶ Fordham's Housing Need Update 2005

⁵⁷ Haringey Housing Strategy 2003-08

3.90 **Over crowding**

There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking amenities in Haringey. The 2001 census shows that:

- 20,400 households have an overcrowding indicator, which ranks Haringey 12th in London ;
- 8,000 households have no central heating (11th highest in London); and
- 2,000 households do not have their own bathroom/shower and toilet (3rd highest in England and Wales).

3.91 **Housing need in Haringey**

Headlines from the Haringey's Housing Needs Survey, 2007⁵⁸ include:

- A shortfall of approximately 4,865 affordable housing units per annum to meet demand;
- An estimated 21% of households in Haringey are living in unsuitable housing, with overcrowding as the major problem, this increases to 34% in Seven Sisters ward; the 3rd highest ward, and;
- While there is need across all tenures, there is more call for 3+ bedroom sized properties.

3.92 **Barriers to Housing and Services**

The map below looks at barriers that local people have to obtaining suitable housing, and in accessing local services in terms of distance. Generally Haringey suffers high deprivation indices for housing barriers; however, this pattern is repeated across London due to the high house prices in Greater London.

There are evident increased barriers to housing in the eastern wards of Haringey which relate to low incomes and thus private housing becomes untenable to many residents on benefit or low income. High renting capacity is likely to support a transient population base and thus uncondusive to the development of a sense community, which is one factor in establishing a prerequisite for a sustainable community.

However, it is also evident that barriers to housing are generally lower in the whole of Haringey, including the draft SPD area, than in neighbouring areas of Waltham Forrest and particularly Hackney.

