

Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document



London Borough of Haringey
Assessment of Preferred
Options

May 2009

Report no: 5004-LN00993-LNR-03



Haringey Council

www.haringey.gov.uk



Haringey Council

Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document

Assessment of Preferred Options

Author: Tara Wilcoxon / Robert Dyer

Tara Wilcoxon - Robert Dyer

Checker: Nicola Hartley

N. S. Hartley

Approver: Lourdes Cooper

L. M. Cooper

Report no: 5004-LN00993-LNR-03

May 2009

This report has been prepared for London Borough of Haringey in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment for Sustainability Appraisal dated November 2007. Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited (2212959) cannot accept any responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this report by any third party.

Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited

2212959

29 Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DZ, UK

Tel: +44 (0)870 000 3006 Fax: +44 (0)870 000 3906

www.hyderconsulting.com



Contents

Abbreviations	1
Non Technical Summary	3
1 Introduction	7
1.1 Background	7
1.2 Sustainability Appraisal	7
1.3 Purpose of this Assessment	8
1.4 SA Guidance	8
1.5 Structure of this Report	9
1.6 Consultation and Involvement	10
2 The SA Process	11
2.1 Approach	11
2.2 SA Progress to Date	13
3 The Core Strategy and Borough Background	15
3.1 Introduction	15
3.2 The Core Strategy	15
3.3 Links to other Plans and Programmes	16
3.4 Key Baseline Issues	19
3.5 Limitations	23
4 Assessment Methodology	25
4.1 SA Framework	25
4.2 Internal Consistency of SA Objectives	28
4.3 Assessment Stage	29
5 Compatibility between the Core Strategy Objectives and the SA Objectives ...	31
5.1 Introduction	31
5.2 Compatibility Results and Recommendations	33
6 Assessment of the Core Strategy Spatial Options	36
6.1 Requirements of the SEA Directive	36
6.2 Assessment of the Spatial Options	36
6.3 Results of Assessment	37
6.4 Recommendations	40
6.5 SA Influence on Spatial Options	42



7	Assessment of the Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options	44
7.1	Introduction.....	44
7.2	Core Strategy Policies.....	44
7.3	Results of the Policy Options Assessment.....	52
7.4	Results of the Assessment of Policy Options.....	55
7.5	Cumulative Effects	61
7.6	Mitigation.....	66
8	Monitoring Framework.....	68
8.1	Requirements of the SEA Directive.....	68
8.2	Existing Monitoring Programmes	68
8.3	Proposed Monitoring Framework	68

Appendix A

SEA Directive Compliance Checklist

Appendix B

List of PPPs Reviewed

Appendix C

Sustainable Development Indicators and Baseline Data

Appendix D

Internal Compatibility of SA Objectives

Appendix E

Appraisal Matrices

Abbreviations

AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AAI	Areas of Archaeological Importance
AAP	Area Action Plan
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Documents
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EH	English Heritage
EU	European Union
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
ktpa	kilo tonnes per annum
LBH	London Borough of Haringey
LDA	London Development Authority
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NASS	National Asylum Support Service
NE	Natural England
NLSA	North London Strategic Alliance
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance



PPPs	Policies, Plans and Programmes
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RQO	River Quality Objective
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
TNO	Total Notable Offences
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
VAT	Value Added Tax

Non Technical Summary

This section provides a non- technical summary of the draft Assessment of the Preferred Options Report (this SA Report), describing the process undertaken and the findings of the study. For further details, reference should be made to the rest of the document.

Background

The London Borough of Haringey's (LBH) Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) sets out the spatial vision and strategic policies for the development of the Borough. This SA was prepared to assess the economic, social and environmental effects of the DPD.

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

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

The Appraisal Methodology

The SA approach adopted was based on the process set out in the government guidance on SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (LDF)¹ and guidance on SEA².

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

Relationship to other Plans, Programmes and Objectives

The purpose of reviewing other plans and programmes and sustainability objectives is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents and requirements are

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

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



explored to enable the LBH to take advantage of any potential synergies and to deal with any inconsistencies and constraints. The plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that need to be considered include those at international, national, regional and local scale.

There were no major inconsistencies between policies identified, although several plans were the source of policies, objectives and conditions that provided the context for the Core Strategy. The key links were the Haringey Unitary Development Plan (UDP), the Haringey's Community Strategy: A sustainable way forward and the London Plan (2008).

Baseline Characteristics

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

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

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The formation of SA Objectives and sub-objectives is central to the SA process and provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and compared. A SA Framework was developed, based on the review of objectives from relevant plans, policies and programmes and the key sustainability issues. Twenty main objectives, with sub-objectives were identified and organised under the three dimensions of sustainability: social, economic and environmental. They covered a wide range of topics such as: to protect and enhance community cohesion; to protect the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage; and to ensure sustainable use of natural resources.

Key Sustainability Issues and Problems

Many of the key sustainability issues in Haringey have been identified within existing documents and strategies. Further issues have been identified through the SA analysis of baseline data.

Some of the key sustainability issues and problems facing Haringey's community include: high crime rates and levels of deprivation; level of housing need; poor public transport provision; protection and enhancement of the Lee Valley conservation area; cultural heritage and open spaces; increases in energy and water consumption; and waste generation.

Appraisal of the DPD

A key requirement of the SA is to consider the social, economic and environmental effects of the Core Strategy. Initially, the DPD's vision and objectives were appraised against the SA Framework. This appraisal showed that there is potential for conflict with some environmental SA Objectives and DPD objectives which aimed to increase growth, if not managed sustainably.

The four overall Core Strategy Spatial Options (A-D) for the future planning of the Borough have been assessed against the SA Framework. Hyder added another Spatial Option E as the 'business as usual scenario' against which other Spatial Options could be measured. The appraisal found that Options A-D may have indirect effects on the improvement of safety and crime and vitality of town centres. Options A and B are considered to be the more sustainable options that are likely to result in balanced development. Option C may not be sustainable in terms of economic SA Objectives and Option D does not address housing needs. Option E is the least sustainable since opportunities for enhancement and mitigation are limited.

The Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options were also assessed against the SA Framework. The assessment of the Preferred Policy Options highlighted the options that performed well against the SA Objectives. However, some key issues which emerged from the assessment include the following:

- The majority of the options failed to address issues relating to crime, education, skills and training, economic inclusion and water features and resources;
- Most of the options performed poorly against the SA Objectives relating to climate change, air quality CO₂ emissions and resource use;
- Most of the options performed well against the following SA Objectives relating to health, housing, community cohesion, access to services and amenities, business development, town centres, biodiversity, townscape, cultural heritage, landscape and the use of previously developed land.

Cumulative Effects of the Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options were examined in terms of the combined effect of the Preferred Policy Options and other plans and strategies and the combined effects of the Preferred Policy Options on the SA Objectives. The assessment showed that there were beneficial and adverse cumulative effects. These included:

- Beneficial effects through provision of housing, improving health, improving access to and provision of services and facilities, provision and improving open space and public realm.
- Adverse effects through increased water consumption, increased risk of flooding and increased traffic.

Mitigation has been proposed to minimise adverse effects of the Preferred Policy Options and enhance beneficial effects. Both general mitigation, applicable to all Preferred Policy Options, and specific mitigation for individual Preferred Policy Options are recommended.



Monitoring and Implementation

An important part of the process is establishing how the significant sustainability effects of implementing the Core Strategy will be monitored. Some potential indicators and targets have been proposed as a starting point for developing the Core Strategy and sustainability monitoring programme that is integrated within LBH's existing monitoring programme. It is envisaged that monitoring would be on an annual basis, dependent upon the specific indicators selected and the frequency they are updated.

Difference the SA Process has Made

The SA process has ensured that the LBH's Core Strategy preferred options embody the principles of sustainable development. For example, LBH's Planning Officers used the initial SA to justify further development of the initial Spatial Options. Furthermore, recommendations made during the previous stages of the SA to improve the sustainability of policies have informed the development of the preferred policies.

The establishment of a set of sustainability indicators will enable the environmental, social and economic impacts of the Core Strategy policy to be monitored and appropriate remedial action undertaken. These will be included as appropriate as significant effects indicators in the Annual Monitoring Report Framework.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The London Borough of Haringey (LBH) is currently preparing its Local Development Framework (LDF) which will replace the existing Unitary Development Plan 2006 (UDP). As part of this process, a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being undertaken. The term, SA, shall be used to refer to the combined SA/SEA for the remainder of this SA Report.

The LDF comprises a suite of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which outlines its key development goals. When adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with the DPDs unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

A Core Strategy is required to be included as a DPD, setting out the general spatial vision and objectives of the LDF for the long-term. This SA Report presents the assessment of the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy DPD.

An SA Scoping Report (Ref: 5000-LN00993-LNR-01) was prepared by Hyder Consulting in 2007 for the Core Strategy and released for statutory consultation in November 2007. Part One of the Scoping Report relates to the Core Strategy, providing generic scoping information that applies to all DPDs. Part Two consisted of separate chapters providing additional scoping information relevant to individual DPDs, for example the Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal

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

It is a legal requirement that the Core Strategy DPD is subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive³ which was

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



transposed directly into UK law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004⁴ (the SEA Regulations).

The aim of the SEA is to *'provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development'* (Article 1 of the SEA Directive).

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

1.3 Purpose of this Assessment

LBH have prepared a 'Preferred Options Core Strategy' report.

It is intended that this SA Report will be used as a consultation document, issued alongside LBH's Preferred Options Core Strategy report, in order to obtain feedback on the Preferred Policy Options for the Core Strategy DPD.

The results of this consultation will subsequently be used to inform the further development of the Core Strategy DPD. A Final SA Report will be prepared, assessing any significant changes as a result of the current consultations and would accompany the final version of the Core Strategy DPD.

1.4 SA Guidance

The following guidance documents have been consulted throughout the preparation of this SA Report:

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

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

1.5 Structure of this Report

This SA Report documents the SA process which has so far comprised the Scoping and Assessment Stages for the Core Strategy DPD. Table 1-1 outlines the structure of this Report. Compliance with the SEA Regulations is demonstrated in **Appendix A**.

Table 1-1: Contents and Structure of this Report

Section of Report	Outline Content
Abbreviations	Abbreviations used in this report.
Non-Technical Summary	Summary of the overall approach, the options appraised and the SA recommendations.
1: Introduction	Provides background to the SA and includes the purpose and the structure of this SA Report. Provides details of how to comment upon this SA Report.
2: The SA Process	Outlines the key elements of the SA process and the adopted approach to the assessment. Provides a summary of the SA process undertaken to date.
3. The Core Strategy and Borough Background	Outlines the background and purpose of the Core Strategy and its links to other plans, policies and programmes. It also presents the key baseline issues and opportunities for the Borough that the Core Strategy needs to consider.
4: Assessment Methodology	Explains how the SA Framework was developed. It also presents the matrices used in the assessment and identifies the main limitations of the SA process.
5: Compatibility between Core Strategy Objectives and SA Objectives	Provides an assessment of the compatibility of the Core Strategy's vision and objectives with the SA Objectives. The completed matrices are presented in Appendix E-1.
6: Assessment of the Core Strategy Spatial Options	Presents the assessment of the Core Strategy spatial options against the SA Objectives. Potential impacts of the Spatial Options are assessed and the assessment matrices are included in Appendix E-2. Mitigation measures are proposed for the Spatial Options where relevant, and recommendations are made about which option(s) should be taken forward.
7: Assessment of the Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options	Presents the assessment of the Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options against the SA Objectives. Potential impacts of the Preferred Policy Options are assessed and the assessment matrices are included in Appendix E-3. Mitigation measures are proposed for the Preferred Policy Options where relevant, and recommendations are made about which option(s) should be taken forward. Cumulative effects of the Preferred Policy Options are also examined in this chapter.
8: Monitoring Framework	Provides recommendations for inclusion into LBH's current monitoring

Section of Report	Outline Content
	programmes.
Appendix A:	SEA Directive Compliance Checklist
Appendix B:	List of Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) Reviewed
Appendix C:	Sustainable Development Indicators and Baseline Data
Appendix D:	Internal Compatibility of SA Objectives
Appendix E:	Appraisal Matrices

1.6 Consultation and Involvement

This SA Report has been issued for consultation alongside LBH's Preferred Options Core Strategy report. Please address any consultation responses to the Policy Planning Team at the address below:

Planning, Policy and Development
 London Borough of Haringey
 639 High Road, Tottenham,
 London N17 8BD

Copies of the documents are also available for public inspection free of charge during normal opening times at the public libraries and the Council offices at the following locations:

- 639 High Road, Tottenham; and
- Civic Centre, Wood Green.

Your comments are invited on this SA Report. Please send them to the above address or by e-mail to LDF@Haringey.gov.uk.

2 The SA Process

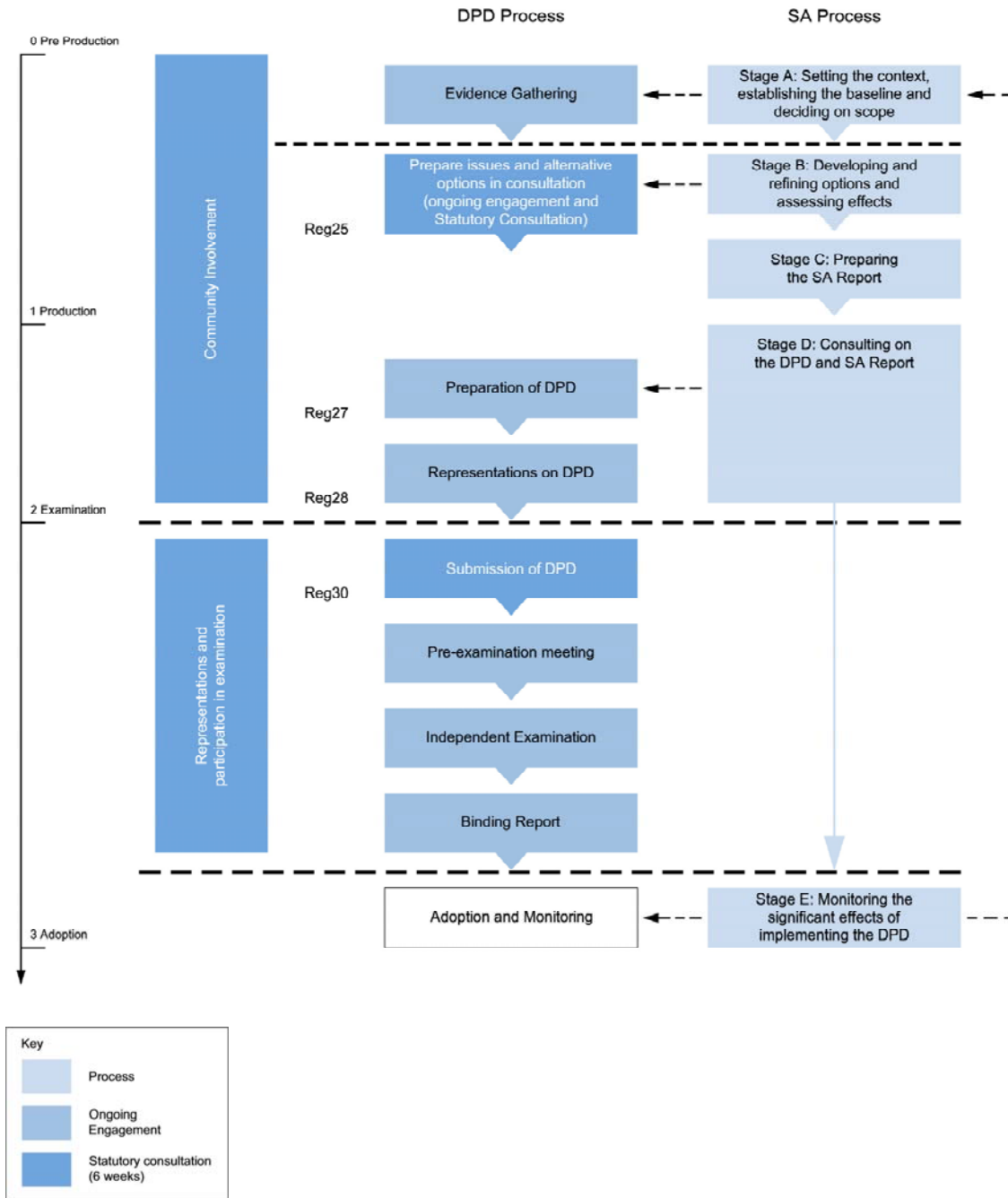
2.1 Approach

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

The aim of the assessment of the Core Strategy's Spatial Options and Preferred Policy Options was to determine the most sustainable option(s), in order to make recommendations to the plan-makers and to ultimately improve the sustainability of any future development. It is the intention that the SA process is iterative. Figure 2-1 overleaf presents the stages in the SA processes alongside the parallel stages of the DPD preparation process.

Although there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only the latter has a legal obligation to perform certain activities as stipulated in the SEA Directive. These legal obligations have been adhered to throughout the SA process by following a series of prescribed stages. The activities that must be undertaken to ensure compliance with the SEA Directive are highlighted throughout this SA Report and summarised in **Appendix A**.

Figure 2-1: The DPD Preparation and SA Processes⁵



⁵ Source: ODPM, 2005 updated to incorporate requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and PPS12 (2008).

2.2 SA Progress to Date

Table 2-1 summarises the SA process and the work undertaken to date.

Table 2-1: SA Progress to Date

SA Stage	Element of SA	Input
A ⁶	Scoping	<p>The SA process commenced in April 2007, with the preparation of the SA Scoping Report. Part One of the SA Scoping Report related generically to all LDDs, including the Core Strategy DPD. This contained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A characterisation of the environmental, social and economic baseline within LBH as a whole. ▪ A review of relevant PPPs that could influence the SA and the development of the Core Strategy. ▪ The identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities. ▪ The development of the SA Framework against which the elements of the Core Strategy have been assessed.
A	Scoping Consultation	<p>The SA Scoping Report was issued for public consultation in November 2007, for the statutory five week consultation period. The aim of this was to obtain comment and feedback upon the scope and level of detail of the SA.</p> <p>The SA Scoping Report was issued to the three statutory consultees (the Environment Agency (EA), Natural England (NE) and English Heritage (EH)). In addition, the Scoping Report was issued to the Haringey Federation of Residents Association and Friends of the Earth for comment. Responses from all were received prior to this SA Report being prepared.</p> <p>Hyder Consulting subsequently incorporated responses into this SA Report where considered appropriate.</p>

⁶ SA Stages used are defined in ODPM (2005): A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

SA Stage	Element of SA	Input
B	Assessment of Vision, Objectives and Options	<p>An SA of the Core Strategy's Objectives, Spatial Options and Preferred Policy Options has been undertaken as an iterative process as the DPD has been developed. The results of this assessment are detailed in this SA Report. This SA Report is now being issued for consultation alongside LBH's Preferred Options Core Strategy report.</p> <p>The aim of this consultation is to involve key stakeholders in the determination of the Preferred Policy Options for the Core Strategy.</p>
C	Environmental Report	This SA Report will be updated and issued for submission to the Secretary of State following consultation of this SA Report and LBH's Preferred Options Core Strategy report.

3 The Core Strategy and Borough Background

3.1 Introduction

LBH's UDP was adopted in July 2006 and sets out land use policies for the area up to 2016. The UDP is to be replaced by a LDF. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 allows policies in the existing plan to be 'saved' for 3 years as part of the LDF until they can be replaced by new DPDs. The LDF will include the following documents:

- *Statement of Community Involvement* – this establishes how the Council will involve the community in the preparation of the development plan documents.
- *Core Strategy* – see Section 3.2 below.
- *Proposals Map* – this will show the main proposals, designations and areas to which site specific policies apply.
- *Site Allocations Development Plan Document* – For example, the North London Waste Plan which will identify the location of strategic waste facilities across six North London Boroughs.
- *Area Action Plans* – For example, Central Leaside (to be prepared jointly with London Borough of Enfield).
- *Supplementary Planning Documents* – these will provide guidance for specific areas or topics.

3.2 The Core Strategy

The Core Strategy DPD sets out the spatial vision, spatial objectives and core policies for the development of the Borough up to 2026 and provides the framework for all the other LDDs. It will include a limited number of higher-level spatial policies, which apply across the whole Borough. The Core Strategy will be influenced by a number of documents including the London Plan (which is the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Greater London, 2008), and the vision for the Borough that is contained within Haringey's Community Strategy: A sustainable way forward.

The Core Strategy DPD goes beyond traditional land use and town planning to consider other plans and strategies that influence how the Borough appears and works. It will outline how the Council will deliver local and strategic development needs including housing, employment, leisure and retail provision.

Core Strategy Objectives were identified in the Issues and Options Report (2007). Following the process of identifying draft options and consultations, a number of revisions were made to the draft objectives to make them more specific and focussed.

The Preferred Policy Options for the Core Strategy DPD are identified in the Preferred Options Core Strategy report (2009) which is the purpose of the current consultation.

3.3 Links to other Plans and Programmes

A review of the relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives was undertaken for the SA Scoping Report in order to:

- Identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process;
- Identify any baseline data that should be reflected in the SA; and
- Identify any external factors that might influence the preparation of the plan, for example sustainability issues.

The review included documents prepared at international, national, regional, sub-regional and local scale. Each document is reviewed as to how it may affect the SA and Core Strategy DPD development. The review then contributed to the development of the SA Framework (refer to Section 3.5).

A list and review of the relevant plans and programmes is provided in **Appendix B** and a summary of the findings are presented below.

International Policies Plans and Programmes (PPPs)

A review was undertaken of the key European Directives and Conventions and International agreements. The key themes relevant to the Core Strategy DPD identified included:

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

National PPPs

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

- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs;
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of urban areas;

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

Regional and Sub-Regional PPPs

A number of different plans and strategies have been produced at the regional and sub-regional level covering a variety of topics including: housing; economic development and performance; climate change; renewable energy; equality and diversity; health; waste; cultural provision and diversity; tourism, sport and physical activity. All of the issues, themes and objectives of these plans are very important to development of the London Boroughs and specific issues raised need to be taken on board and driven forward by LBH as appropriate. However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these PPPs may be outside the remit of Haringey. Furthermore, the Core Strategy DPD is only one of a number of different vehicles for trying to deliver some of the regional and sub-regional targets.

There is a common conflict occurring throughout, namely the need to promote and develop the economy and the potential environmental and social implications of such development.

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

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

recommendations contained therein. It is imperative that the objectives are complemented in the Core Strategy.

Local PPPs

A suite of local documents have been reviewed, many of which have been produced by LBH and detail specific aims, objectives and actions for local issues under specific topics. All of these documents collectively attempt to enhance sustainable development in the Borough, whether for social, economic or environmental purposes. The LDF and to an extent the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in its policies and proposals. These local plans have, above all else, been instrumental in the development of the SA Framework and have been taken into account throughout the SA process. These plans should have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level through the trickle down effect. They should also provide more of a local focus for Haringey itself. It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the LDF that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents.

Some of the main themes identified through the plans analysis include:

- 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 provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health and well being;
- To ensure that housing stock within the Borough is affordable whilst complying with decent homes standards; and improving the local environment of communities;
- To reduce the incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour;
- To improve access to health and social care services;
- To encourage local business development; and
- To protect and enhance the quality of the natural and urban environment.

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 and transport development 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 and hence economic growth as well as an improved quality of life for residents.

3.4 Key Baseline Issues

The SEA Directive requires information to be gathered on “*the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme*” (Annex 1(b)) and the “*environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be most significantly affected*” (Annex 1(c)).

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

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

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

Appendix C presents the baseline data indicators for the Core Strategy DPD, including any key trends and targets where they are available.

The key issues and opportunities identified through the SA process so far are summarised below.

Social

- Crime rates are relatively high across the Borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the Borough.
- There is a particular need to tackle anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and burglary in the Borough and overall levels of crime to enhance overall quality of life.
- There are pockets of multiple deprivation in a number of the wards in the Borough, particularly in the centre and east of the Borough. Deprivation is a very complex issue and requires a coordinated approach by all service providers to tackle the underlying issues, such as health, education and crime deprivation.
- Educational attainment is lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters.

- There are opportunities to improve educational attainment in the Borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.
- Targeted health improvements would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough. Primary healthcare facilities, particularly in some areas of Tottenham, require modernisation.
- Worklessness, isolation and low income have adverse effects upon resident's health and wellbeing.
- The higher proportion of older people in the Borough is likely to place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.
- Regeneration programmes present significant opportunities both to revitalise the housing stock in the Borough and to improve quality of life.
- Given the overwhelming need for affordable housing in the Borough, the local authority must focus on those in greatest need and reduce the numbers of homeless households and those in temporary housing.
- To improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion, there should be a focus on the quality of existing and new homes.
- Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will effect the character of the Borough.
- Appropriate service provision is required for all groups of the community in terms of education, housing and health.
- Promotion of community activities could take advantage of Haringey's ethnic diversity has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations.
- The west of the Borough is predominantly 'older' than the east. This will have implications for provision of educational, health and recreational facilities.
- Opportunities to reduce the need to travel should be explored, for example encouraging home-working and locating high trip generating development in areas of good public transport accessibility.
- Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.

Economic

- The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities.
- Inward investment should be encouraged, with a focus on growth sectors and existing key business clusters.

- Start-up businesses should be encouraged and supported.
- There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.
- Existing employment areas including town centres should be retained and enhanced.
- There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.
- Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the Borough including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.
- In order to meet projected growth in expenditure, there is a need for additional shopping and service facilities.
- The DPD should seek to:
 - Reduce the vacancy rate across the Borough;
 - Maintain and enhance environment within each centre;
 - Implement measures that maintain high levels of accessibility and public transport to the centre.

Environmental

- The Lee Valley is an internationally and nationally protected site of high biodiversity value. Haringey supports over 40 sites of biodiversity importance as well as nationally important and protected species. All biodiversity sites and species should be protected and, where possible, enhanced.
- Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.
- The Lee Valley presents a significant recreational waterway which could serve to link Haringey with developments in East London, most notably the Olympic Park.
- The biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites should be recognised.
- Opportunities should be sought to enhance green corridors/chains within the Borough.
- The East London Green Grid Framework presents an opportunity for Haringey to enhance inter-borough green corridors.
- Haringey has a total of 462 Listed Buildings including 6 that are of outstanding national significance, such as Bruce Castle. There are 29 Conservation Areas and 22 Areas of Archaeological Importance. All cultural heritage features should be conserved.

- Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park are identified as historically important parks. Whilst preserving statutory sites, it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development.
- Haringey has a network of Metropolitan Open Land, including the Lee Valley, and Significant Local Open Land. Strategic landscape and open space resources should be maintained, enhanced and, where possible, linked.
- Where necessary, the accessibility and quality of open spaces should be improved.
- Opportunities for accessible open spaces should be explored within new development.
- There are opportunities to improve smaller open spaces and green areas around highways and junctions, including tree planting.
- Opportunities should be sought to ensure waterways contribute towards the provision of green corridors within the Borough by creating buffer zones.
- Continue efforts to encourage access for all to the River Lee to provide health and educational excursions for residents and visitors.
- Encourage development which includes Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.
- A variety of industrial land uses have potentially left behind substantial contamination in the Borough.
- Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged. (e.g. the Black Redstart, a nationally important bird species associated with waste land and derelict sites is present in the Borough).
- The regeneration of Haringey is continuing at pace. LBH must continue to prioritise brownfield sites, which offer the greatest capacity for development and those, which may be better used as a green resource.
- The Core Strategy should include a clear policy statement on flood risk in urban areas, including:
 - Development is located in the lowest risk area;
 - New development is flood-proofed to a satisfactory degree and does not increase flood risk elsewhere;
 - Surface water is managed effectively on site;
 - The Borough applies the sequential approach when determining planning applications;

- Flood storage and SuDS used where practicable. Most appropriate for Haringey include pervious pavements and green roofs.
- Efforts are required to reduce car use through design i.e. capped car provision for new developments.
- Encourage businesses/services to produce travel plans and require them as part of planning applications for new development with significant transport implications.
- Set out best practice aspects of design, orientation, density and location of buildings to minimise energy demand, optimise sustainability and minimise the impact of air pollution and noise inside buildings.
- Energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power and energy action zones should be encouraged.
- There is an opportunity to link existing homes to a decentralised local energy network.
- A proportion of the energy requirement from new development should be provided from on site renewable sources.
- Broad areas for the development of specific renewable energy technologies should be identified.
- A strategic waste processing facility, at Edmonton, is located close to Haringey. Transport implications must be managed carefully.
- Haringey is performing well in terms of reuse, recycling and composting, however, opportunities should be sought to further reduce waste production.
- Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the Borough.
- Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependency on the private car and increase public transport use.
- Key transport interchanges require upgrading/improvements to accommodate proposed housing developments and regeneration programmes.
- Encourage a high quality urban environment that supports active travel.

3.5 Limitations

The baseline has provided sufficient information to identify issues to undertake a detailed and informed appraisal of the Core Strategy DPD. However, some gaps were identified. Some limitations in the data collection included the lack of indicators for social and health issues.



4 Assessment Methodology

4.1 SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology.

The methodology used to develop the SA Framework was in accordance with the ODPM guidance. The SA Objectives have been devised using the SEA Directive topics and informed by the issues and opportunities identified through the baseline data collection. This was supplemented with direction from the key international, national, regional and local planning documents reviewed at the Scoping Stage. SEA requirements for the Scoping Stage are shown in Box 4-1.

Box 4-1: SEA Directive Requirements Applicable to Scoping Stage

The Environment Report should provide information on:

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

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

'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme' and, 'the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1(b), (c))

'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 Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC' (Annex 1 (c))

'Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programme...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.' (Article 5.4).

During the Scoping Stage, a suite of 19 SA Objectives were developed and were presented in the SA Scoping Report. The SA Scoping Report was subject to consultation in November 2007. Following recommendations from statutory consultees, the original SA Framework was reviewed and updated. The final 20 SA Objectives within the SA Framework that have been used to assess the Core Strategy DPD are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Final SA Framework of Objectives

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.
		To reduce levels of crime.
		To reduce the fear of crime.
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society.
		To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.
3	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	To improve access to health and social care services.
		To prolong life expectancy and improve well-being.
		To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.
		To promote healthy lifestyles.
4	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness.
		To increase the availability of affordable housing.
		To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.
		To improve the diversity of the housing stock.
5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.
		To develop opportunities for community involvement.
		To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.
6	To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities.
		To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.
		To diversify employment opportunities.
		To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy.
8	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training.
		To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.
9	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
		To support flexible working patterns.
		To encourage new businesses.
10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	To enhance the environmental quality of the Borough's town centres.
		To promote the Borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit.
		To ensure that the Borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.
		To promote high quality buildings and public realm.
11	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.
		To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.
		To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.
12	To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality.
		To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest.
13	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources.	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.
14	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.
		To conserve water resources.
15	To encourage the use of previously developed land.	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
16	To adapt to climate change.	To reduce and manage flood risk.
		To encourage 'green design' solutions.
		To encourage the inclusion of SuDS in new development.
17	To protect and improve air quality.	To manage air quality within the Borough.
		To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.
18	To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	To reduce the use of energy.
		To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives.
		To increase the use of renewable energy.
19	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
		To encourage the re-use of goods.
		To reduce the production of waste.
		To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.
		To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.
20	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.
		To promote the use of public transport.
		To reduce the use of the private car.

4.2 Internal Consistency of SA Objectives

After finalising the original SA Objectives, they were tested against each other to identify any potential areas of incompatibility within the SA Scoping Report. However, following consultation, the SA Objectives were reviewed and updated, and their internal consistency has been reassessed.

The compatibility matrix for the final SA Framework shown in **Appendix D** is designed to determine the overall compatibility of the SA Objectives, highlighting key areas of consistency and potential areas of incompatibility. Reasons for incompatibilities are outlined in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Internal Consistency of SA Objectives

SA Objectives	Potential Incompatibility	Consideration
Objective 7 with objectives 11 – 19.	Economic development, if unsustainable, has the potential to be incompatible with the main objectives of environmental protection.	The Core Strategy should ensure that no development can take place where it could lead to an overall detrimental impact upon the environment, and should contribute to enhancing the natural environment. If undertaken in a sustainable manner, new development has the potential to complement environmental enhancement.
Objectives 4 and 10 with objectives 11-14 and 16.	Essentially these objectives pose development versus environmental and conservation considerations. Housing, retail and renewable energy systems will alter the Borough's townscape.	Projects will need to be assessed on a site-by-site basis to ensure that they are appropriate to the townscape and landscape character and the setting of cultural heritage features.

Identified incompatibility does not mean that the SA Objectives must be re-written. Some areas of potential conflicts will always remain e.g. promoting a buoyant and diverse local economy may have potential adverse environmental impacts. However, the negative impacts of these objectives should be avoided through the implementation of robust mitigation measures. New economic development can also provide opportunities to enhance the quality of the environment if sensitive design is promoted.

4.3 Assessment Stage

Box 4-2 identifies the activities which are required to comply with the SEA Directive as part of the assessment process.

Box 4-2: SEA Directive Requirements Applicable to Assessment Stage

In the Environmental Report, “the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme ... and reasonable alternatives ... are [to be] identified, described and evaluated” (Article 5.1). The Environmental Report should include information that may “reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme [and] its stage in the decision-making process” (Article 5.2).

Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes:

- “the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects” (Annex I (f) and footnote)
- “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h))
- “the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme...” (Annex I (g))

4.3.1 Assessment of the Core Strategy Objectives

Good practice guidance recommends that the key aims and principles of the DPD should be assessed against the SA Objectives, in order to test their compatibility and to determine whether they accord with broad sustainability principles.

The assessment of the Core Strategy objectives against the SA Objectives has been undertaken using a matrix based approach. A summary of the key strengths and weaknesses is provided in Section 5, and the full compatibility assessment in **Appendix E**.



4.3.2 Assessment of Spatial Options and Preferred Policy Options

The Spatial Options and Preferred Policy Options for the Core Strategy DPD have also been assessed against the SA Objectives. This has enabled the identification of the key strengths and weaknesses of each option, the potential areas for improvement, and also determination of the most sustainable options. Recommendations are made to offset, alleviate or mitigate any adverse impacts that have been predicted, or to enhance any opportunities that have been identified.

The results of the assessment of the Spatial Options and Preferred Policy Options for the Core Strategy DPD and the assessment assumptions are presented in Sections 6 and 7, respectively and **Appendix E**.

5 Compatibility between the Core Strategy Objectives and the SA Objectives

5.1 Introduction

The Core Strategy's vision was developed through LBH's Community Strategy 2007-2016, which identifies strategic priorities and a ten year vision for the Borough. This vision is:

"A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to."

The key outcomes of the Community Strategy relevant to the SA and Core Strategy DPD are:

- People at the heart of change;
- An environmentally sustainable future;
- Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all;
- Safer for all; and
- Healthier people with a better quality of life.

The Core Strategy's Strategic Objectives are based on the vision and strategic priorities developed through the plan-making process. The Strategic Objectives listed in the Preferred Options Report are:

1 People at the Heart of Change

- To manage growth in Haringey so that it meets the needs for homes, jobs and services is supported by necessary infrastructure and maximises the benefits for the local area and community and the borough as a whole;
- To provide homes to meet housing needs, in terms of affordability, quality and diversity and help create mixed communities;
- To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts; and
- To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.