58 2007 Housing Needs Assessment, Haringey Council, 2006

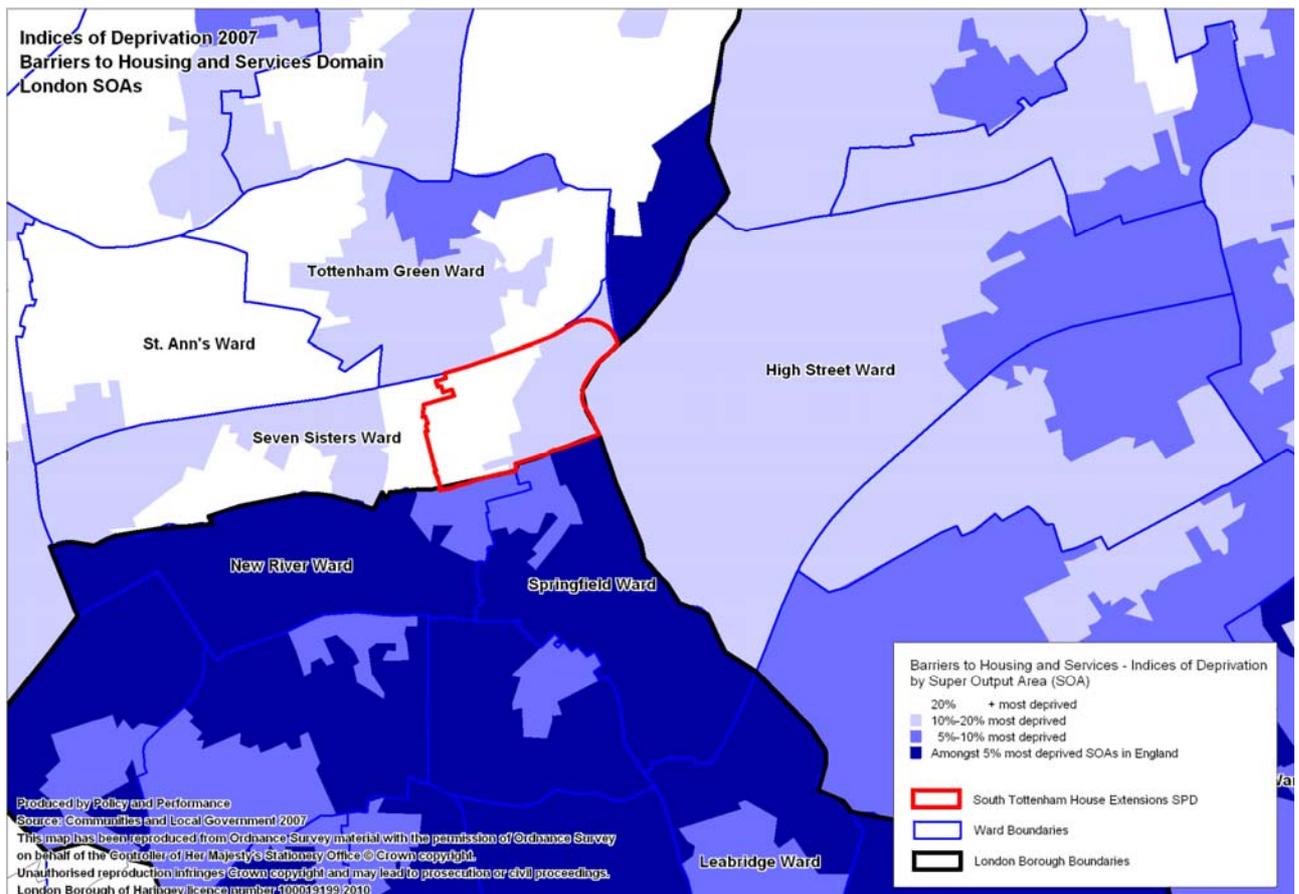


Figure 21 ... Barriers to Housing and Services

3.93 Key local Regeneration Areas

Tottenham Area - Markfield Recreation Ground. Funding worth £1m will improve the recreational facilities provided by Markfield Recreation Ground with an aim to provide a clean, safe environment supporting future residential developments in LB Haringey. Additionally, as part of the wider regeneration project, these works will assist in facilitating the relocation Earlsmead School and O'Donovan's Waste Management in order to develop a further 150 housing units on these two sites.

Tottenham Hale; Hale Village is planned to be the first major residential development at Tottenham Hale with around 1300 dwellings, of which 350 will be affordable. The site is in need of significant remediation works to prepare it for residential use, and of access improvements to mesh the new development into its surroundings – existing residential areas,

Hale Wharf Redevelopment; The Hale Wharf development has capacity for 500 dwellings of which around 175 will be affordable, on a long and thin island between the River Lee and the River Lee Navigation canal at Tottenham Hale. The development will improve pedestrian and cycle access from the development to the adjacent Hale Village development and onwards to Tottenham Hale public transport interchange, and to surrounding open space. The development forms part of the Tottenham Hale International Masterplan.

3.94 **Data Gaps and Uncertainties**

There is a wealth of data available on the condition of the housing market in Haringey. The main data gap identified was:

- Number of households accepted as statutory homeless and in priority need by the Local Authority.

Relationship with other Local Authority areas

3.95 For many authorities, the geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they relate closely to neighbouring authorities. For example, housing provision and prices, employment migration and commuting, service provision and education can all result in flows of people across Local Authority boundaries.

3.96 Key 'transboundary' issues were identified during a key stakeholders workshop between Haringey and planners from both within and around the Borough.

- It has been identified that a number of people living in Haringey out-commute daily to neighbouring authorities for employment; this creates a Borough which effectively is a 'dormitory';
- There is a lack of transport links between Haringey and Waltham Forest due, in part, to the physical boundary that the Lee Valley presents;
- There is a need to protect the strategic viewing corridor from Alexandria Palace to Central London (covers Camden, Islington and Hackney);
- The creeping urbanisation of northern Boroughs as a whole is a significant sustainability issue and there is a need to protect areas with suburban character;
- The Linear park at Blackhorse Road could be extended to interlink with Waltham Forest to the east of the Borough;
- The proliferation of major 'Out of Town' retail areas such as Brent Cross have led to a decline in Metropolitan shopping centres such as Wood Green;
- There is a need to pursue a poly centric approach to town centre development in across the North London Boroughs; and
- Overall the north London Borough lack an identity, there may be scope to encourage suitable prestige projects to boost the image of the sub-region and attract inward investment.

4. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Potential Issues and Opportunities

4.1 A summary of the key Environmental and Sustainability issues and opportunities for Haringey include:

- 1 There are pockets of deprivation within the Borough which are amongst the worst in the UK as measured by crime and disorder, living environment, income and employment.
- 2 There are high levels of long-term economic inactivity in eastern wards and amongst certain ethnic groups.
- 3 The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities.
- 4 Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough, including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.
- 5 The transient nature of the population raises issues regarding service delivery and community cohesion.
- 6 There are opportunities to improve educational attainment in the Borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.
- 7 Worklessness, isolation and low household incomes have adverse effects upon resident's health and wellbeing
- 8 Energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power, energy action zones and affordable warmth initiatives should be encouraged.
- 9 There is an opportunity to link existing homes to a decentralised local energy network.
- 10 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.
- 11 There are opportunities to improve smaller open spaces and green areas in the borough and improve the green corridors and chains that link the larger open spaces.
- 12 All cultural heritage features should be conserved.
- 13 New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.
- 14 A strategic waste processing facility, at Edmonton, is located close to Haringey
- 15 To improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion there should be a focus on the quality of existing and new homes.
- 16 Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.