2 An Environmentally Sustainable Future

- To limit climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions;
- To adapt to climate change by improving the sustainability of buildings against flood risk, water stress and overheating;
- To manage air quality within the Borough by travel planning, promotion of walking, cycling and public transport;

- To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources;
- To reduce and manage flood risk;
- To increase energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy sources;
- To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources – by reducing, reusing and recycling waste and supporting the use of sustainable materials and construction methods;
- To manage air and noise pollution and land contamination; and
- To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

3 Economic Vitality and Prosperity Shared by All

- To reduce worklessness by increasing skills, raising educational attainment and improving childcare and nursery provision;
- To enhance the environmental quality and attractiveness of the Borough's town centres in response to changing economic and retail demands;
- To link deprived areas with employment benefits arising from the development of major sites and key locations in the Borough and to improve access to new employment opportunities outside of the Borough;
- To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs; and
- To support the development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors.

4 A Safer, Attractive and Valued Urban Environment

- To promote high quality buildings and public realm to improve townscape character;
- To promote safe and secure buildings and spaces;
- To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces as areas for recreation, visual interest and biodiversity; and
- To protect and enhance the Borough's buildings and areas of architectural and historical interest.

5 Healthier People with a Better Quality of Life

- To improve the health and well-being of Haringey's residents by reducing inequalities in access to health services and promoting health lifestyles;
- To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities;

- To improve access to local services and facilities for all groups; and
- To ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs.

5.2 Compatibility Results and Recommendations

The compatibility of these Core Strategy Objectives and the SA Objectives was tested as part of the SA process. A summary of the results and recommendations is outlined in Table 5-1

Detailed results with the appraisal matrix and recommendations are found in Tables E-1-1 and E-1-2 in **Appendix E**.

Table 5-1: Compatibility of Core Strategy Objectives with SA Objectives – Results Summary

Core Strategy Objective	Results Summary	Recommendation	Suggested Alterations to Core Strategy Objective
1. People at the Heart of Change	<p>Growth in housing, employment areas and their supporting infrastructure is compatible with a number of SA Objectives by providing a mechanism, for example, to <i>provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures</i> (SA Objective 4), <i>improve access to services and amenities</i> (SA Objective 6) and <i>encourage economic inclusion</i> (SA Objective 9).</p> <p>In addition, providing development is managed sustainably and by 'minimising environmental impacts', there are only potential incompatibilities with relating to water, energy and resource use.</p>	<p>Since the strategic objectives are based on the Community Strategy which refers to building, 'sustainable communities', these should be referred to and defined so that it is in agreement with the SA Objectives relating to water, energy and resource consumption; and sustainable transport.</p>	<p>To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts and promoting sustainable communities.</p>
2. An Environmentally Sustainable Community	<p>This objective performed well against the SA Objectives particularly the environment objectives (SA Objectives 11 – 20). There were no potential incompatibilities. However the objective was considered to be generally unrelated to SA Objectives 1 – 10.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Core Strategy Objective	Results Summary	Recommendation	Suggested Alterations to Core Strategy Objective
3. Economic Vitality and Prosperity Shared by All	<p>Development of different economic sectors and employment areas could be incompatible with environmental SA Objectives, such as those relating to biodiversity, landscape, townscape, heritage and air quality. This development would also be likely to increase water, energy and resource consumption (SA Objectives 14 and 18).</p> <p>Despite the potential incompatibilities, this objective performed well against SA Objectives relating to education, access to services, business development and employment.</p>	<p>The objective could include reference to development within the environmental constraints of the site and incorporating design solutions to adapt to climate change and resource consumption.</p> <p>Sustainable transport options to link deprived areas to major sites to be developed and improve access opportunities should be incorporated to give this objective greater strength.</p>	<p>To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs within environmental limits.</p> <p>And: To support the sustainable development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors.</p>
4. A Safer, Attractive and Valued Urban Environment	<p>This objective contributed positively to SA Objectives relating to crime and disorder, health and well-being, townscape and heritage, open spaces, and the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.</p>	<p>New buildings and spaces should be accessible for all groups.</p>	<p>To promote safe, accessible and secure buildings and spaces.</p>
5. Healthier People with a Better Quality of Life	<p>This objective performed well against the social SA Objectives including education, health, access to services and facilities and community cohesion. There were no potential incompatibilities.</p>	<p>There could be direct benefits to SA Objective health and indirect positive effects to environmental SA Objectives including air quality and sustainable transport by including reference to promoting walking and cycling and thereby reducing the volume of road vehicles.</p>	<p>None.</p>

6 Assessment of the Core Strategy Spatial Options

6.1 Requirements of the SEA Directive

The activities stipulated in the SEA Directive, relevant to the consideration and assessment of alternatives, are outlined in Box 6-1.

Box 6-1: SEA Directive Requirements Applicable to Consideration and Assessment of Alternatives

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

6.2 Assessment of the Spatial Options

LBH’s Planning Officers identified four Spatial Options: A – D. Hyder’s SEA team included another option for the appraisal – Option E, which is the Market Driven Approach or the ‘business as usual scenario’. This provides a benchmark against which other options can be compared.

6.2.1 Spatial Options

The assessment of Spatial Options was an iterative process with the findings from the initial appraisal of options informing the development of the Spatial Options. The five alternative options are as follows:

- 1 Option A: A borough-wide approach focusing on identified areas of change.**
Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan 2008 target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development-infill and redevelopment at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.
- 2 Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach.**
Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.
- 3 Option C: Housing Led Growth.**
Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan 2008 target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive

redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floor space for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.

4 Option D: Economic Regeneration through Employment Growth.

Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing insubstantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality open space, the streetscape and living environment.

5 Option E: Market Driven Approach.

Option E consists of a 'business as usual scenario' defined as what is likely to happen without a Core Strategy DPD to guide development.

The assessment of Spatial Options considered the requirements under the London Plan 2008 of a target of 680 housing units per annum for Haringey. The assessment focused on the potential impacts of each option, in order to highlight their effects on the SA Objectives and their differences.

6.3 Results of Assessment

Table 6-2 presents a summary of the assessment of each Spatial Option against the SA Objectives. The assessment of effects used the symbols in Table 6-1 to denote significance. The Spatial Options appraisal matrix Table E-2-1 is presented in **Appendix E**.

The appraisal found that Options A-D may have indirect effects on the improvement of safety and crime and vitality of town centres. Options A and B are appraised as the more sustainable options that are likely to result in balanced development. Option C may not be sustainable in terms of economic SA Objectives and Option D does not address housing needs. Option E is the least sustainable since development would be ad-hoc and therefore opportunities for enhancement and mitigation are limited.

Table 6-1: Assessment Matrix Notation

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

Table 6-2: Summary of Assessment of Spatial Options

SA Objective	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+	+	+	+	?
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	?	?	+	0
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	?
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	+	++	-	?
5. To protect and enhance community cohesion.	+	?	+	+	?
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+	+	?	?	?
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	?	+	-	+	+
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	+	-	+	0
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	?	+	-	++	+
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	?	++	+	?
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+/?	+/?	?	+/?	-
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	?	?	-	+	-
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources.	+	?	?	+	-
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	?/-	-	-	-
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	+	+	+	?
16. To adapt to climate change.	+	+	?	?	-
17. To protect and improve air quality.	?	?	-	-	-
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	+	?	-	-	-
19. To ensure the sustainable use of resources.	-	-	-	-	-
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	+	+	?	+/-

6.4 Recommendations

Table 6-3 presents a summary of the key sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each of the Spatial Options. Specific recommendations, applicable to each of the Spatial Options are provided in Table 6-3. There are however, recommendations that should be taken into account for any Spatial Option taken forward. These general recommendations include:

- New developments should be encouraged to consider safety by design measures;
- All developments should consider the potential for biodiversity in brownfield sites and implement mitigation measures where necessary;
- Use SuDS in all new developments;
- Energy efficiency and the use of renewables should be promoted in all developments;
- Housing developments should be encouraged to achieve at least level 4 of the Code of Sustainable Homes;
- All new office developments and refurbishments should be encouraged to achieve 'excellent' BREEAM ratings; and
- Use of technologies to reduce water use.

Table 6-3: Core Strategy Spatial Options Analysis

Core Strategy Options	Strengths and Weaknesses	Recommendations
Option A	<p>Option A performs well against most of the SA Objectives. Concentrating development in areas of change which are likely to undergo regeneration, Option A provides opportunities to implement safety by design methods which could address crime and safety issues. Regeneration also provides an opportunity to provide public realm spaces, which can contribute to community cohesion.</p> <p>This Option promotes the development of sustainable modes of transport and protection of all open spaces which could have indirect benefits on health.</p> <p>A weakness of this Option is that it is focussed on providing housing when there is a need to increase employment in the Borough. Locating high density housing in areas of change risks that there may not enough capacity in existing services to accommodate new residents.</p>	<p>Recommendations to address potential negative impacts of this option include the general recommendations and :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regeneration initiatives should include the improvement of public realms. ▪ Consider leaving vacant land as open space, linking open space areas to larger open spaces to create a green infrastructure network. ▪ Consider the impact of high density development on the townscape.

Core Strategy Options	Strengths and Weaknesses	Recommendations
<p>Option B</p>	<p>Option B performs well against many of the SA Objectives because it focuses on the needs of individual areas of the Borough. For example, this Option can focus on the level of community facilities needed in the area rather than adopting a borough-wide standard.</p> <p>Furthermore, this Option has the potential to specify levels of open space in developments in specific areas to address need. It can also identify employment generating uses appropriate to the area.</p> <p>In terms housing, types and number of housing developments can be more tailored to needs by taking an area based approach.</p> <p>There is a potential, however, to focus narrowly on each area's needs and not consider the inter-relationships between the areas and the services that each area could provide for those in other parts of the Borough. Some issues, such as climate change, energy use or water use need borough-wide policies. Also, the Borough's townscape and landscape resources need to be considered at the Borough level.</p>	<p>Recommendations to address potential negative impacts of this option include the general recommendations and :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider issues that require Borough-wide policies. ▪ Consider Borough-wide opportunities and links between the areas. ▪ Improve/ create green infrastructure links between areas.
<p>Option C</p>	<p>This Option would address housing needs in the Borough and provide a variety of housing types. Increased densities of housing in town centres would increase the vitality and vibrancy of those areas.</p> <p>The loss of employment land could have an adverse effect on the local economy and potential for growth. Considering Haringey's high unemployment rates, employment land should be retained.</p> <p>A number of SA Objectives could be adversely affected by this option, such as those relating to community facilities, land, open spaces, landscape, transport, air quality, water resources and resource use. There will be increased pressure to develop employment land and open spaces. Increase in population would increase traffic.</p> <p>Large scale and high density housing development could have potential to have a negative impact on townscape if the local area's character is not taken into account.</p> <p>In terms of the environment, there will be an increase in water surface run-off, water use and energy use. There will also be an increase in the use of resources.</p>	<p>Recommendations to address potential negative impacts of this option include the general recommendations and :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain employment land. ▪ Policy to ensure that high density housing is located in areas accessible to public transport. ▪ Protect open spaces from housing development.

Core Strategy Options	Strengths and Weaknesses	Recommendations
<p>Option D</p>	<p>This option would provide benefits relating to developing employment land near transport corridors, so that they will be accessible to workers. However, developing land mainly for employment uses will have an adverse effect on housing needs.</p> <p>This option will also have benefits in terms of community and leisure facilities and open spaces, which could contribute positively to health and the quality of the environment.</p> <p>This option is likely to provide employment, which should help economic inclusion and could provide work related training to improve skills and opportunities for local people.</p> <p>However, this Option has potential to have adverse effects on SA Objectives relating to: housing, water, energy and resource use.</p>	<p>Recommendations to address potential negative impacts of this option include the general recommendations and :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain sufficient land for housing to provide a balance with economic development. ▪ Protect open spaces from development.
<p>Option E</p>	<p>There is a lot of uncertainty about this option. Housing development could occur in unsuitable locations and affordable housing needs would not be met.</p> <p>Without a Core Strategy, there is a risk of adverse impacts on valuable resources, such as energy, water, open space and heritage. Ad-hoc development could put increased pressure on transport and community facilities such as education and health. It is also unlikely that social and deprivation issues of the Borough would be addressed and mitigated.</p> <p>In the long-term, the lack of a spatial planning strategy is likely to exacerbate existing problems and potentially create new issues for the Borough.</p>	<p>The potential negative impacts of this option would be major and it is recommended that this option should not be pursued.</p>

6.5 SA Influence on Spatial Options

The assessment undertaken for this SA Report was a detailed and expanded version of a SA undertaken in October 2008 on the initial Spatial Options prepared by LBH Planning Officers.

The SA of the initial Spatial Options confirmed and further justified LBH's opinion that the Preferred Spatial Options to take forward would be a combination of Options A and B.



The SA process and results from the Issues & Options consultation, which highlighted residents' support for concentrated growth at key sites as well looking at a Borough-wide approach, influenced LBH's decision.

7 Assessment of the Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options

7.1 Introduction

As outlined in Section 6, the SA process confirmed LBH's decision that a combination of Spatial Options A and B could be most sustainable and this result informed LBH's development of the policy options for the Core Strategy DPD.

7.2 Core Strategy Policies

Based on the Spatial Options previously identified as the most sustainable, the Core Strategy policies would seek to implement the Core Strategy's Vision and Objectives. The Preferred Policy Options have been grouped into five sections, as set out below:

- People at the Heart of Change in Haringey;
- Ann Environmentally Sustainable Future;
- Economic Vitality and prosperity Shared by All;
- A Safer, Attractive and Valued Urban Environment; and
- Healthier People with a Better Quality of Life.

Within the above sections, there were 12 policy topic areas as listed below:

- Managing Growth;
- Housing;
- Environment;
- Movement;
- Employment
- Town Centres
- Design;
- Conservation;
- Green Infrastructure;
- Health and Well-being;
- Culture and Leisure; and
- Community Infrastructure.

Within these policy topic areas, preferred and alternative options were identified. These Policy Options were assessed against the SA Objectives. The result of the assessment of Policy Options has been fed back to the LBH's Planning Officers producing the Core Strategy. Table 7-1 sets out the Core Strategy Policy Options.

Table 7-1: Core Strategy Policy Options

Core Strategy Policy Topic Areas and Objectives		Policy Options
<p>1. Managing Growth</p> <p>To manage growth in Haringey so that it meets our needs for homes, jobs, services, is supported by necessary infrastructure and maximises the benefits for the local area and community and the Borough as a whole.</p> <p>To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.</p>	<p>Preferred Policy</p> <p>Strategic Policy (SP) 1- Managing Growth</p> <p>New development will be directed to Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre in ensuring strong, healthy and sustainable communities in Haringey.</p> <p>Alternative Options</p> <p>Option 1 - Focus growth in relation to the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough.</p> <p>Option 2 - Sets out a housing-led approach to future growth.</p> <p>Option 3 - Sets out an economic-led growth approach.</p>	
<p>2. Housing</p> <p>To provide homes to meet housing needs in terms of affordability, quality and diversity and to help create mixed communities.</p> <p>To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.</p> <p>To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.</p>	<p>Preferred Policy</p> <p>SP2 – Housing</p> <p>To maximise housing provision in the Borough and to meet housing needs for affordable housing, larger family housing and housing for specific groups, whilst retaining the Borough's historic character.</p> <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>Option 1 – To provide sufficient housing in terms of numbers, the range and type to meet the needs of the Borough's population.</p>	
<p>3. Environment</p> <p>To limit climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions.</p> <p>To adapt to climate change by improving the sustainability of buildings against flood risk, water stress and overheating.</p> <p>To manage air quality within the Borough by travel planning, promotion of walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.</p> <p>To reduce and manage flood risk.</p> <p>To increase energy efficiency and increase the</p>	<p>Preferred Policy</p> <p>SP 3 – Environment</p> <p>To protect and enhance Haringey's strategic and local resources for current and future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commitment to act to minimise the use of natural resources in new development by sustainable design and management. ▪ Ensure the potential for new development to use and generate renewable energy is maximised, with a minimum reduction in CO₂ of 20% from on site renewables, in line with the London Plan. 	

Core Strategy Policy Topic Areas and Objectives	Policy Options
<p>use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources – by reducing, reusing and recycling waste and supporting the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.</p> <p>To manage air and noise pollution and land contamination.</p> <p>To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of new development from flood risk by flood protection and mitigation, working closely with the Environment Agency to support new development in areas of low risk. ▪ Commitment to ensuring that development does not add to flood risk in Haringey and elsewhere by consideration of SuDS and Flood Risk Assessment. ▪ Commitment to reduce pollution of the water, air and land environment from construction and operation of new development. ▪ Development in Haringey will be implemented along the principles of environmental protection and sustainable design to protect and enhance local resources, reducing impact in Haringey and beyond the Borough boundaries. ▪ In line with the aims of the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy and Greenest Borough Strategy, Haringey will protect and enhance the Borough's open spaces to promote nature conservation and provide local recreational green space for visitors and residents. <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>Option 1 - To encourage development in Haringey, protecting local resources and maintaining as a minimum, statutory protection for residents and the environment.</p>
<p>4. Movement</p> <p>To manage air quality within the Borough by travel planning, promotion of walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p>	<p>Preferred Policy</p> <p>SP4 – Movement</p> <p>To support economic regeneration, improvements to safety and security in transport networks, reduce car dependency, combat climate change and improve environmental quality, the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote public transport, walking and cycling (including minimum cycle parking standards). ▪ Seek to locate major trip generating developments in locations with good access to public transport. ▪ Reduce the need to travel by integrating transport planning and land use planning. ▪ Promote improvements to public transport interchanges and infrastructure. ▪ Adopt maximum car parking standards. ▪ Seek to mitigate the impact of road based

Core Strategy Policy Topic Areas and Objectives		Policy Options
		<p>freight and promote alternatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support measures to influence behavioural change. Require the submission of transport assessments and travel plans for large scale proposals in line with TfL guidance. <p>Alternative Options</p> <p>Option 1 - To meet strategic objectives through provision of public transport and road network capacity to meet anticipated future demand.</p> <p>Option 2 To support private car ownership and usage.</p>
5.	<p>Employment</p> <p>To reduce worklessness by increasing skills, raising educational attainment and improving childcare and nursery provision.</p> <p>To enhance the environmental quality and attractiveness of the Borough's town centres in response to changing economic and retail demands.</p> <p>To link deprived areas with the employment benefits arising from the development of major sites and key locations in the Borough and to improve access to new employment opportunities outside of the Borough.</p> <p>To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs.</p> <p>To support the development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors.</p>	<p>Preferred Option</p> <p>SP 5 – Employment</p> <p>Protect and enhance employment land, whilst at the same time promote other forms of employment that complements existing uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance existing employment sites. Encourage higher density uses of existing sites, where appropriate. Encourage mixed use development where the employment aspect is improved and/or more jobs are created. Promoting the diversification of the Borough's economy and supporting new and expanding employment sectors such as green industries and small and medium sized enterprises. Developing the skills and employment opportunities of local people. Promote other forms of employment that complement existing uses, particularly knowledge based service sector and high technology activities. <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>Option 1 - Promote greater flexibility of land uses within employment areas including Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs).</p>
6.	<p>Town Centres</p> <p>To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.</p> <p>To enhance the environmental quality and attractiveness of the Borough's town centres in response to changing economic and retail demands.</p>	<p>Preferred Policy</p> <p>SP 6 – Town Centres</p> <p>Protect town centres and support expansion and intensification, including housing, where it benefits the centre as a whole.</p> <p>This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the variety of shops, leisure facilities and offices in each designated

Core Strategy Policy Topic Areas and Objectives		Policy Options
		<p>shopping centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging residential development, where appropriate. Improving access to the town centres. Protecting the hierarchy of town centres. Encouraging the extra 10,700m² gross comparison floorspace required to 2011 and 24,700 to 2016. <p>Alternative Options</p> <p>Option 1 – safeguard all existing town centres and resist further expansion or development of any kind.</p> <p>Option 2 – aims to protect existing town centres for retail office and restrict further housing growth.</p>
7.	<p>Design</p> <p>To promote high quality buildings and public realm to improve townscape character.</p> <p>To promote safe and secure buildings and spaces.</p> <p>To protect and enhance the Borough’s buildings and areas of architectural and historical interest.</p>	<p>Preferred Option</p> <p>SP 7 Design</p> <p>The Council expects high quality design which is sustainable in terms of form, function and impact and meets the principles of inclusive design. This will include measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be of high design quality to ensure attractive, durable and adaptable development. Relate satisfactorily to the spatial and visual character of the site and the surrounding area/street scene. Create or enhance high quality public realm. Promote inclusive design that is accessible to all users. Incorporate solutions to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Maximise energy efficiency, through methods of passive solar design, natural ventilation and vegetation on buildings. Be sustainable and durable in terms of design, construction and use. <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>Option 1 – It is considered there is no alternative to good design, having regard to design principles set out in the London Plan.</p>
8.	<p>Conservation</p> <p>To promote high quality buildings and public realm to improve townscape character.</p> <p>To protect and enhance the Borough’s buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest.</p>	<p>Preferred Option</p> <p>SP 8 Conservation</p> <p>In facilitating urban regeneration and fostering high quality built environment the Council will give priority to:</p>

Core Strategy Policy Topic Areas and Objectives		Policy Options
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting buildings of architectural or historic interest and their settings. ▪ Preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of conservation areas. ▪ Promoting the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough, including historic parks and gardens and their interpretation and presentation. ▪ Protecting strategic views from Alexandra Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral and key local views. <p>Alternative Options</p> <p>Option 1 – Take a blanket approach to the historic environment and promises to “preserve” and “enhance”.</p> <p>Option 2 - Takes a more flexible approach to the use and re-use of historic areas and buildings in the identified areas of change.</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p>Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To promote a network of quality, accessible, open spaces as areas for recreation, visual interest and biodiversity.</p>	<p>Preferred Option</p> <p>SP9 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>The Council will safeguard the existing open spaces from development and promote enhancements to its green infrastructure network to promote greater opportunities for resident’s health and wellbeing Through the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of the Borough’s green infrastructure projects. ▪ Protection of the Borough’s Metropolitan Open land and Green Belt from inappropriate development. ▪ Protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest at metropolitan, borough and local levels from development unless it can be demonstrated that such development will not adversely affect the nature conservation value of the site and through appropriate mitigation measures would lessen the impact of the development. ▪ Provision of amenity open spaces in all new developments. ▪ Contribution on new developments to wildlife and ecological habitats. <p>Alternative Options</p> <p>Option 1- Seeks to protect and enhance all existing open spaces within the Borough and provide contributions to the Borough’s green</p>

Core Strategy Policy Topic Areas and Objectives		Policy Options
		<p>infrastructure in areas of open space deficiency.</p> <p>Option 2 – Protects the best quality open spaces and allows poorer quality open spaces (not in areas of deficiency) to be redeveloped to alternative uses.</p>
10.	<p>Health and Well-being</p> <p>To improve the health and well being of Haringey's residents by reducing inequalities in access to health services and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Preferred Policy</p> <p>SP 10 – Health and Well-being</p> <p>The Council will promote healthy communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrating housing types and tenures in developments ▪ Ensuring that new housing is of a good standard and well designed, and improving Haringey's existing housing stock to the 'Decent Homes Standard'. ▪ Ensuring that public realm and streetscape is well designed and safe. ▪ Encouraging physical activity by promoting walking and cycling. ▪ Improving road safety by implementing area-based traffic calming schemes and safe walking and cycling routes. ▪ Ensuring access to fresh food by encouraging and protecting local convenience shops, farmers markets and allotments. ▪ Providing jobs and education opportunities. ▪ Lessening environmental impacts such as air and noise pollution. ▪ Requiring the health impacts of major new developments to be addressed through a prospective Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and where appropriate through a longer term study of health impacts. <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>There are considered to be no clear alternative options to seeking to promote health and well-being in the Borough.</p>
11.	<p>Culture and Leisure</p> <p>To ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs.</p>	<p>Preferred Policy</p> <p>SP – Culture and Leisure</p> <p>The Council will safeguard the Borough's cultural heritage and promote cultural industries and activities through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of a cultural quarter at Wood Green and Tottenham. ▪ The provision of new workspaces and cultural

Core Strategy Policy Topic Areas and Objectives		Policy Options
		<p>venues that support cultural businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and enhancement of sporting facilities in areas of deficiencies. The dual use of the Borough's cultural assets, such as land and buildings to meet the needs of local communities, e.g. meeting space, arts and leisure activities, opportunities for recreation and sport. <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>Option 1 -To protect, promote and encourage the use of leisure and cultural facilities in the Borough.</p>
12.	<p>Community Infrastructure</p> <p>To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.</p> <p>To improve access to local services and facilities for all groups.</p> <p>To ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs.</p>	<p>Preferred Policy</p> <p>SP 12 – Community Infrastructure</p> <p>The Council will protect existing community provision where appropriate and identify where new provision is needed in collaboration with partners across the public, private and third sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and enhancing existing facilities and providing new facilities where needed. Promoting awareness of support services and achieving better levels of access to those services for all members of the community. Promoting healthier communities. <p>Alternative Option</p> <p>There are considered to be no clear alternative options having regard to the London Plan policy.</p>

7.3 Results of the Policy Options Assessment

Table 7-3 presents a summary of the appraisal of Policy Options. Detailed appraisals of the Policy Options are included in Table E-3-1 to Table E-3-13 in **Appendix E**. The assessment of effects used the symbols in Table 7-2 to denote significance.

Table 7-2: Assessment Matrix Notation

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

Table 7-3: Summary of Assessment of Policy Options

SA Objectives	Policy Options																									
	1. Managing Growth				2. Housing		3. Environment		4. Movement			5. Employment		6. Town Centres		7. Design	8. Conservation		9. Green Infrastructure		10. Health and Well-being	11. Culture and Leisure		12. Community Infrastructure		
	Pref. Policy	Alt Options			Pref. Policy	Alt Option	Pref. Policy	Alt Option	Pref. Policy	Alt Options		Pref. Policy	Alt Option	Pref. Policy	Alt Options		Pref. Policy	Alt Options	Pref. Policy	Alt Options		Pref. Policy	Pref. Policy	Alt Option	Pref. Policy	
		1	2	3		1		1		1	2		1		1	2		1	2		1	2			1	
1. To reduce crime.	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	?/-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	++	++	+	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	++	-	++	++	+
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	+	+	-	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	+	-	-	+	++	0	0
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	?	?	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	-	+	+	+	+/?	?/-	+	+	0	+	++	+
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all	+	+	?	0	+/?	+	++	+	+	+	+/-	0	0	++	+	+	+	++	?	?/-	++	+	-	+	++	+
7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	+	+/?	-	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	++	--	++	-	+	+	+/?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	?	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	-	++	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	?	+	0	+	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	++	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	0	0	+	++	+
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	?	+	?	?	+/-	+/?	++	+	+	-	-	0	0	+/-	-	-	0	0	0	0	++	++	--	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources	?	-	?	?/-	++	?	++	+	+	-	-	?	?	+/-	-	+/-	+	++	+/-	?	+	+	?	+	+	?
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	+	?	?/-	?/-	+	+	++	+	0	-	-	0	0	+/-	-	-	+	++	+/-	?	++	+	?	+	0	0
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	?/-	-	-	--	-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	++	-	+	0	+	-	+	+	+	-	0	+/?	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options																												
	1. Managing Growth			2. Housing		3. Environment		4. Movement		5. Employment		6. Town Centres		7. Design	8. Conservation		9. Green Infrastructure		10. Health and Well-being	11. Culture and Leisure		12.. Community Infrastructure							
	Prof. Policy	Alt Options			Prof. Policy	Alt Option	Prof. Policy	Alt Option	Prof. Policy	Alt Options	Prof. Policy	Alt Option	Prof. Policy	Alt Options	Prof. Policy	Prof. Policy	Alt. Options	Prof. Policy	Alt Options	Prof. Policy	Prof. Policy	Alt Option	Prof. Policy						
		1	2	3		1		1		1	2		1		1	2		1	2		1	2		1					
16. To adapt to climate change.	-/?	?	?/-	?/-	--	-	+	+	?	0	0	0	-	-	0	?	+	0	0	-/?	++	+	-	0	0	0	0		
17. To protect and improve air quality.	?/-	-	?	?/-	-/+	-/+	++	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+/-	-	0	0	0	-	+	++	-	+	0	0	0		
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	-	?	-	-	?/-	?/-	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	-/+	-	-	++	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources	-	-	-	-	--	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	--	0	-	+	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	?/-		
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	+/?	?/-	?/-	+	+	0	0	+	-/?	-	0	0	+/?	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	-	+	0	0	0

7.4 Results of the Assessment of Policy Options

The assessment of the Policy Options highlighted the options that performed well against the SA Objectives. The following sections describe how the options performed. In general, some key issues which emerged from the assessment include the following:

- Majority of the options failed to address the issues addressed by the following SA Objectives (indicated by fourteen or more neutral or zero scores):
 - 1 – To reduce crime.
 - 2 – To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.
 - 8 – To develop the skills and training needed to establish a healthy labour pool.
 - 9 – To encourage economic inclusion.
 - 14 – To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.
- Most of the options performed poorly against the following SA Objectives (seven or more negative effects):
 - 16 – To adapt to climate change.
 - 17 – To protect and improve air quality.
 - 18 – To limit climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions.
 - 19 - To ensure sustainable use of resources.
- Most of the options resulted in a eight or more positive effects against the following SA Objectives:
 - 3 – To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.
 - 4 - To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.
 - 5 - To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.
 - 6 - To improve access to services and amenities for all.
 - 7 - To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.
 - 10 – To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.
 - 11 – To protect and enhance biodiversity.
 - 12 – To protect and enhance the Borough’s townscape and cultural heritage resources.
 - 13 – To protect the Borough’s landscape resources.

- 15 – To encourage the use of previously developed land.
- 17 - To protect and improve air quality.

7.4.1 Core Policy Objective – Managing Growth

The Preferred Policy Option (directing growth to Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Wood Green Metropolitan Centre) is likely to result in the most positive effects against the SA Framework compared to the three alternative options considered. This Policy Option performed particularly well against the social objectives: SA Objectives 4 (housing), 5 (community cohesion) and 6 (access to services). It will have positive impacts on the economic base as a result of regeneration programmes in these areas and it will contribute to the vitality and vibrancy of the town centres. All the options are predicted to deliver significant positive effects in terms of promoting the use of previously developed land.

Alternative Option 2 is less likely to contribute to economic objectives because it sets out a housing-led approach to growth. Alternative Option 1 may result in uncoordinated growth since the different areas of the Borough (eastern, central and western) would be competing with each other.

7.4.2 Core Policy Objective – Housing

The Preferred Policy Option seeks to maximise housing provision in the Borough and to meet housing needs for affordable housing, larger family and housing for specific groups, while retaining the Borough's historic character. This option recognises the need for affordable housing and needs of different groups in the community. This option performs well against social objectives: SA Objectives 3 (health) and 4 (housing). This option is likely to perform well against SA Objective 12 (townscape and cultural heritage) since it refers to retaining the Borough's historical character.

The Alternative Option aims to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of the Borough's population. Although this option would address Objectives 4 (housing) and 3 (health), it would not perform as well as the Preferred Policy Option.

Both options will have positive impacts on Objectives 6 (access) and 20 (sustainable transport) since new homes are to be located in town centres. However, maximising housing provision may put pressure on the capacity of existing services.

7.4.3 Core Policy Objective - Environment

The Preferred Policy Option, which seeks to protect and enhance Haringey's strategic and local resources for current and future generations, is likely to contribute strongly to environmental objectives: SA Objectives 11

(biodiversity), 12 (townscape and cultural heritage), 13 (landscape), 16 (climate change), 17 (air quality), 18 (CO₂ emissions) and 19 (sustainable use of resources). This option aims not only to protect but enhance resources so that it is likely to have significant beneficial effects.

The Alternative Option, which aims to protect and maintain resources as a minimum, is expected to have positive effects but the effects are not likely to be as significant.

7.4.4 Core Policy Objective – Movement

The Preferred Policy Option seeks to support economic regeneration while providing for improvement to safety and security in transport networks, reducing car dependency, combating climate change and improving environmental quality. This option performs well against environmental objectives: SA Objectives 17 (air quality), 18 (CO₂ emissions) and 20 (transport). It also addresses the issue of safety, which would have a beneficial effect on the social objective of reducing crime.

The Alternative Options are more limited in terms of beneficial contributions to SA Objectives. Alternative Option 1 proposes to meet anticipated future demand for road networks, so that a considerable area of land would be used for roads. This would have a negative effect on SA Objectives 11 (biodiversity), 12 (townscape) and 13 (landscape). This option is also likely to result in an increase in road traffic, with adverse impacts on SA Objectives: 17 (air quality), 18 (climate change and CO₂ emissions) 19 (use of fuel resources) and 20 (sustainable transport).

Alternative Option 2 will support private car ownership and usage, which would result in increase in traffic. This option will have a negative impact on SA Objectives: 17 (air quality), 18 (CO₂ emissions), 19 (use of fuel resources) and 20 (sustainable transport).

7.4.5 Core Policy Objective – Employment

The Preferred Option aims to protect and enhance employment land, while promoting other forms of employment to complement existing uses. This option is expected to perform well against SA Objective 7 (economic growth) and may contribute to SA Objectives 8 (skills and training) and 9 (economic inclusion).

The Alternative Option allows greater flexibility of land uses within employment areas including Strategic Industrial Locations. This option is likely to have adverse effects on SA Objective 7 (sustainable economic

growth). The Employment Land Study (2008)⁷ concluded that demand in North London and Haringey for logistics, warehousing, waste and recycling facilities and transport related functions will increase. It is therefore likely that there will be need for employment land in the future.

7.4.6 Core Policy Objective – Town Centres

The Preferred Option protects town centres and supports expansion and intensification, including housing. This option performs well against economic and social objectives, particularly SA Objectives 4 (housing) 5 (community cohesion), 6 (access to services), 7 (economic growth) and 10 (town centres). This policy could also have indirect beneficial effects on SA Objectives 8 (skills and training) and 9 (economic inclusion) through expansion and intensification. Retail development within the town centres is likely to strengthen and enhance cohesiveness of these centres as they act as a community hub. Development of new retail locations in town centres could encourage economic investment, delivering more jobs and possible diversification of businesses. This may increase opportunities for training and skills development. Intensifying development in town centres could have positive benefits by reducing pressure on landscape resources. However, expansion of town centres could impact on the fringes of these areas. This option is likely to have a beneficial impact on SA Objective 15 (previously developed land).

The Alternative Option 1 is likely to have adverse effects on the economic objectives (SA Objectives 7, 8, 9 and 10) by limiting expansion or development. This option could also have an adverse impact on SA Objectives 12 (townscape) as there could be decline of some sites, 13 (landscape) as limiting expansion in town centres could result in out of town developments.