- 17 Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will effect the character of the borough.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

4.2 We have developed an appraisal framework comprising a series of relevant Sustainability Appraisal Objectives against which the SPD will be assessed. This is the key output of the scoping stage and the framework forms the methodological basis for assessing and improving the sustainability of the SPD. It is derived from those objectives and sub-objectives developed for the Core Strategy SA Scoping report (September 2007), but selecting only those relevant to the subject and area of this SPD.

4.3 The SA objectives identified are as follows:

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives
Social:		
1	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness. To increase the availability of affordable housing. To improve the diversity of the housing stock.
2	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of cultural identity and belonging. To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.
3	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society
Economic:		
4	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.
Environmental:		
5	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality. To encourage sensitive design in development.
6	To encourage the use of previously developed land.	To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
7	To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions.	To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives To increase the use of renewable energy
8	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.
10	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To support the principals of sustainable design where practicable

Table 6 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Internal Consistency of Objectives

- 4.4 The SEA objectives were tested for incompatibility when producing the Core Strategy SA. None of the incompatibilities identified are relevant to this SPD.

The Appraisal Matrix

- 4.5 The appraisal matrix has been developed to be used to assess the SPD in detail against each of the SA objectives, using the indicators and targets as benchmarks. Through adopting this approach, the following will be considered:

- **Impact:** Whether the effect of the effect is positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the objectives;
- **Significance:** Whether the effect would be slightly or greatly significant;
- **Timing:** Whether the effect will be short term (within 5 years) or long term (up to and beyond the end of the plan period);
- **Spatial Scale:** Whether the effect will be realised in predominantly rural or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside the study area would also be considered. This would be qualified in terms of area in the commentary where appropriate.
- **Cumulative Effects:** Would there be cumulative effects realised upon specific receptors, e.g. would the option have a greater overall environmental disbenefit due to having many smaller impacts upon heritage, biodiversity, landscape, water quality etc.

- 4.6 The direction and severity of the effects are described in the SA matrix using the following notation:

Alignment	Symbol	Description
Major Positive Impact	++	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective
Positive Impact	+	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly
No Impact/ Neutral	0	There is no clear relationship between the proposed development and/or the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible
Negative Impact	-	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly
Major Negative Impact	--	The proposed development detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective
Uncertain impact – more information required	?	The proposed policy either has both a positive and negative relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

Table 1 Explanation of Matrix Notation

5. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 5.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework sets out how the policies in the SPD will be assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal. It sets out the sustainability issues and objectives as defined above, together with key questions and possible indicators suggested to measure the impact of the SPD in the longer term. An assessment of impact will be added to the framework in the report itself.
- 5.2 The appraisal will also assist in forming the final version of the SPD. Positive, negative, uncertain and neutral effects will be considered. When potential sustainability issues arise, these will be discussed in more detail. This approach is designed to be iterative; with the SPD being refined following public consultation and taking into account the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Social Objectives

5.3

SA Objectives	Sub-Objectives	Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?)	Possible Indicators	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
1 To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	a To reduce homelessness.	Reduce homelessness? Reduce “hidden” homelessness? Reduce overcrowding in family homes?	Homelessness indicators. Overcrowding indicators	Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest.	
	b To increase the availability of affordable housing.	Reduce house prices? Increase Affordability of housing?	Relative house prices. Barriers to Housing indicators		
	c To improve the diversity of the housing stock.	Reduce imbalances of housing stock compared to demand (particularly lack of larger family units)?	Number of family size units (3 or more bedrooms) & larger family size units (5 + bedrooms) permitted.		

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?)	Possible Indicators	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
2	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	a	To promote a sense of cultural identity and belonging. Make communities feel they can meet their accommodation needs? Reduce tendency for families moving away?	Anecdotal / surveyed reports of “community satisfaction”. Community Organisations & Leaders	Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest.	
		b	To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities. Make all communities feel they have a stake and equal esteem in the area?	Reduced anecdotal / surveyed reports of resentment at “community privilege”	Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest.	
3	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	a	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society Improve children’s home conditions (especially homework conditions)?	School anecdotal / surveyed responses (school exam results in homework intensive subjects / project work?)	Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest.	

Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Economic Objectives

5.4

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?)	Possible Indicators	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
4	To encourage economic inclusion.	a	To improve accessibility to local and London-wide jobs. Improve access to housing for key workers? Improve ability for residents who want to, to create a home work place?	Barriers to Housing indicators. Survey / Council Tax / Planning statistics / Business Organisation reports?		

Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Environmental Objectives

5.5

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?)	Possible Indicators	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
5	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources.	a	To promote townscape character and quality.	Improve the appearance of streets in the area / streetscape quality?	Anecdotal reports. Photographic surveys.	
		b	To encourage sensitive design in development.	Bring forward better quality new designs?	Anecdotal reports. Photographic surveys. Design awards.	
6	To encourage the use of previously developed land.	a	To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.	Be a popular route for achieving house extensions? Reduce house extensions onto back (and side?) gardens?	Planning statistics. .	
7	To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions.	a	To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives	Increase compliance with Building Regulations / enhanced sustainability standards? Reduce proportional heating costs (as extended homes, despite having greater volumes, are better insulated / more efficiently heated)?	Planning & Building Regulation statistics. Anecdotal reports. Photographic surveys. Health service reports. Increased / Reduced demand for "WarmFront" and similar grant aid.	

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?)	Possible Indicators	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
		b To increase the use of renewable energy	Provide opportunities for residents to incorporate more on site renewable energy installations (mostly solar panels)?	Planning & Building Regulation statistics. Anecdotal reports. Photographic surveys. Increased demand for grant funding for renewable energy.		
8	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	a To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	Reduce loss of gardens (and consequent loss of habitats)?	Species count surveys. Planning & Building Regulation statistics. Anecdotal reports.	Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest.	
9	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	a To support the principals of sustainable design where practicable	Increase compliance with Building Regulations / enhanced sustainability standards?	Planning & Building Regulation statistics. Anecdotal reports.	Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest.	

Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

6. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

6.1 The social, economic and environmental effects of the draft SPD were assessed against the SA Objectives using a matrix, in the table below. Summaries of the results of the appraisals are discussed in the table.

Social Objectives

6.2

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Assessment	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA	
1	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	a	To reduce homelessness.	+	Implementation of extensions in accordance with the SPD is likely to gradually reduce homelessness by increasing supply of larger family housing.	Potentially useful assessment.
		b	To increase the availability of affordable housing.	+	Likely to gradually increase supply and therefore reduce relative costs.	Possibly, but popularity could lead to inability to meet demand; costs then rise rather than fall.
		c	To improve the diversity of the housing stock.	++	Should gradually make a significant improvement as policy only increases supply of larger houses, which are in shortest supply	Potentially useful assessment.
2	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	a	To promote a sense of cultural identity and belonging.	++	By meeting a need strongly identified with one particular community (Chasidic) but present amongst others, should help integrate that community.	Potentially useful assessment, but with care as possible danger that one community seen to benefit should not arise as noted left.
		b	To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.	++	As above. There is plentiful evidence from initial consultation of benefits to inclusively felt by members of the community already.	as above

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Assessment	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
3	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	a To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society	+	Likely to gradually improve children's home conditions, but evidence likely to be illusive.	Possibly should not be included in SA as likely to be so illusive.

Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Economic Objectives

6.3

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Assessment	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
4	To encourage economic inclusion.	a To improve accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.	0	Marginal increase in access to jobs due to increased availability of housing, but not significant as main beneficiaries not economically active.	Suggest should be removed and not assessed.

Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Environmental Objectives

6.4

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Assessment	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
5	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources.	a To promote townscape character and quality.	++	By bringing some order and standards to designs for extensions that meet demand, should gradually but significantly improve quality of streetscape.	Potentially useful assessment.
		b To encourage sensitive design in development.	++	Likely to improve design quality and provide opportunities for extensions designed more in keeping with the prevailing local character.	Potentially useful assessment.

SA Objectives		Sub-Objectives	Assessment	Implications for the SPD itself	Implications for the SPD SA
6	To encourage the use of previously developed land.	a To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.	++	Should provide a viable way to extend houses to meet need with less pressure for loss of gardens for rear extensions.	Potentially useful assessment.
7	To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions.	a To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives	++	Should encourage more extensions done "legitimately" with full Building Control approval, leading to enhanced energy efficiency.	Potentially useful assessment.
		b To increase the use of renewable energy	?	Could provide additional opportunities for including renewable energy in extensions, but not possible to require and subject to uncertain and inconsistent grant funding. Needs encouragement.	Difficult to observe and assess unless strong measures taken to also encourage adoption.
8	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	a To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.	?	Could result in lessened loss of back garden habitats, but illusive and uncertain. Also difficult to monitor.	Suggest should be removed and not assessed.
9	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	a To support the principals of sustainable design where practicable	?	Could provide additional opportunities for including sustainable materials in extensions, but, except for requirement to match original construction materials, difficult to require and subject to uncertain and inconsistent grant funding. Needs encouragement.	Difficult to observe and assess unless strong measures taken to also encourage adoption.

Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Discussion of Assessment

- 6.5 The appraisal has identified several strong beneficial effects of the policy, particularly in the social and environmental objectives. No objectives were identified as being negatively affected by the proposed SPD. However some objectives were assessed to have uncertain effects on objectives. The only objective in the Economic category was the only one identified as having no effect, negative or positive.
- 6.6 Some of those objectives identified as of uncertain or moderate positive benefit were identified as being potentially difficult to monitor. However others amongst those of uncertain benefit could still be monitored and therefore should, to assess in the years to come whether the effects manifest themselves either way.
- 6.7 The conclusion is that continued assessment is made of nine categories of Sub-Objective which are most relevant;
- To reduce homelessness.
 - To increase the availability of affordable housing.
 - To improve the diversity of the housing stock.
 - To promote a sense of cultural identity and belonging.
 - To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.
 - To promote townscape character and quality.
 - To encourage sensitive design in development.
 - To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
 - To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives
- 6.8 It is further recommended that two categories of Sub-Objective could also be assessed provided they implementation of other initiatives to encourage the relevant measures was also present. It is not currently planned to carry out such initiatives in this area, but if it was in the future then these could be re-visited ;
- To increase the use of renewable energy
 - To support the principals of sustainable design where practicable.

7. DEFINED AREA

- 7.1 For the purposes of this guidance, South Tottenham is defined as the area bounded by Crowland Road to the north, Markfield Recreation Ground and the River Lee to the east, Craven Park Road to the south and Tottenham High Road to the west, excluding the Conservation Area (South Tottenham High Road Conservation Area – no. 27). See the attached map, figure 7.

Streets included in the area

- 7.2 List of Streets included in the Area to which this policy document applies:
- Crowland Road,
 - Ferndale Road,
 - Lealand Road,
 - Gladesmore Road,
 - Fairview Road,
 - Craven Park Road,
 - Olinda Road,
 - Castlewood Road,
 - Leadale Road,
 - Grovelands Road (excluding odd nos. 25 upwards),
 - Riverside Road
 - Lockmead Road,
 - Elm Park Avenue,
 - Wargrave Avenue,
 - Wellington Avenue,
 - Caxton Avenue,
 - Norfolk Avenue,
 - Rostrevor Avenue
 - Barry Avenue,
 - Clifton Gardens,
 - Craven Park Court,
 - and the short stretch of the east (even) side of Tottenham High Road between Lealand and Ferndale Roads.

Map of the area

- 7.3 Map of the area: see overleaf.



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8. IMPORTANT NOTES

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10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Review of Plans, Policies & Programmes

A1. Summary of International Plans

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002			
<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources,</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater resource efficiency; ▪ Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; ▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility; ▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. 	<p>Local Development Documents 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. 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"> ▪ New technology development; ▪ Push on energy efficiency; ▪ Low-carbon programmes. 	<p>Local Development Documents 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. Significantly reduce the rate of loss by 2010.</p>	<p>Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Local Development Documents 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>
European Spatial Development Perspective, CEC (1999)			
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion. In accordance with the definition laid down in the United Nations Brundtland Report, sustainable</p>	<p>Targets and measures for the most part deferred to member states.</p>	<p>Local Development Documents need to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues,</p>	<p>The provisions of National Strategies and the London Plan should already encompass the provisions of this</p>

<p>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"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ Balanced competitiveness of the European territory 		<p>and include objectives that encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>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>
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
<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. 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. UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>Local Development Documents 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>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in New York in 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the convention by addressing the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. The UK target is to reduce emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country; ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries; and ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets. 	<p>Local Development Documents 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 with the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan, 2001			
<p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Thus a long term objective of a maximum global temperature increase of 2° Celsius over pre-industrial levels and a CO2 concentration below 550ppm shall guide the Programme. In the longer term this is likely to require a global reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the European Union and on a global scale; ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well 	<p>Objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratification and entering into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations framework Convention on climate change by 2002 and fulfilment of its commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the European Community as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998 ▪ Realisation by 2005 of demonstrable progress in achieving the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol ▪ Placing the Community in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, 	<p>Local Development Documents need to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the EU Plan e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. 	<p>and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>		
Aarhus Convention (on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters), June 1998			
<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 Local Development Documents needs to be a transparent process, and the Statement of Community Involvement needs to identify how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that while the Local Development Documents will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it still needs to comply with the principles of this Convention. Authorities should ensure that enough time is provided for consultation on the SA documents.</p>
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982.</p> <p>The principle objectives are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</p>	<p>Each Contracting Party are obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention; undertakes, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna; and 	<p>Local Development Documents must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality</p>	<p>The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. 	of the environment as appropriate.	
Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)			
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>The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> creation of protected areas; upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones; re-establishment of destroyed biotopes; creation of biotopes. 	Local Development Documents must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites.	The SA needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that cover biodiversity.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)			
The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as the Bonn Convention or CMS) was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979, and is an intergovernmental treaty under United Nations Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.	<p>Overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species; shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and shall endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. 	Local Development Documents account for the habitats and species identified under this directive, and include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement.	The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention.