Alternative Option 2 supports social and economic objectives (SA Objectives 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10) but restricts housing growth. This may have adverse effects on SA Objectives 4 (housing), 11 (biodiversity) and 13 (landscape resources) as pressure to develop housing on greenfield land would increase.

7.4.7 Core Policy Objective - Design

The Preferred Policy Option seeks to promote high quality design which is sustainable in terms of form, function and impact and meets the principles of inclusive design. This option is expected to perform well against SA Objective 12 (townscape). High quality design is also likely to contribute

⁷ Atkins (2008) Employment Land Study

indirectly to SA Objectives 1 (reduce crime), 5 (community cohesion), 10 (town centres), 13 (landscape), 16 (climate change and reduction in flood risk), 18 (CO₂ emissions) and 19 (sustainable use of resources).

There is no Alternative Option presented since it was considered that there is no alternative to good design, having regard to the design principles as set out in the London Plan.

7.4.8 Core Policy Objective – Conservation

The Preferred Option seeks to preserve and enhance conservation areas and listed buildings. This policy is expected to perform well against SA Objectives 12 (townscape and cultural heritage) and 13 (landscape). It would contribute positively to SA Objective 10 (vitality of town centres), since an attractive town centre is likely to encourage visitors. Indirect benefits from this policy include enhancing community spirit (SA Objective 5) by providing an enhanced environment that people would feel they belong to.

The Alternative Option 1, which would protect buildings from development and enhancement, is likely to have adverse effects on SA Objective 4 (housing) as it would prevent re-use of buildings. There would be no enhancement of buildings and the environment so this option is not expected to contribute to SA Objective 10 (town centres), 12 (townscape) and 13 (landscape). Also, opportunities to develop PDLs (SA Objective 15) into better use would be lost.

Alternative Option 2, which takes a more flexible approach to the use and re-use of historic areas and buildings, could contribute to SA Objective 4 by providing housing. However, changes to conservation areas or buildings could result in adverse impacts on townscape (SA Objective 12) and aesthetics if their design does not integrate well with local or historic heritage.

7.4.9 Core Policy Objective – Green Infrastructure

The Preferred Option is the most sustainable option since it not only safeguards existing open spaces from development but also promotes enhancements to the green infrastructure network. This option performs well against social objectives: SA Objectives 3 (health) and 6 (access to amenity). It is expected to have beneficial effects on environmental objectives: SA Objectives 11 (biodiversity), 12 (townscape and cultural heritage), 13 (landscape), 14 (water resources), 16 (climate change and reduction of flood risk) and 20 (sustainable modes of transport). The green infrastructure would contribute to biodiversity by providing corridors for species. Open spaces will help reduce flood risk because of their potential for flood storage and by absorbing surface water run-off. Green infrastructure networks can also contribute to sustainable transport by

providing access routes for people. However, this option will restrict availability of land for housing development.

The Alternative Option1 will have a more limited effect on SA Objectives than the Preferred Option as it only proposes contributions to green infrastructure in areas of open space deficiency. However, it is expected to contribute positively to the following objectives: SA Objectives 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Alternative Option 2, which would allow poor quality open spaces to be redeveloped, is likely to have negative effects on biodiversity (SA Objective 11). Poor quality open spaces, such as brownfield sites, may have biodiversity value. Redeveloping these sites could have adverse impacts on the landscape resources (SA Objective 13) as development may affect landscape character. Development of these spaces reduces opportunities to provide open spaces for recreational use (SA Objective 6) and to address flood risk (SA Objective 16) as these open spaces can serve as flood water storage in certain areas.

7.4.10 Core Policy Objective – Health and Well-being

There is only one option presented in the Core Strategy and this will promote healthy communities through various measures relating to housing; public realm and streetscapes; walking and cycling; road safety; local shops, farmers market and allotments; jobs and educational opportunities; air and noise pollution and health impact assessments.

This option addresses social objectives well, particularly SA Objective 2 (education), 3 (health), 4 (housing), 6 (access to services) and 8 (skills and training). It is likely to have indirect benefits towards SA Objective 9 (economic inclusion) by providing skills and training for residents so that they can find suitable jobs. The option is expected to contribute positively to environmental objectives 12 (townscape), 13 (landscape), 17 (air quality), 18 (CO₂ emissions) and 20 (promote use of sustainable modes of transport by encouraging walking and cycling). These potential improvements in environmental quality are likely to have positive effect on health.

7.4.11 Core Policy Objective – Culture and Leisure

The Preferred Option seeks to safeguard the Borough's cultural heritage. It proposes to develop a cultural quarter at Wood Green and Tottenham, provide new workspace and cultural venues to support cultural businesses, protect and enhance sporting facilities in areas of deficiencies and the dual use of the Borough's cultural assets for meetings, leisure and sports activities.

This option is expected to perform well against social objectives: SA Objectives 3 (health), 5 (community cohesion), 6 (access to services) and

may have indirect beneficial contribution to SA Objectives 7 (economic growth) and 10 (Town centres). Provision of new workspaces and cultural venues that support cultural businesses could result in other, related business opportunities. Developing cultural quarters in Wood Green and Tottenham is likely to contribute to the vitality of these areas.

The Alternative Option has potential for a more limited contribution to SA Objectives (3, 5, 6, 7 and 8) since it aims to protect, promote and encourage the use of existing facilities.

7.4.12 Core Policy Objective – Community Infrastructure

There is only one option presented and this aims to protect existing community provision where appropriate and to identify where new provision is needed. This option is expected to perform well against the following SA Objectives: 2 (education), 3 (health), 5 (community cohesion), 6 (access to services) and 8 (skills and training). This option also provides an opportunity to redevelop previously developed land (SA Objective 15) for community facilities.

7.5 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects at the strategic level are difficult to predict or to evaluate in term of significance. The discussion of the cumulative effects of the Preferred Policy Options is therefore quite general. There are two ways in which cumulative effects could occur. The first is the combined effect of the Core Strategy Preferred Policy Options and other plans and strategies. The second is the combined effects of the Preferred Policy Options on the SA Objectives.

Haringey's Core Strategy provides for:

- 6,800 dwellings between 2007/8- 2016/17⁸;
- 137,000 m² of additional floor space between 2006-2026⁹;
- Population growth of 15% by 2026¹⁰; and
- Significant focus on intensification of existing housing stock/sites and utilisation of Previously Developed Land.

⁸ Haringey's contribution to the London-wide housing target as identified in the London Plan Policy 3A.2 "Borough Housing Targets".

⁹ The need for total floor space requirement as identified in the Employment Land Study (2008).

¹⁰ Greater London Authority (2008) GLA 2007 Round Demographic Projections.

7.5.1 Cumulative Impacts with other Plans and Programmes

Other plans and strategies that could have in-combination effects with the policies within the Core Strategy DPD include the London Plan (2008), the North Regional Sub-Regional Development Framework (2006) and the London 2012 and Stratford City development. Likely cumulative effects include:

- Decline in air quality due to increased vehicle travel within the region;
- Intensification of existing land use and regeneration (particularly the Upper Lee Valley, Haringey's Central Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and the Olympics Development in Stratford);
- Increase in flood risk through increase in built development; and
- Increase in light and noise pollution associated with rising population numbers.

7.5.2 Cumulative Impacts of Preferred Policy Options

Potential positive effects from Preferred Policy Options are mostly direct impacts. Beneficial effects expected from Preferred Policy Options which performed well in the appraisal include the following:

- Providing greater choice, quality and diversity of housing;
- Improving health;
- Improving access to and provision of services and facilities;
- Provision of suitable open areas for recreation; and
- Improvement of public realm through open spaces provision and regeneration.

Potential cumulative effects problems which could result from growth and development contained in policy options include:

- Increase in water consumption;
- Increase in traffic and reduction in air quality; and
- Increased risk of flooding.

Some policies have potential for both positive and negative effects. Intensification and expansion in town centres to include housing could have beneficial effects by improving access to services for residents but it could also have potential negative effects on townscape and character. Table 7-4 presents the potential cumulative effects from policy options.

Table 7-4: Cumulative Effects of Preferred Policy Options

SA Objective	Cumulative Effects of Preferred Policy Options
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Preferred Policy 7 (Design), which proposes high quality design and the London Plan design principles, has the potential to reduce crime and the fear of crime through safety by design features. Preferred Policy 6 (Town Centres) could indirectly contribute to this SA Objective by including housing in town centre expansion and intensification. Providing housing uses in town centres could increase natural surveillance, particularly in the evenings, which could deter crime.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Educational facilities are to be provided under the Preferred Policy 10 (Health and Well-being) by seeking to provide educational opportunities and 12 (Community Infrastructure) by ensuring that community facilities are provided to meet local needs. These options have potential beneficial effects on educational attainments.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Potential positive effects are likely from Preferred Policy 2 (Housing), 7 (Design), 9 (Green Infrastructure), 10 (Health and Well-being), 11 (Culture and Leisure) and 12 (Community Infrastructure).
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents	Preferred Policy 2 (Housing) provides for maximising housing provision and providing to meet different housing needs. This policy is expected to strongly address this SA Objective. Furthermore, Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) directs growth, which includes housing, to particular areas and Preferred Policy 6 (Town Centres) seeks to provide housing through town centre expansion and intensification. In combination, these policies will contribute to housing provision in the Borough.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Potential benefits are likely from the following preferred policies: Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) directs development to regeneration areas. Regeneration plans usually include improvements in public realm which can enhance community spirit and cohesion. In addition, Preferred Policy 7 (Design) and Preferred Policy 12 (Community Infrastructure) have the potential to contribute to this SA Objective through enhancement of public realms and provision of community facilities.

SA Objective	Cumulative Effects of Preferred Policy Options
<p>6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups</p>	<p>Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) focuses development in Tottenham Hale (Area of Opportunity), Haringey Heartlands (Area of Intensification), Seven Sisters and Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre, where there are existing services and amenities and where regeneration plans would provide for additional services. This policy is expected to address this SA Objective well.</p> <p>Other policies which are likely to contribute cumulatively to this SA Objective include the following: Preferred Policy 9 (Green Infrastructure) is likely to improve access to amenities by providing a network of green spaces. Preferred Policy 12 (Community Infrastructure) will ensure that community, health and education are provided to meet local needs. Preferred Policy 6 (Town Centres) which supports expansion and intensification of town centres including housing would allow new residents to have access to services in these centres.</p>
<p>7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough</p>	<p>Preferred Policy 5 (Employment) is expected to have positive cumulative effects on the economy by protecting employment land and promoting other forms of employment. Other preferred policies could contribute to this SA Objective are Preferred Policy 6 (Town Centre expansion and intensification) and Preferred Policy 11 (Culture and Leisure – development of cultural quarters at Wood Green and Tottenham). These policies could result in new business opportunities.</p>
<p>8. To develop skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool</p>	<p>Preferred Policy 10 (Health and Well-being – by providing education opportunities) and Preferred Policy 12 (Community Infrastructure – by ensuring that educational facilities are provided to meet local needs) are expected to contribute positively to this SA Objective.</p>
<p>9. To encourage economic inclusion</p>	<p>Preferred Policy 5 (Employment), by protecting and enhancing employment land and promoting other forms of employment and Preferred Policy 10 (Health and Well-being) and Preferred Policy 12 (Community Infrastructure) would provide opportunities for jobs and training which could potentially contribute to this SA Objective.</p>
<p>10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</p>	<p>Preferred Policy 6 (Town Centres), which proposes expansion and intensification of town centres, is expected to contribute to their vitality. In addition, Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) promotes growth in regeneration areas and Preferred Policy 11 (Culture and Leisure) proposes development of cultural quarters in Wood Green and Tottenham, which should contribute to the vitality of town centres in these areas.</p>

SA Objective	Cumulative Effects of Preferred Policy Options
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity	Preferred Policy 9 (Green Infrastructure) which safeguards open spaces from development and promotes enhancement to green infrastructure is expected to contribute to this SA Objective. Other policies which would indirectly contribute to this Objective are Preferred Policy 1 which directs growth to regeneration areas and Preferred Policy 6 which promotes intensification of town centres. These policies will reduce pressure to develop in greenfield land, which should indirectly benefit biodiversity.
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources	Preferred Policy 7 (Design) proposes high quality design, which would contribute positively to townscape character and improve public realm, and Preferred Policy 8 (Conservation) which proposes to enhance conservation areas and listed buildings, are expected to have a cumulative positive contribution to this SA Objective.
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources	Preferred Policy 9 (Green Infrastructure) proposes to safeguard existing spaces from development and promote enhancements to the green infrastructure network and Preferred Policy 7 (Design) which proposes consideration of the setting of development, are expected to have a cumulative positive impact on this SA Objective.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) proposes to maximise housing provision, which is likely to have a significant adverse cumulative effect on water resources.
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land	Preferred Policy 6 (Town Centres expansion) is expected to develop PDLs. Also, Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) directs development to regeneration areas (Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Wood Green Metropolitan Centre) which are likely to have PDLs. This policy would strongly contribute to this SA Objective.
16. To adapt to climate change	Preferred Policy 3 (Environment) is likely to address climate change and flood risk. However, some areas of change are in or near flood risk zones (Tottenham Hale) and so the Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) which directs development to the area could have a negative cumulative impact on this SA Objective.
17. To protect and improve air quality	Preferred Policy 4 (Movement) could have a positive cumulative impact on air quality in the long term by reducing car dependency. Also, Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) and Preferred Policy 6 (Town Centres) directs growth to regeneration areas and town centres which should reduce travel and indirectly contribute to this SA Objective.

SA Objective	Cumulative Effects of Preferred Policy Options
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	There are two policies that are likely to contribute to this SA Objective: Preferred Policy 7 (Design) takes into account the design principles in the London Plan, which promotes energy use reduction measures and Preferred Option 3 (Environment), which seeks to protect and enhance resources, including energy resources.
19. To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	Preferred Policy 7 (Design) promotes sustainable construction. However, Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) and Preferred Policy 2 (Housing) are likely to have a cumulative adverse effect through increased demand for resources.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Preferred Policy 4 (Movement) proposes to reduce car dependency and so will contribute positively to this SA Objective. Other policies which could potentially contribute to this Objective are Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth) which proposes to locate developments in regeneration areas and Preferred Policy 6 (Town Centre intensification including housing) by reducing the need to travel.

7.6 Mitigation

Mitigation of effects likely to arise from the Preferred Policy Options can address both positive and adverse effects. For beneficial effects, mitigation can include recommendations for enhancement. For adverse effects, mitigation includes measures to avoid or reduce effects.

In some cases, potential effects from a policy option can be mitigated by other policies. For example, Preferred Policy 6, which seeks expansion and intensification in town centres, could have adverse impacts on townscape. These impacts could be addressed by other policies, Preferred Policy 7 (Design) and Preferred Policy 8 (Conservation). Intensifying housing development or building new communities in regeneration areas could result in lack of community cohesion and so investments in facilities, public realm and community integration are needed. These can be addressed by Preferred Policy 12 (Community Infrastructure).

Mitigation measures to address potential negative effects of the Preferred Policy Options takes the form of recommendations for further studies or future work, re-wording/amending the policies or inclusion of new policies to address effects.

Specific mitigation measures to address potential impacts on SA Objectives include the following:

- Incorporation of Safety By Design elements into developments in Preferred Policy 7 (Design);

- Provision for lifelong learning facilities in Preferred Policy 12 (Community Infrastructure);
- Include improvement of public realms in Preferred Policy 7 (Design);
- Incorporate sustainable design and construction measures, particularly water and energy reduction features in Preferred Policy 7 (Design);
- Promote sustainable use of resources and reduction of waste in Preferred Policy 3 (Environment); and
- Incorporate flood risk considerations in Preferred Policy 1 (Managing Growth).

General proposals to address potential effects include the following:

- Initiatives to address community cohesion – creation or improvement in public spaces and realms;
- Flood risk considerations and application of the Sequential Test when considering location of development;
- Areas of change or regeneration should incorporate SuDS for large developments;
- Incorporate water reduction technologies in all developments and ensure that potential effects of developments on rivers and watercourses are assessed;
- Avoid habitat fragmentation and provide green corridors for species seasonal movement. Offset any avoidable loss by enhancing other existing habitats or creating new ones;
- Require sympathetic integration or enhancement of heritage assets in proposed developments, particularly in the regeneration areas;
- Measures should be required from proposed developments to minimise negative effects of developments on landscape character;
- Consider micro-energy regeneration, substitution of conventional power sources for renewable resources, such as installation of solar panels;
- Ensure implementation of specific minimum requirements/standards for sustainable construction to achieve 'excellent' BREEAM rating or Code for Sustainable Homes level 4;
- Develop Construction Management Systems to promote sustainable construction in developments and mitigate construction effects.

8 Monitoring Framework

8.1 Requirements of the SEA Directive

The Environment Report should provide:

the means to 'monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and be able to undertake appropriate remedial action' (Article 10.1)

'a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10' (Annex 1(i))

'existing monitoring arrangements may be used if appropriate, with a view to avoiding duplication of monitoring' (Article 10.2)

8.2 Existing Monitoring Programmes

LBH have comprehensive performance reporting procedures such as the Annual Report, Council Plan, Comprehensive Performance Assessment, Local Area Agreement and Air Quality Management Area Action Plan. This reporting takes into account some aspects of sustainability, including:

- Crime;
- Education;
- Health;
- Housing;
- Community cohesion;
- Economic well-being;
- Air quality
- Carbon emissions;
- Waste; and
- Access to services.

8.3 Proposed Monitoring Framework

Monitoring should be undertaken where significant effects of the Preferred Policy options were predicted through the SA (refer to Section 7). Monitoring should:

- Measure the improvements on the baseline as a result of the DPD;
- Assess if the DPD is contributing to the SA Objectives;

- Assess effectiveness of mitigation measures;
- Identify any effects which may not have been foreseen in the initial assessment.