Table 10 Summary of International Plans, Policies and Programmes

A2. Summary of National Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM), June 2005			
The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by:	<p>Key target is:</p> <p>Halve the number of households living in temporary</p>	Local Development Documents need to recognise the causes of	The SA framework will include objectives that address housing issues

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; ▪ Providing more settled homes. <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>accommodation by 2010.</p>	<p>homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>including homelessness.</p>
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005)			
<p>As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action. Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less. Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend. From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat. In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Governments thinking on sustainable development.</p>	<p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the objectives of the strategy within the confines of the table. The following principals will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly <p>There are also 68 high level UK government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met.</p>	<p>Local Development Documents 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>
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, February 2003			
<p>The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mismatch 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,</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"> ▪ Sustainable communities ▪ Step change in housing supply 	<p>Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space</p>	<p>SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.</p> <p>Recognition that housing should be provided for all</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>reducing inequalities, more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New growth areas ▪ Decent homes ▪ Countryside and local environment 	<p>networks as basis for development.</p>	<p>groups in society. Environmental improvements can improve quality of life Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the borough where there is need. Review SA framework against these objectives.</p>
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, October 2002			
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <p>Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</p> <p>Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</p> <p>Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</p> <p>Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach.</p> <p>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p>	<p>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>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 relevant ones that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans 	<p>Local Development Documents should support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge, May 2007			
<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming -by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 ▪ to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; ▪ to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and ▪ to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>Local Development Documents should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, April 2004			
<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"> ▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. ▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. ▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. ▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. ▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. ▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment 	<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"> ▪ % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. ▪ % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. ▪ % of respondents surveyed who feel they 'belong' to the neighbourhood (or community). ▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. ▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household. ▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. ▪ Average life expectancy. 	<p>Local Development Documents should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA framework.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.			
Relevant National Planning Policy Statements (PPS)⁵⁹, Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)⁶⁰			
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development			
<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"> ▪ social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; ▪ effective protection of the environment; ▪ the prudent use of natural resources; and, ▪ the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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. 	Local Development Documents should encompass the broad goals and aims of the PPS, and should also keep the key principles in mind.	By undertaking the SA of the SPD, sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in PPS1 are followed whilst Local Development Documents evolve.
PPS3 Housing			
<p>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community including those in need of affordable and special needs housing.</p> <p>Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p>		Compare plan target for delivery of housing on previously developed land with national target.	The SA framework needs to include objectives, targets and indicators that address housing.

⁵⁹ Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England.

⁶⁰ Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local planning authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals – Apply to England.

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment			
The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens or the wider historic landscape.	Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable element in this approach.	Local Development Documents need to include policies that promote the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.	The SA objectives, indicators and targets need to ensure that all relevant issues pertaining to the historic environment are addressed.
PPS 22 Renewable Energy			
<p>PPS22 replaces Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG)22. It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas; ▪ effective protection of the environment - by reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reducing the potential for the environment to be affected by climate change; ▪ prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels; and, ▪ maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, but also in the development of new technologies. 	<p>The Government's energy policy, including its policy on renewable energy, is set out in the Energy White Paper. This aims to put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies.</p> <p>The development of renewable energy, alongside improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power, will make a vital contribution to these aims. The Government has already set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The White Paper set out the Government's aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020, and suggests that still more renewable energy will be needed beyond that date.</p>	The policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of Local Development Documents. National policies set out in other planning policy statements or PPGs may also be relevant to consideration of planning for renewable energy.	Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development and improving energy efficiency.

Table 11 Summary of National Plans, Policies and Programmes

A3. Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy (2008)			
<p>In working with strategic partners, setting priorities for the GLA group, and in exercising his planning functions, the Mayor will seek to implement the following objectives.</p> <p>Objective 1: To accommodate London’s growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces</p> <p>Objective 2: To make London a better city for people to live in</p> <p>Objective 3: To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth</p> <p>Objective 4: To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination</p> <p>Objective 5: To improve London’s accessibility</p> <p>Objective 6: To make London a more attractive, well designed and green city</p>	<p>indicators to measure the implementation / success in relation to each of the six objectives.</p> <p>The Mayor will seek the maximum provision of additional housing in London towards achieving an output of 30,000 additional homes per year from all sources.</p> <p>Seek to exceed the this target and to address the suitability of housing development in terms of location, type of development and impact on the locality.</p> <p>Identify new sources of supply having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intensification of housing provision through development at higher densities particularly where there is good access to public transport. - Monitor housing approvals and completions. <p>The capacity of housing sites should be determined in accordance with the urban design and density policies of this plan as well as affordable housing.</p> <p>Borough should consult fully and ensure that the assessment includes the full range of different communities within the borough, such as black and minority ethnic communities, disabled people and older people and households with specialist or different requirements, and that such communities are consulted on how policy is derived from the needs assessment.</p>	<p>Haringey must strive to provide an annual target of 670 dwellings.</p> <p>Haringey should consult fully and ensure that Local Development Documents 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>Local Development Documents 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>
Mayors Housing Strategy (2007)			
<p>The Mayors Housing Strategy sets out seven key areas that the Mayor believes should be the focus of debate over the coming months. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Putting people first - linking the Housing Strategy closely to and helping deliver the wider policy aims set out in the Mayor’s other strategies. 	<p>Mayors Housing Strategy to contain a 5 year vision for London’s housing stock.</p>		<p>SA Framework should be compatible with the seven key areas outlined</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building more homes - increasing housing supply and achieving the new targets set out in the revised London Plan. ▪ Building the right homes in the right places - making the best use of investment and utilising London's housing capacity to deliver the mix of homes London needs. ▪ Designing places where people want to live - promoting good urban design and aligning housing and other investment in order to create an inclusive and better connected city. ▪ Reviewing intermediate housing - meeting the needs of Londoners on low to middle incomes by assessing the value of investment in intermediate housing. ▪ Promoting choice and mobility - ensuring all Londoners can access housing opportunities by offering more choices across London. ▪ Tackling climate change - reducing carbon emissions from London's homes, ensuring that they are resource efficient and adapted to the inevitable changes in our climate. 			
Green Light to Clean Power – The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004)			
<p>The Strategy's specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to reduce London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen ● to help to eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth ● to contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock. 	<p>London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010, as the crucial first step on a long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 2000 level by 2050.</p> <p>There should be at least one zero-carbon development in every borough in London by 2010.</p> <p>There should be no occupied dwelling in London with a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016.</p> <p>London should generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. This would generate enough power for the equivalent of more than 100,000 homes</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>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<p>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>		
Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)			
<p>The Mayor will, and boroughs should, ensure future developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction and reflect this principle in Development Plan policies.</p> <p>These will include measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-use land and buildings ▪ Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources ▪ Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building ▪ Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects ▪ Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users ▪ Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity ▪ Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options (subject to Policy 4A.1 and 4A.2). 	<p>100% of development on previously used land, unless exceptional.</p> <p>One low/zero carbon development, per borough by 2010.</p> <p>Carbon emission for new development to be reduced by 10% by the use of renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Need to promote policy to attract/support sustainable buildings.</p>	

Table 12 Summary of Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes

A4.

Summary of Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)			
<p>To protect and enhance nine key areas of biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks and Recreation Grounds ▪ Open land on council housing estates ▪ Tottenham Marsh ▪ Alexandra Park ▪ School grounds and sports areas ▪ St Ann's Hospital grounds ▪ Network Rail land ▪ Tottenham Hale station & GLS site ▪ Allotments 	<p>Key indicators can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbers of key species, where appropriate. The British Trust for Ornithology publishes annual surveys of breeding birds. ▪ Area of borough covered by biodiversity management plans. ▪ Percentage of open space in Haringey. 	<p>Local Development Documents must seek to protect and enhance those areas outlined in the BAP.</p>	<p>The SA will investigate biodiversity further as part of the baseline study.</p>
Haringey's Community Strategy (2007-2016)			
<p>In July 2007, the Council and its partners approved a Community Strategy for Haringey, which aims to make the borough a better place by working together to improve local services.</p> <p>It sets out a shared vision to make Haringey "A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to"</p> <p>It identifies six priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people at the heart of change • environmentally sustainable future • economic vitality and prosperity shared by all • safer for all • healthier people with a better quality of life • people and customer focused. 	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Meet the Decent Homes Standard by 2010.</p> <p>Assist homeless people and rough sleepers</p> <p>Increase permanent, affordable housing supply.</p> <p>Promote private sector housing improvement in neighbourhood renewal areas</p>	