SA monitoring could be undertaken as part of LBH’s existing monitoring, which should also use an objectives and targets led approach.

Table 8-1 presents a list of targets to monitor potential significant effects of the Preferred Policy Options that could be applied to the existing monitoring process. To avoid duplication, targets for those aspects and objectives that are already monitored in LBH’s existing programmes are not listed or recommended.

Table 8-1: Potential Monitoring Framework

Sustainability Objective	Significant Effect	Sustainable Development Indicator
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	No significant effects predicted.	No additional targets from SA recommended.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	No significant effects predicted.	No additional targets from SA recommended.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Preferred Policy Options 2 (Housing), 9 (Green Infrastructure) and 10 (Health and Well-being) have significant positive effects through providing, protecting and enhancing open spaces, green infrastructure and encouraging healthy communities.	Increase in community perception of being in “good health” from 2001 Census.
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents	Preferred Policy Option 2 (Housing) has significant positive effects by maximising housing provision.	Maximising housing need and meeting or exceeding statutory targets.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Preferred Policy Options 2 (Housing), 6 (Town Centres), 11 (Culture and Leisure) and 12 (Community Infrastructure) and have significant positive effects through providing housing, services and transport for all parts of the community.	Number of cultural programmes implemented.

Sustainability Objective	Significant Effect	Sustainable Development Indicator
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	Preferred Policy Options 1 (Managing Growth), 3 (Environment) 6 (Town Centres), 9 (Green Infrastructure), 11 (Culture and Leisure) and 12 (Community Infrastructure) have significant positive effects through the provision of services and access where needed.	Increase in percentage of households within access of essential services.
7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	Preferred Policy Options 1 (Managing Growth), 5 (Employment), 6 (Town Centres) and 11 (Culture and Leisure) have significant positive effects through providing economic and employment opportunities. Alternative Policy Option 1 (Employment) has significant negative effects due to employment land used for housing.	Increase in number of VAT registered businesses. Reduction in unemployment rates.
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	Preferred Policy Option 5 (Employment) and 10 (Health and Well-being) have significant positive effects through providing employment and training opportunities.	Increase in training programmes and jobs created.
9. To encourage economic inclusion	Preferred Policy Option 5 (Employment), 6 (Town Centres) and 10 (Health and Well-being) has potential positive effects through providing jobs and education opportunities.	Increase in availability of business or office space and increase in employment figures.
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres	Preferred Policy Option 1 (Managing Growth), 2 (Housing) and 6 (Town Centres) have significant positive effects through economic activities and mixed use development.	Rate of Zone A rental increases in town centres.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity	Preferred Policy Option 3 (Environment), 9 (Green Infrastructure) have significant positive effects through protecting and enhancing local resources and existing open spaces as well as promoting improvements to the green infrastructure network. Alternative Policy Option 2 for Green Infrastructure will have significant negative effects due to development of open spaces.	Change in extent (hectares) of priority habitats and species (number).
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources	Preferred Policy Options 2 (Housing), 3 (Environment), 7 (Design) and 8 (Conservation) and 11 (Culture and Leisure) have significant positive effects through retaining historic character, protecting and enhancing local resources.	Number of Listed Buildings and those at risk. Improvement in character of : Conservation Areas, Areas of

Sustainability Objective	Significant Effect	Sustainable Development Indicator
		Archaeological Interest and Historic Parks
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources	Preferred Policy Option 3 (Environment), 9 (Green Infrastructure) have significant positive effects by protecting and enhancing local resources.	Change in extent (hectares) open spaces.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	Preferred Policy Option 3 (Environment) has significant positive effects by protecting and enhancing local resources. Preferred Policy Option 2 (Housing) has significant negative effects due to increased water consumption.	Number of new developments utilising SuDS and water re-use to minimise water consumption.
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land	Preferred Policy Option 6 (Town Centres) has significant positive effects due to intensification releasing pressure on greenfield land.	Number of new and converted housing built on previously developed land.
16. To adapt to climate change	Preferred Policy Option 9 (Green Infrastructure) has significant positive effects through safeguarding flood attenuation. Preferred Policy Option 2 (Housing) has significant negative effects due to locating housing within or neighbouring flood plains.	Number of properties within flood zones. New housing developments incorporating SuDS.
17. To protect and improve air quality	Preferred Policy Option 3 (Environment) has significant positive effects by seeking to improve air quality beyond existing standards.	Exceedances of statutory targets as reported through LBH's existing monitoring programme.
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	Preferred Policy Option 6 (Town Centres) has significant negative effects due to intensification resulting in increased emissions.	Exceedances of statutory targets as reported through LBH's existing monitoring programme.
19. To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	Preferred Policy Option 2 (Housing) and 6 (Town Centres) have significant negative effects due to maximising development.	Number of new developments with Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 and BREEAM 'excellent' rating.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport	Preferred Policy Option 1 (Managing Growth), 4 (Movement), 9 (Green Infrastructure) and 10 (Health and Well-	Number of new housing and business developments



Sustainability Objective	Significant Effect	Sustainable Development Indicator
	being) have significant positive effects by providing transport options to areas where needed.	incorporating Green Travel Plans.



Appendix A

SEA Directive Compliance Checklist

Information to be included in an Environmental Report under the SEA Regulations	Relevant sections in the Report
<p>Preparing an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan are identified, described and evaluated. The information given is (Article 5 and Annex 1)</p>	
<p>a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes</p>	<p>Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 5.1, and Appendix B.</p>
<p>b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan</p>	<p>Section 3.4 and Appendix C.</p>
<p>c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected</p>	<p>Section 3.4 and Appendix C.</p>
<p>d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated in pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC</p>	<p>Section 3.4 and Appendix C.</p>
<p>e) The environmental protection objectives, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation</p>	<p>Chapters 4 and 5 and Section 6.5 Appendix C.</p>
<p>f) The likely significant effects on the environment, (and economic and social impacts)</p>	<p>Chapter 6 and 7. Appendix D and E</p>
<p>g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant effects on the environment</p>	<p>Sections 6.4 and 7.6.</p>
<p>h) 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</p>	<p>Sections 6.3, 6.4 and Appendix E; Section 7.3, 7.4 and Appendix E. Chapter 4 and Section 3.5.</p>
<p>i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring</p>	<p>Chapter 8.</p>
<p>j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 – 10</p>	<p>Beginning of the document.</p>
<p>The report must include the information provided under the above headings, current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different level in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Article 5.2).</p>	<p>Chapter 2, Section 3.2 and Chapter 4.</p>

Information to be included in an Environmental Report under the SEA Regulations	Relevant sections in the Report
<p>Consulting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ authorities with environmental responsibilities, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4) 	Section 2.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ authorities with environmental responsibilities and the public, to give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan (Article 6.1, 6.2) 	This SA Report is the subject of this required consultation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment in these countries (Article 7) 	Not applicable.
<p>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Article 8)</p>	To be undertaken following current consultation
<p>Providing information on the decision: When the plan is adopted, the public and any countries under Article 7 must be informed and following made available to those so information:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the plan as adopted; 	To be undertaken following adoption of the DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and 	To be undertaken following adoption of the DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the measures decided concerning monitoring 	To be undertaken following adoption of the DPD
<p>Monitoring the significant environmental effects of the plan's implementation (Article 10)</p>	To be undertaken following adoption of the DPD





Appendix B

List of PPPs Reviewed



The following PPPs were reviewed during the course of the SA. Those PPPs reviewed or updated since the consultation on the Scoping Report are denoted by *.

International Plans

- The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg (2002)
- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1999)
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- Directive on the Conservation of Birds (79/409/EEC)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)
- Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
- The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community (2002-2012)
- EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and Daughter Directives (1993/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC) and (2004/107/EC)
- EU Framework Directive on Waste (91/156/EEC)
- EU Council Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)
- Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC
- Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters), June 1998
- Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2009/50/EC)*
- Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme*
- European Landscape Convention (2006)*
- European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)*
- European Biodiversity Strategy (1999)*
- Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC*

National Plans

- Securing the Future UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
- Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (2005)
- Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)
- Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)

- Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)
- Suburbs & the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2007)
- Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2005)
- Retail Development In Historic Areas, English Heritage (2005)
- Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2005)
- Guidance on Tall Buildings, CABE (2007)
- Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage (2005)
- Government / DfT 10 Year Transport Plan
- Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy
- The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, (2004)
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and Planning Supplement*
- PPS3 Housing
- PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small firms
- PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres
- PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
- PPS12 Local Spatial Planning*
- PPG13 Transport
- PPG15 Planning and Historic Environment
- PPG16 Archaeology and Planning
- PPG17 Open space, sport and recreation
- PPG 21 Tourism
- PPS 22 Renewable Energy
- PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control
- PPG 24 Planning and Noise
- PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk
- Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air (2000/07)*
- Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)*
- By design' - Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR and CABE, 2000*
- Urban White Paper: 2001*
- Planning Policies for Sustainable Building – a guidance to Local Development Frameworks (Local Government Association Act, 2006) *



Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

- Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy for London – The London Plan (2004) consolidated with further alterations (2008)*
- Sustainable Development Framework (or Integrated Regional Strategy) Mayor of London and the London Sustainable Development Commission (2005)*
- Sub-Regional Framework for North London (2004)*
- Sustaining Success – London Economic Development Strategy (2005)
- The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2004)
- The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)
- The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)
- The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)
- Draft Housing Strategy (2008)*
- The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003)
- Draft Mayor's Draft Water Strategy (2007)
- The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2001)
- The London Road Safety Plan (2001)
- NHS and Urban Planning in London (2003)
- The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan (2007)*
- Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2003)*
- Mayor's Sustainable Construction SPG (2006)
- Mayor's Housing SPG (2005)*
- Mayor's Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2004)*
- Tree and Woodland framework for London (2005)
- Design for Biodiversity (2003)*
- Lower Lee Valley Planning Framework: Strategic Planning Guidance (2007)
- The East London Green Grid Framework: Draft SPG (Aug 2007)
- A Strategy for Restoring Rivers in North London (2006)
- North London Joint Waste Strategy (2004)
- North London Housing Strategy (2003)
- North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)*

Local Plans

- Greenest Borough Strategy (2008)*
- Local Implementation Plan (2006)

- Changing Lives – The Haringey Children and Young Peoples Plan (2006-9)
- Haringey’s Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)
- Haringey Urban Renewal Strategy (2002-2012) – Narrowing the Gap
- Draft Crime and Drugs Strategy (2005-2008)
- Haringey’s Community Strategy (2007-2016)
- Haringey Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy
- Haringey Employment and Training Strategy (2004)
- The Education and Development Plan (2002 – 2007)
- School Organisation Plan (2003 – 2008)
- Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan
- Housing Strategy Statement (2006-2008)
- People, Places & Prosperity: Haringey’s Regeneration Strategy
- Cycling Action Plan
- Haringey Local Delivery Plan 2005-08 NHS Teaching Primary Care Trust
- Sustainable Communities Plan (2004)
- Unitary Development Plan (2006)
- SPG 1b – Parking in Front Gardens (Draft 2006)
- SPG 1c – Strategic Views (Draft 2006)
- SPG 1d - Telecom Equipment - including Satellite Dishes (Draft 2006)
- SPG 2 – Conservation and Archaeology (Draft 2006)
- SPG 3b Privacy/Overlooking, Aspect/Outlook and Daylight/Sunlight (Draft 2006)
- SPG 3c - Backlands Development (Draft 2006)
- SPG 4 Access for All – Mobility Standards (Draft 2006)
- SPG 5 Safety by Design (Draft 2006)
- SPG 6a Shopfronts, Signage and Security (Draft 2006)
- SPG 7a Vehicle and Pedestrian Movement (Draft 2006)
- SPG 7b Travel Plans (Draft 2006)
- SPG 7c Transport Assessments (Draft 2006)
- SPG 8b Materials (Draft 2006)
- SPG 8c Environmental Performance (Draft 2006)
- SPG 8d Biodiversity, Landscaping and Trees (Draft 2006)
- SPG 8e Light Pollution (Draft 2006)
- SPG 8f Land Contamination (Draft 2006)
- SPG 8g Ecological Impact Assessments (Draft 2006)
- SPG 8h Environmental Impact Assessments (Draft 2006)



- SPG 8i Air Quality (Draft 2006)
- SPG 9 Sustainability Statement guidance notes & Sustainability Checklist (Draft 2006)
- SPG 10c Educational Needs Generated by New Housing Development (Draft 2006)
- SPG 10d Planning Obligations and Open Space (Draft 2006)*
- SPG 11b Buildings for Sustainable Community Use (2003)*
- SPG 11c Town Centre Retail Thresholds (2004)*
- Housing Strategy Statement 2003-2008 (Updated December 2005)*
- Haringey's Empty Property Strategy 2005 to 2008*
- Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2005 to 2008*
- Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2008)*
- Open Space Standards Supplementary Planning Document (2008)*
- Housing Needs Assessment (2007)*
- Employment Land Study (2008)*

Summary of International Plans

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



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage Balanced competitiveness of the European territory 			
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.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>The global indicative target - 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>LDDs need to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>
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>LDDs need to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues.</p>	<p>The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform to the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme for the European Community (2002-2012)			
<p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Thus a long term objective of a maximum global temperature increase of 2° Celsius over pre-industrial levels and a CO₂ concentration below 550 ppm shall guide the Programme. In the longer term this is likely to require a global reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the 	<p>Objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratification and entering into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations framework Convention on climate change by 2002 and fulfilment of its commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the European Community as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998 	<p>LDDs 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 Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the European Union and on a global scale; ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development; ▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Realisation by 2005 of demonstrable progress in achieving the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol ▪ Placing the Community in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions. 		
Aarhus Convention (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 LDDs needs to be a transparent process, and the Statement of Community Involvement needs to identify how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that while the LDDs will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it still needs to comply with the principles of this Convention. Authorities should ensure that enough time is provided for consultation on the SA documents.</p>
EU Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC) and (1993/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC) and (2004/107/EC)			
<p>Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants in 2002 Directive.</p>	<p>LDDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)			
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection</p>	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p>	<p>Policies within the LDDs should</p>	<p>SA should include objectives that</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015; ▪ achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies; ▪ prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; ▪ achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas. <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015; ▪ prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; ▪ reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater; ▪ achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas. 	<p>consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>consider effects upon water quality and resource.</p>
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
<p>Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.</p>	<p>Standards constitute legal limits.</p>	<p>LDDs need to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformance with values.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.</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>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on</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 ▪ promote education and disseminate general information on the 	<p>LDDs must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.	need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.		
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.	The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures: <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. 	LDDs 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.	Overarching objectives set for the Parties are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species; b) shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and c) shall endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. 	LDDs 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.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)			
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.	It is required that each Member State propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types and which species the sites host. The information would include a map of the site, its name, location and its extent. The Commission will then establish, in agreement with each Member State, a draft list of sites of Community importance drawn from the Member States' lists identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species.	LDDs 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 EU Directive, including the improvement of the quality of the environment.
EU Council Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC)			
Member States are to take appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials and energy recovery. Member States are to take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is disposed of without endangering human health and without harming the environment.	Most of the duties of this directive are deferred to designated "competent authorities" within each member state, responsible for the planning, organization, authorization and supervision of waste disposal operations. Certain operational requirements are specified in the directive. Every three years, Member States draw up a situation report on waste disposal in their respective countries and	LDDs should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>shall forward it to the Commission. The Commission shall circulate this report to the other Member States. The Commission shall report every three years to the Council and to the European Parliament on the application of this Directive</p>		
<p>EU Council Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)</p>			
<p>The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p>	<p>The key targets given in the directive are given maximum timeframes from the start year in which to have them achieved.</p> <p>With 2001 as the start year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2006, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available; ▪ By 2009, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50 %; ▪ By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%. 	<p>Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this directive, local and regional waste policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must incorporate the principals of this directive in conjunction with the Council Directive on Waste, as well as local and regional waste policy.</p>
<p>EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (see also amending directive 2004/12/EC)</p>			
<p>This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. This Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.</p>	<p>The Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no later than 30 June 2001 between 50 and 65% by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery; ▪ no later than 31 December 2008 60% as a minimum by weight of packaging waste will be recovered or incinerated at waste incineration plants with energy recovery; ▪ no later than 30 June 2001 between 25 and 45% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled (with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material); ▪ no later than 31 December 2008 between 55 and 80% by weight of packaging waste will be recycled; ▪ no later than 31 December 2008 the following recycling targets for materials contained in packaging waste must be attained: 60% by weight for glass, 60% by weight for paper and board, 	<p>Again while this directive dictates national legislation, LDDs can include policies that encourage better waste management.</p> <p>These targets are incorporated into national legislation and LDDs must adhere to them as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	50% by weight for metals, 22.5% by weight for plastics and 15% by weight for wood; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No later than 31 December 2007, the European Parliament and the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, will fix targets for 2009–2014. 		
Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2009/50/EC)			
This Directive draws together 4 existing Directives (excluding the 4 th Daughter Directive) and one Council Decision under a single Directive. The Directive aims to maintain and improve ambient air quality with relation to PM _{2.5} .	Member states now have the option to apply for extensions of compliance dates set under the Daughter Directives; and to discount natural sources of pollutants when assessing compliance against limit values	LDDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.	The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.
Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme			
The CAFÉ Programme, established in the EU Air Quality Framework Directive, aims to develop, collect and validate information relating to the effects of air pollution. Support and review the effectiveness of existing legislation and develop new proposals where necessary. Disseminate information amongst the public	Refer to EU Air Quality Framework Directive	LDDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.	The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.
European Landscape Convention (2006)			
The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Under the convention each member party undertakes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity; b to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6; c to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above; d to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect 	Article 6 states the specific measures each member party must undertake, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Awareness-raising; B Training and education; C Identification and assessment; D Landscape quality objectives; E Implementation. 	LDDs should consider the indirect impacts to landscape.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
impact on landscape.			
European Biodiversity Strategy (1999)			
Developed around four major themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; ▪ Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; ▪ Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information; ▪ Education, training and awareness. 	No targets or indicators.	The Strategy emphasises the import role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	Needs to address the role of spatial planning in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. SA Objectives should be developed which assess the performance of the options and policies from a biodiversity perspective.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)			
The environmental objectives and priorities of this strategy come from the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme. This strategy focuses on the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy. ▪ Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety). ▪ Combat poverty and social exclusion. ▪ Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society. ▪ Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation). ▪ Improve the transport system and land use management. ▪ Secure a better quality of life for present and future generations. ▪ Ensure future policy making is more coherent and cost effective, as well as promoting technological innovation and stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation. ▪ Strategies for sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment. 	No targets or indicators.	LDDs should support overall objectives and requirements. Sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment. LDDs should have a sustainable vision.	The Strategy emphasises action to promote sustainable development must be taken by all and at all levels. Applies to all SA Objectives.
Draft Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)			
The Directive seeks to achieve the prevention and remedying of environmental damage - specifically, damage to habitats and species protected by EC law, and to species or habitat on a site of special scientific interest for which the site has been notified, damage to water	No relevant targets.	LDDs should make businesses and other community members aware of environmental liabilities.	The SA should cover all types of pollution and protection of valuable habitat and species.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
resources, and land contamination which presents a threat to human health. It reinforces the "polluter pays" principle - making operators financially liable for threats of or actual damage.			