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
Housing Strategy Statement (2006-2008)			
<p>The Housing Strategy sets out the key issues Haringey faces in meeting housing need and in helping to make Haringey a better place to live and work in.</p> <p>The strategy sets four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise affordable permanent supply ▪ To procure sufficient, good quality emergency and temporary accommodation ▪ To achieve good quality homes for all, regardless of tenure ▪ To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health and well being 	<p>Targets expired in 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise affordable permanent supply ▪ To procure sufficient, good quality emergency and temporary accommodation ▪ To achieve good quality homes for all, regardless of tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health and well being
Draft Greenest Borough Strategy 2007			
<p>A Draft Greenest borough Strategy was approved for consultation in October 2007. It identifies six priorities for action over the next ten years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving the urban environment 2. Protecting the natural environment 3. Managing environmental resources efficiently 4. Leading by example – managing the Council sustainably 5. Sustainable design and construction 6. Promoting sustainable travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting up eco-grants to support projects reducing carbon emissions ▪ Developing at least one zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013 	<p>This document sets the carbon reduction targets for the council and the borough. This commitment sets the context for potential low carbon development(s) within Haringey. These developments will require suitable land allocation.</p>	<p>Provides a list of indicators suited to the measurement of SEA/plan progress</p>
Sustainable Communities Plan (2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling the housing shortage, including measures to accelerate the provision of housing, particularly affordable and key worker dwellings and addressing homelessness; ▪ Seeking to ensure that all properties comply with 	<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; Delivery of a step change in the supply of new housing in</p>		<p>Emphasis on social inclusion, decent homes, high quality services, high quality environments and</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
<p>decent homes standards; and □ improve the local environment of communities in order to deliver the liveability agenda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The plan also provides region-specific requirements for a sustainable community. In London, the plan aims to create communities that: are prosperous; ▪ Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people can afford; ▪ Safeguard green and open space; ▪ Enjoy well-designed, accessible and pleasant living; 	<p>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>		<p>liveability.</p>
Unitary Development Plan (2006)			
<p>The UDP contains five priority areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To improve services by promoting multiple uses for town centres 2 Narrow the gap between east and west focusing on housing, protecting open space and controlled development 3 Create safer communities by encouraging mixed use developments and designing out crime 4 Improve the environment both natural and urban 5 Raise achievement through education 			
SPG 3b Privacy/Overlooking, Aspect/Outlook and Daylight/Sunlight (Draft 2006)			
<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"> ▪ All rear facing habitable rooms directly opposite one another should be a minimum of 20 metres apart (66ft) for two storey developments. This minimum requirement will be the distance measured between the two closest points of each building including any balconies. ▪ Additional 10 metres (33 ft) is required for each additional storey. ▪ Where appropriate mechanisms should be implemented to prevent any possible problems, 	<p>It will be expected that all new development will comply with the provisions of the BRE standards both for the new buildings themselves and for any existing buildings upon which the development might have an impact.</p>	<p>SA objectives should include additional provisions for new development</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<p>including the use of obscured glazing, suitable boundary treatment and landscaping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Council expects new development to allow for adequate sunlight and daylight to reach adjoining properties in line with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Standards ▪ New development must not preclude any neighbouring property from enjoying the benefits of solar energy. 		
SPG 8d Biodiversity, Landscaping and Trees (Draft 2006)			
<p>Any development must protect the existing biodiversity in Haringey and, where possible, seek to enhance and diversify this biodiversity.</p>	<p>Key indicators according to the SPG are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity ▪ Tree Protection ▪ Landscaping ▪ Green Roofs 	<p>Protected areas and greenspace puts additional pressure to develop high rise or increase the density of development which is likely to convene SPG3b – Privacy, Overlooking, Aspect, Outlook & Daylight, Sunlight</p>	<p>The SA should promote roof gardens further to encourage greater green space and reduce London's 'Urban Heat Island effect' by covering areas of hard standing concrete and bitumen with less convectional and /or conductive surfaces</p>
SPG 9 Sustainability Statement guidance notes & Sustainability Checklist (Draft 2006)			
<p>The Council requires a sustainability statement to accompany all planning applications and listed building consent applications. The four key objectives are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone 2 Effective protection of the environment 3 Prudent use of natural resources 4 Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	<p>The key relevant targets are separated into two categories small scale developments and major schemes:</p> <p>Part A: All Planning developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste Storage & Recycling Facilities ▪ Solar Design & Renewable Energy ▪ Efficient Use of Land and Buildings ▪ Sustainable Materials ▪ Biodiversity & Ecological Heritage 		

Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Design Quality ▪ Designing out Crime and Designing for Privacy 		

Table 13 Summary of Local Plans, Policies and Programmes