Summary of National Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM), June 2005			
<p>The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing homelessness; ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people; ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness; ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; ▪ Providing more settled homes; <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>Key target is:</p> <p>Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p>	<p>LDDs need to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.</p>
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>LDDs need to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p>
Government / DfT 10 Year Transport Plan, 2000			
<p>Transport 2010 is the long-term strategy for delivering a quicker, safer, more punctual and environmentally friendly transport system. The goal is to transform our transport system over the next 10 years, tackling congestion and pollution, increasing choice and raising standards to make travel safer, more attractive and accessible to all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Widening 360 miles of trunk roads; ▪ 80 schemes to improve safety and traffic flow at junctions; ▪ New technology for better traffic management and real-time information; ▪ Speeding up the introduction of cleaner fuels and cleaner vehicles; 	<p>The policies and actions within LDDs should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to 25 new light rail or tram lines in major cities; ▪ Up to 100 new park and ride services; ▪ Up to 50 new bypasses to relieve communities blighted by congestion and pollution; ▪ At least an hourly bus service within a ten minute walk for a third more rural households; ▪ Support for a wide range of flexible, community transport projects such as minibus and taxi-based schemes. 		
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, February 2003			
<p>The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the sustainment of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers.</p>	<p>This action programme marks a step change in our policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities; ▪ Step change in housing supply; ▪ New growth areas; ▪ Decent homes; ▪ Countryside and local environment. 	<p>Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land.</p> <p>Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development.</p> <p>Protection of Green Belt land.</p>	<p>SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.</p> <p>Recognition that housing should be provided for all groups in society.</p> <p>Environmental improvements can improve quality of life</p> <p>Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the borough where there is need.</p> <p>Review SA Framework against these objectives.</p>
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>A key DEFRA objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by; ▪ reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends; ▪ bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. 	<p>LDDs should support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity. For example targets that requires 95% of SSSI within borough to be of a favourable condition.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<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>The Government is already committed, in its Quality of Life Counts indicators, to using key indicators to measure progress with sustainable development in the UK. The ones that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds; ▪ The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; ▪ Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans; ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement; ▪ Biological quality of rivers; ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits. 		
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future, December 2001			
<p>The UK Government Guidance sets actions to protect and sustain our heritage for future generations through measures that look in detail at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding ▪ Legislation ▪ Policy Guidance ▪ Delivery Mechanisms ▪ Reprioritisation ▪ Partnership Working <p>The Guidance aims to incorporate several running themes into policy guidance:</p> <p>Local Authority Involvement</p> <p>The Guidance encourages Local Authorities to adopt a positive approach to the historic environment and its management. Elected champions and members are urged to have access to training in respect of the historic environment within their area.</p> <p>Local Authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships are encouraged, in preparing their community strategies, to consider the role of the historic environment in promoting economic, employment and educational opportunities within the locality</p> <p>Future generations</p> <p>Consultation with relevant outside bodies to develop on the principles of encouraging free access for children to visit national museums and</p>	<p>In order to encourage future generation knowledge and management of the historic environment, provision of free entry for all children to properties in the care of English Heritage and other bodies funded by central Government to any historic property. Or, alternatively, a voucher scheme for schools to allow free access, whether in public, charitable or private ownership.</p> <p>The historic environment can play a role in combating social exclusion through lifelong learning, volunteering and regeneration.</p> <p>Advice to be given to owners and local authorities on their application to listed buildings.</p> <p>Creative Partnerships Programme will help broker and support schools projects right across the cultural, creative and heritage fields. The £40 million scheme will initially target schools in sixteen of the most disadvantaged areas in England. The historic environment sector and its many professionals have a huge amount to offer young people and to the Creative Partnerships Programme.</p>	<p>LDDs will need to include policies that take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The provision of educational involvement. ▪ Training and learning for local authority and champions. ▪ Free access and learning for children in the area. ▪ Combating social exclusion. ▪ The inclusion of all local people. ▪ Investment in the historic environment through protection and regeneration.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>galleries etc, which may be extended to the historic environment.</p> <p>Provision of learning opportunities within the historic environment sector, which can act as a catalyst for further historic environment management.</p> <p>Access for All</p> <p><i>Planning and Accessibility: A Good Practice Guide on planning and access for disabled people to help local authorities, developers and others to achieve a more consistent approach to disabled access</i></p> <p>Combating Social Exclusion</p> <p><i>People and Places: A Draft Social Inclusion Policy for the Built and Historic Environment.</i> This focuses on the role the historic environment can play in combating social exclusion</p> <p>Organisation Involvement</p> <p>UK Government encourages historic environment organisations to get involved.</p> <p>Economic Potential</p> <p>The tourist industry represented around 5% of GDP-larger than the car, steel and coal industries put together. High profile, small and large, regeneration schemes using the remains of the past can act as a powerful catalyst for renewal and a stimulus to high-quality new design, development and economic prosperity.</p>			
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>LDDs should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Suburbs & the Historic Environment, English Heritage March 2007			
<p>Provides "checklist" for local Authorities</p> <p>1. Develop a comprehensive vision for local suburbs that includes the historic environment;</p>	<p>The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.</p>	<p>The checklist should be used to ensure the adequate protection of existing conservation areas an, if</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ensure that the results of urban capacity studies inform decisions on the future of historic suburbs; 3. Understand what is there; 4. Use control mechanisms carefully; 5. Consider issuing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD); 6. Engage the local community; 7. The public realm.; 8. The impact of traffic and parking on historic character can be significant. 		<p>necessary the re-evaluation of additional sites.</p>	
<p>Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005</p>			
<p>Where decisions are being made about the future of historic buildings, areas or landscapes as part of a regeneration scheme, English Heritage will seek to ensure that their historical, architectural and archaeological significance has been properly assessed. In areas where the historic environment is distinctive, retains its coherence and is valued by the local community, English Heritage will favour an approach which promotes repair and refurbishment as an alternative to outright replacement.</p>	<p>The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.</p>	<p>Re-using existing buildings is a simple way of achieving sustainability. Re-using buildings and adapting landscapes help reinforce a sense of place.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.</p>
<p>Retail Development In Historic Areas, English Heritage 2005</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing consumer choice by providing a range of shopping, leisure and local services which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community and particularly socially excluded groups; ▪ Supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and tourism sectors, with improving productivity; improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport; and promoting high quality and inclusive design, ▪ Improving the quality of the public realm and open spaces, protecting and enhancing the architectural and historic interest of centres, ▪ Providing a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity and ensuring that town centres provide an attractive, accessible and safe environment for businesses, shoppers and residents. 	<p>The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.</p>	<p>Muswell Hill and Crouch End already accommodate retail sites within conservation areas and areas of archaeological importance. This cohabitation requires development control.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005			
<p>This position statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for the historic environment as an integral part of Community and Local Neighbourhood.</p> <p>Renewal Strategies. It outlines how the historic environment contributes to regeneration in both social and economic terms. It is intended to be of assistance to LAs as their strategies are developed and updated.</p>	<p>Wider consultation.</p>	<p>Key question: Has the local community been consulted about which elements of the local historic environment they value, and how they might be put to use?</p>	<p>Outcomes of wider consultation will inform assessment stage</p>
Guidance on Tall Buildings (CABE, 2007)			
<p>Local planning authorities will need to consider the scope for tall buildings, where they are a possibility, as part of strategic planning. This may include how they contribute to areas of change. In identifying locations where tall buildings would and would not be appropriate, local planning authorities should, as a matter of good practice, carry out a detailed urban design study.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ natural topography ▪ urban grain ▪ significant views of skylines ▪ scale and height ▪ streetscape ▪ landmark buildings and areas and their settings, including backdrops, and important local views, prospects and panoramas. 	<p>Identify constraints for tall buildings with respect to existing, townscape, heritage and housing demand.</p> <p>Any proposal must under consultation with the CABE.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include townscape elements.</p> <p>Tall buildings offer a realistic alternative to meet housing demand. This alternative will be considered during the assessment phase. This would be completed at Project Level.</p>
Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage February 2005			
<p>This guidance identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas, whilst recognising that resources are limited and have to be prioritised. It aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic places , outlines how the management of conservation areas relates to the new development plans system</p>	<p>Targets and indicators specific to each conservation area.</p>	<p>LDDs should show how conservation is integrated with other policies and then locally applied in the building of specific local sustainable communities and places. Conservation Appraisals are being undertaken by LBH.</p>	<p>Conservation areas should be protected. SA Framework should include objective to protect heritage.</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 	<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). ▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. ▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions 	<p>LDDs 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 Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. ▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. ▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. ▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment ▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities. 	<p>affecting their local area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household. ▪ % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. ▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO or PM10. ▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. ▪ % of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay. ▪ % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. ▪ % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown). ▪ Average life expectancy. ▪ No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population. 		
<p>Relevant National Planning Policy Statements (PPS)[*], Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)[†]</p>			
<p>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and Planning Supplement</p>			
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 1, General 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document does not set out any specific targets, goals, or indicators, however it states a number of key principles should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development: ▪ Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time. 	<p>LDDs should encompass the broad goals and aims of the PPS, and should also keep the key principles in mind.</p>	<p>By undertaking the SA of the Core Strategy, sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in PPS1 are followed whilst LDDs evolve.</p>

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

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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>employment.</p> <p>These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change – through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development. ▪ A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. ▪ Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted. ▪ Development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies – in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people’s diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community. ▪ Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals. 		
PPG3 Housing			
<p>This PPG provides guidance on a range of issues relating to the provision of housing. It replaces the 1992 version of PPG3. Circular 6/98 <i>Planning and Affordable Housing</i> will continue to apply, within the framework of policy set out in this guidance.</p> <p>The main objective is to promote housing to meet the requirements of all sections of the community. Provide sufficient land, but give priority to</p>	<p>By 2008 the national target is for 60% of additional housing on previously developed land or conversion.</p>	<p>Compare plan target for delivery of housing development on previously developed land with national targets. LDDs will include policies that promote the development of a better mix in the</p>	<p>The key policy requirements should be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
previously developed land and re-use of buildings. Locate development in accessible locations and promote walking and cycling.		size, type and location of housing.	
PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small firms			
<p>To pursue economic growth and a high quality environment together, rather than one at the cost of the other.</p> <p>Encourage new development in locations, which minimise the length and number of trips and can be served by public transport.</p> <p>Discourage development that is likely to lead to increased congestion.</p> <p>Locate local development away from trunk roads.</p> <p>Optimise the use of existing premises in inner city areas.</p>	<p>No specific targets are stated in the PPG, however Part 1 of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 gives local planning authorities powers to take enforcement action where they consider it "expedient" to do so (i.e. when necessary to deal with the unauthorised use or development of land).</p>	<p>Develop policies that support industrial development and small firms. In particular seek to identify high intensity development in accessible locations.</p> <p>When seeking to allocate new land for development consider the contribution that can be made by existing premises.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that encourage new development in locations that minimise the length and number of trips and encourage public transport.</p>
PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres			
<p>The key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning for the growth and development of existing centres ▪ Promoting and enhancing existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide of services in a good environment, accessible to all. <p>There is also an emphasis placed upon enhancing consumer choice, supporting efficient, innovative and competitive sectors, promoting social inclusion, promoting economic growth and more sustainable patterns of development in town centres.</p> <p>Local authorities should plan positively for the development of town centres.</p> <p>The need for new floor space should be assessed, identify deficiencies in provision, identify centres where development will be focused and develop appropriate spatial policies.</p> <p>New development in town centres should provide a safe and high quality environment.</p>	<p>The core output indicators of relevance to town centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The amount of completed, office, retail and leisure development. ▪ The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres. <p>Local authorities should also collate data on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversity of main town centre uses; ▪ The amount of retail, leisure and office space in edge of town centre and out of town centre locations ▪ Shopping rents ▪ Accessibility; ▪ Pedestrian flows; ▪ Proportion of vacant street level property; ▪ Shopping rents. 	<p>The policies developed within the suite of LDDs need to promote the sustainable development of commercial centres. It will be of equal importance to further develop the vibrancy of District Centres such as Bruce Grove/Tottenham High Road.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives indicators and targets that recognise the importance of promoting sustainable town/district centres.</p>
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation			
<p>To promote sustainable development — by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity with other</p>	<p>As this document is a PPS, there are no specific targets or indicators, however the document sets out the Government's requirements for the Planning System and should be considered when developing strategies.</p>	<p>Ensure that biodiversity and geology are conserved and enhanced as part of the plan.</p> <p>Plan policies need to recognise</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that aim to conserve</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>considerations.</p> <p>To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England’s wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</p> <p>To contribute to an urban renaissance — by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments 0 urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being for those who live and work in urban areas.</p> <p>To contribute to rural renewal — by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</p>		<p>that increased biodiversity can contribute to urban regeneration and an improvement in quality of life.</p>	<p>and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the area.</p>
<p>PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>			
<p>Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help deliver sustainable waste management through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be catered for. ▪ Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste; ▪ Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets. ▪ Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment. ▪ Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. ▪ Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities, business, and encourage competitiveness. ▪ Protect greenbelts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed greenbelt boundaries and in determining planning applications. These locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining 	<p>The PPS identifies that suitable monitoring mechanisms need to be developed as part of LDDs.</p>	<p>The waste policy elements of LDDs need to be developed in accordance with national policy and be in line with the London Plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>



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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>transport provision in the countryside;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked; ▪ use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys; ▪ give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses; ▪ ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists - are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and ▪ protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements. 		
PPG15 Planning and Historic Environment			
<p>The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens or the wider historic landscape.</p>	<p>Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable element in this approach.</p>	<p>LDDs need to include policies that promote the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives, indicators and targets need to ensure that all relevant issues pertaining to the historic environment are addressed.</p>
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning			
<p>The guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators, however it does provide "Advice On The Handling Of Archaeological Matters In The Planning Process" which should be used.</p>	<p>LDDs should recognise importance of the archaeological resource and seek the protection and greater understanding of this resource.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include archaeology as part of the historic environment.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>planning conditions.</p> <p>The guidance pulls together and expands existing advice, within the existing legislative framework. It identifies archaeological resources as finite which should be identified, recorded and in certain cases preserved from development.</p>			
PPG17 Open space, sport and recreation			
<p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting urban renaissance, ▪ Supporting rural renewal; ▪ Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion ▪ Health and well-being ▪ Promoting sustainable development. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. However the PPG states that the Government believes that open space standards are best set locally, and that local authorities set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. Local standards should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed); ▪ a qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities); and ▪ accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility). <p>Setting robust local standards based on assessments of need and audits of existing facilities will form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. Standards should be included in development plans.</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the urban renaissance and community well-being through the provision and management of open space sport and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Plan standards should be based upon an audit of existing facilities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community well-being through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>
PPG 21 Tourism			
<p>The central objective is to achieve "sustainable development" that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</p> <p>This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>LDDs need to recognise the potential benefits offered by tourism and seek to identify areas where further development could occur. Although the full environmental implications of such development must be appropriately mitigated.</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider objective regarding economic importance of tourism balanced with protection of the environment.</p>
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>	<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 policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of LDDs. National policies set out in other PPSs or PPGs may also be relevant to consideration of</p>	<p>Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development and</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 development of renewable energy, alongside improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power, will make a vital contribution to these aims. The Government has already set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The White Paper set out the Government's aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020, and suggests that still more renewable energy will be needed beyond that date.</p>	<p>planning for renewable energy.</p>	<p>improving energy efficiency.</p>
<p>PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control</p>			
<p>PPS23 replaces PPG23: Planning and pollution control (1994). It will apply in England. It is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000</p> <p>LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however the PPS requires that International environmental and pollution control obligations are met, whilst at the same time meeting sustainable development objectives and applying the precautionary principle in considering LDDs.</p>	<p>The policies in this statement and the advice in the accompanying Annexes (Annex 1: <i>Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality</i> and Annex 2: <i>Development on Land Affected by Contamination</i>) should be taken into account in preparing LDDs. The local authority need to recognise the requirement to identify and remediate areas of brownfield land.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to pollution control.</p>
<p>PPG 24 Planning and Noise</p>			
<p>The aim of this guidance is to provide advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. It outlines some of the main considerations which local planning authorities should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.</p>	<p>This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise and builds on the advice previously contained in DOE Circular 10/73. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; ▪ introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and ▪ advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise. 	<p>LDDs should seek to protect general environmental quality and amenity from noise pollution.</p>	<p>SA Framework should take into consideration the detrimental effects of noise.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk			
<p>This document replaces PPG 25.</p> <p>Regional Planning Bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas. ▪ Preparing regional or strategic flood risk assessments as appropriate either as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans or as a freestanding document that contributes to that appraisal. ▪ Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change. ▪ Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design including the ▪ Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk to communities. ▪ Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of development outweigh the risks from flooding. ▪ Working effectively with the Environment Agency and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously. ▪ Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning. <p>It advocates a risk based approach.</p> <p>Policies in local development documents should set out requirements for site specific flood risk assessments. For each of the different types of renewable energy e.g. photovoltaic, onshore wind.</p>	<p>Effective monitoring and review is essential to managing flood risk. The Environment Agency monitors planning decisions regarding flood risk and produces the results in Agency's High Level Target 5 Report.</p> <p>Key indicator of relevance to the SA is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of planning applications permitted by LPA's where the outcome is known against a sustained objection from the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds, as a percentage of the total number of applications to which the Environment Agency sustained an objection on flood risk grounds. 	<p>The PSS requires the preparation of strategic flood risk assessments as part of the plan making process. LDDs need to ensure that development in the floodplain is discouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
By design' - Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR and CABE, 2000			
<p>Promotes high standards in urban design through development, and aims to encourage better design and is intended as a companion to the PPGs / PPSs. The guide is relevant to all aspects of the built environment, including the design of buildings and spaces, landscapes and transport</p>	<p>No targets or indicators are provided.</p>	<p>LDDs should draw on the principles and process of urban design set out in this guide.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the principles of high quality urban design.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
systems.			
Urban White Paper: 2001			
<p>This Urban White Paper calls for a “renaissance” in the management and development of the physical environment. The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with recognition of a holistic approach to policy, which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.</p> <p>It identifies four steps to making ‘all urban areas places for people’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Getting the design and quality of the urban fabric right. ▪ Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity. ▪ Providing the quality services people need. ▪ Equipping people to participate in developing their communities. 	Create and share prosperity and provide good quality services and facilities incorporating good quality and sustainable design.	LDDs should be guided by the four generic steps.	The SA Framework should have objectives relating to the provision of high quality urban design.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air (2000/07)			
<p>Sets air quality standards and objectives for eight key pollutants to be achieved between 2003-2008. The Strategy also aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Map out as far as possible future ambient air quality policy in the UK in the medium term. ▪ Provide best practicable protection to human health by setting health based objectives for 8 main air pollutants. 	For seven of these pollutants local authorities are charged with the task of working towards the achievement of the objectives in their areas in a cost effective way through the Local Air Quality Management Regime.	<p>LDDs should be aware of the focus of national guidance; and not conflict / challenge existing targets or objectives.</p> <p>In so far as it is appropriate to the scope of the SPD, it should also incorporate or be cross referenced to achieving such measures.</p>	The SA Framework should consider the aims and objectives of the Strategy.
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)			
<p>Joint guidance produced by the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency to help planning authorities prepare plans and strategies under the new planning system</p> <p>Primary aim is to encourage a move away from ‘topic based’ to an ‘objectives-led’ approach for plans and strategies.</p>	No specific targets though the guidance recommends actions for planning authorities when developing plans.	Consideration should be given to the recommended actions in LDDs and consultation with the agencies should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.	The SA Framework must demonstrate that consideration has been given to the issues and recommendations of this joint guidance.
Planning Policies for Sustainable Building – a guidance to Local Development Frameworks (Local Government Association Act, 2006)			
<p>Recommends ways of integrating benchmarks for sustainable building into LDFs. Provides a set of suggestions and guidance, which reflect emerging and current good practice to help deliver key policy objectives in areas such as environmental protection.</p>	No targets or indicators are provided, but section 4.7 provides guidance on environmental protection and enhancement.	Consideration should be given to the recommended approach to sustainable building in the preparation of LDDs.	The SA Framework should include environmental protection and enhancement.
Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)			
The UK response to Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The	The UK BAP contains a number of targets for specific habitats or	LDDs should have regard to the	The SA Framework must



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>plan describes the UK's biological resources and details how these resources may be protected. Key aims:</p> <p>To conserve and where practicable to enhance:</p> <p>(a) The overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) Internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristics of the local area;</p> <p>(d) The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity; ▪ To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale. 	<p>species.</p>	<p>objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity. LDDs should seek to contribute to the increase in the quality and range of wildlife habitats within the Borough.</p>	<p>consider preserving and enhancing existing biodiversity within the Borough.</p>

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy for London – The London Plan (2004) consolidated with further alterations (2008)			
<p>The 'London Plan' provides the Regional Spatial Framework within which Local Development Documents of the LDF will be prepared.</p> <p>The London Plan places particular emphasis on the importance of design in accommodating London's growth within its boundaries, while creating better quality, distinctive and sustainable environments in areas close to public transport. The Plan also identifies the need to maximize the City's benefits by preserving and improving the quality of the environment, quality of life and historic character, and to recognise the importance of ensuring new development, particularly residential, considers adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>In working with strategic partners, setting priorities for the GLA group, and in exercising his planning functions, the Mayor will seek to implement the following objectives.</p> <p>Objective 1: To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces</p> <p>Objective 2: To make London a better city for people to live in</p> <p>Objective 3: To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth</p> <p>Objective 4: To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination</p> <p>Objective 5: To improve London's accessibility</p> <p>Objective 6: To make London a more attractive, well designed and green city</p>	<p>Indicators to measure the implementation / success in relation to each of the six objectives.</p> <p>The Mayor will seek the maximum provision of additional housing in London towards achieving an output of 30,000 additional homes per year from all sources.</p> <p>Seek to exceed the this target and to address the suitability of housing development in terms of location, type of development and impact on the locality.</p> <p>Identify new sources of supply having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ major development in Opportunity Areas and redevelopment of low density commercial sites to secure mixed use residential development. ▪ change of use of unneeded industrial/employment land to residential or mixed use development. ▪ redevelopment in town centres, suburban heartlands and small scale residential infill. ▪ intensification of housing provision through development at higher densities particularly where there is good access to public transport. ▪ review existing identified housing sites and include existing and proposed housing sites on Proposals Maps. ▪ Monitor housing approvals and completions. <p>The capacity of housing sites should be determined in accordance with the urban design and density policies of this plan as well as affordable housing.</p> <p>Mayor's strategic target for affordable housing provision that 50 per cent of provision should be affordable and, within that, the London wide objective of 70 per cent social housing and 30 per cent intermediate provision, and the promotion of mixed and balanced communities.</p> <p>New developments must offer a range of housing choices, in terms of the mix of housing sizes and types, taking account of the housing requirements of different groups, such as students, older people,</p>	<p>Haringey must strive to provide an annual target of 680 dwellings.</p> <p>Haringey should consult fully and ensure that LDDs include different communities within the Borough, disabled people; women; black and minority ethnic communities including gypsies or travellers; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities; younger/older people and religious or faith groups.</p> <p>LDDs should include targets for dwellings for Key workers.</p>	<p>Objectives of the London Plan will inform the creation of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Equality impact assessment will be included within SA</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	families with children and people willing to share accommodation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ all new housing is built to 'Lifetime Homes' standards ▪ 10 per cent of new housing is designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users. 		
Sustainable Development Framework (or Integrated Regional Strategy) Mayor of London and the London Sustainable Development Commission			
The framework sets out a vision for the capital and a set of 14 sustainability objectives to guide decision-making. It should be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide the context for policy development and decision-making; ▪ undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; ▪ monitor progress towards a more sustainable city. 	No targets or indicators are provided.	LDDs should encourage social progress that meets the needs of everyone, effective protection of the natural environment, prudent use of natural resources, maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	Applies to all SA Objectives.
Draft Housing Strategy (2008)			
The Draft Housing Strategy is currently out for consultation. The main policies include: Raising aspirations, promoting opportunity Improving homes, transforming neighbourhoods Maximising delivery, optimising value for money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing 50,000 affordable homes over the next 3 years, 30,000 will be social rented. Of these 42% will be for families and 1,250 will be supported homes. ▪ London's carbon emissions should reduce by 50% by 2025. ▪ New publicly funding housing developments will meet a minimum of Code for Sustainable Homes level 3. 	LDDs must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy's targets can be met.	The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to housing for all community groups.
Air Quality Strategy - Cleaning London's Air (2002)			
Local Authorities have a duty, under the 1995 Environment Act, to periodically monitor and review their areas against the national air quality objectives. The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy states boroughs are required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage and improve air quality at the local level ▪ Consult the Mayor, as well as a number of organisations, when carrying out their air quality functions ▪ Have regard to the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy when carrying out their air quality functions ▪ Periodically review and assess air quality in their areas ▪ Declare AQMAs covering these areas ▪ Within one year of declaration, produce action plans detailing air 	The Mayors Air Quality strategy contains no binding targets but reiterates national Air Quality Targets. NB: London currently fails to meet EU and National Targets for air quality due to the size of the conurbation and because of the density of traffic.	Haringey is an AQMA. LDDs must seek to reduce the need for travel and promote sustainable travel either through public transport or greater interlinkages with footpaths and cycle ways.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to Air Quality

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
quality improvement measures in pursuit of the objectives			
The Mayors Transport Strategy (2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting London's economic and social development and improving the environment. ▪ Increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of London's transport to provide the world class system that the Capital needs. ▪ ·Priorities and improvements 	Increase the capacity of the underground, rail and bus systems by up to 40% over the next 10 years.	LDDs should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable development.	The SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.
The London Road Safety Plan (2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce traffic congestion and increase safety by use of public transport, walking and cycling. ▪ Each borough is asked to prepare a Road Safety Plan. Take the Local Road Safety Plan into consideration. 	See 'Transport 2010' safety targets.	Road Safety considerations should be included in LDDs.	The SA Framework should consider road safety and safety in all forms.
NHS and Urban Planning in London (2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of the report is to describe how the NHS can engage more effectively in London's urban planning agenda. ▪ Develop a clear understanding on the likely healthcare demands associated with the projected population and housing increases. ▪ Contribute effectively to planning sustainable communities so that they enjoy good health. 	No targets	LDDs should allow health care and services to be planned for the community.	Healthy communities to be considered in the SA Framework.
Connecting with London's Biodiversity - The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)			
<p>Presents 14 detailed policies for London's biodiversity together with 72 proposals for their implementation.</p> <p>Mayor gives particular priority to four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protection of biodiversity ▪ positive measures to encourage biodiversity action, promoting the management, enhancement and creation of valuable green space ▪ incorporating biodiversity into new development ▪ access to nature and environmental education. 	The success of the Mayor's Strategy is measured against two main targets: firstly, that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London; and secondly, that more open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space.	LDDs must ensure that there is no overall loss in bio diverse land, any loss must be compensated for by land which is of equal or higher biological diversity.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address the need to maintain biodiversity and enhance accessibility to such areas in a sustainable manner.
Sustaining Success – London Economic Development Strategy, January 2005			
Vision for London – to create a sustainable world city including strong long-term economic growth, social inclusion and environmental	The strategy contains no specific economic targets or indicators but refers to targets in the London plan and other supporting documents.	LDDs should be in aware of the economic vision for London.	SA Framework targets and indicators should be compatible



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>improvement. It translates this vision into policies and proposals to help ensure that looking forward to 2016, London is a city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ where all share in the benefits of wealth created by a dynamic economy ▪ where all Londoners can enjoy the highest sustainable quality of life, with goods, services and opportunities in easy reach, high standards of health and welfare, and a sense of safety and security ▪ with efficient, safe and comfortable transport systems and ready access to affordable homes, good quality education and training, health, leisure and recreation opportunities ▪ that builds on the incomparable wealth of its diversity, abolishing all forms of discrimination and making sure all Londoners have a say in their future ▪ that makes efficient use of finite resources and energy, recognises and values the importance of the natural world and wildlife, minimises air, noise and other pollution and waste, and applies its immense resources of innovation and imagination to making the most of eco-friendly design and construction, recycling and the scope for development of green industries. 			<p>with London's Economic Development Strategy.</p>
Souder City The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)			
<p>Three priorities for London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads. ▪ Securing a night aircraft ban across London. ▪ Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing. 	<p>The European Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC, published 18 July 2002) will require noise mapping and preparation of action plans. By contrast with air quality, European or UK 'limits' or 'targets' have not yet been agreed.</p>	<p>Setting targets for noise may pre-empt the forthcoming national ambient noise strategy which is expected to set targets.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider ambient noise and include noise within the monitoring framework, if necessary.</p>
Re-thinking Rubbish in London –The Mayors Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003)			
<p>Promotes waste minimisation, increasing the proportion of waste that is recycled / composted and ensuring that all waste is handled in the most sustainable manner, with minimal environmental impact.</p>	<p>The targets currently set by the Government in Waste Strategy 2000 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recycle or compost at least 25 per cent of household waste by 2005 • to recycle or compost at least 30 per cent of household waste by 2010 • to recycle or compost at least 33 per cent of household waste by 	<p>Local development documents must seek to minimise waste creation and maximise means for recycling from the outset.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recover value from 40 per cent of municipal waste by 2005 • to recover value from 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2010 • to recover value from 67 per cent of municipal waste by 2015. 		
Water Matters - The Mayor's Draft Water Strategy (March 2007)			
Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To secure a fair share of water for Londoners and London's water-related environment through the best use of the available water ▪ To minimise the release of wastewater into the clean water environment ▪ To reduce the threat to people and their property from flooding and to mitigate its effects 	Targets refer to private utilities.	Potential for LDDs to pursue more sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to water use, including a greater opportunity for SuDS and Integrated Urban Drainage.
Green Light to Clean Power – The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004)			
The Strategy's specific objectives are: <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. 	London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010, as the crucial first step on a long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 2000 level by 2050. There should be at least one zero-carbon development in every borough in London by 2010. There should be no occupied dwelling in London with a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016. London should generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. This would generate enough power for the equivalent of more than 100,000 homes and heat for more than 10,000 homes. 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.	The Mayor will seek to have these targets included in future revisions of London's Housing Strategy and requests boroughs to do the same in their housing strategies.	The SA Framework will, where possible, seek to incorporate the targets set by the Energy Strategy.
Lower Lee Valley Planning Framework: Strategic Planning Guidance (2007)			
Vision: To transform the Lower Lee Valley (LLV) to become a vibrant, high quality and sustainable mixed use city district, that is fully integrated into the urban fabric of London and is set within an unrivalled landscape	Opportunities to upgrade the waterways that do not compromise the flood defence role, transport potential, landscape character and ecological value of the river corridor and associated floodplain of the	Protect/enhance water quality. Potential for LB Haringey to benefit from the developments	The SA Framework should include objectives to protect and enhance water quality given the potential



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
that contains new high quality parkland and a unique network of waterways.	LLV should be supported. Development proposals in the LLV should improve the network of road links, public transport links and cycle/ pedestrian networks running east-west and north-south through the Valley without compromising the value of the river and associated corridor.	within LLV and greater connections to this strategic site	downstream effects and growth of residents (potential receptors) in the LLV.
The East London Green Grid Framework: Draft SPG (Aug 2007)			
Aim of the Green Grid is to create a network of interlinked, multifunctional and high quality open spaces that connect with town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas.	Increase provision of high quality/diverse green space.	Potential to further promote Lee Valley as a strategic green route.	The SA Framework should include objectives to enhance connectivity of green corridors.
Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)			
<p>The Mayor will, and boroughs should, ensure future developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction and reflect this principle in Development Plan policies.</p> <p>These will include measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-use land and buildings ▪ Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources ▪ Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building ▪ Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects ▪ Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users ▪ Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity ▪ Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options (subject to Policy 4A.1 and 4A.2). 	<p>100% of development on previously used land, unless exceptional.</p> <p>One low/zero carbon development, per borough by 2010.</p> <p>Carbon emission for new development to be reduced by 10% by the use of renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Need to promote policy to attract/support sustainable buildings.</p> <p>Applications for strategic developments should include a statement showing how sustainability principles will be met in terms of demolition, construction and long-term management/ operation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider sustainable design and construction as part of high-quality design.</p>
Tree and Woodland Framework for London (2005)			
<p>key aims for trees and woodlands in London</p> <p>A. To ensure trees and woodlands contribute to a high quality natural environment.</p> <p>B. To help shape the built environment and new development in a way</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss or gain of woodlands and trees over the years ▪ Number of management plans produced and successfully implemented for woodland sites ▪ Number of sites with Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC) 	<p>Many of the issues surrounding trees and woodlands are cross-cutting, which means that there are very strong links between the aims and with other initiatives in</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objective to protect and enhance greenspace and access to greenspace. Providing people access and interaction with greenspace is key to ensuring</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>that strengthens the positive character and diversity of London.</p> <p>C. Through people's contact with trees and woodlands to help foster community and individual people's well-being and social inclusion.</p> <p>D. To support the capital's economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Nature Reserve status ▪ Number of sites with Green Flag Awards ▪ Number of trees removed to mitigate subsidence claims ▪ Number of street trees planted annually. 	<p>urban design and spatial planning.</p>	<p>protection at grassroots level.</p>
A Strategy for Restoring Rivers in North London (2006)			
<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show the potential for river restoration in North London by identifying areas of immediate opportunity for individual river catchments. ▪ Highlight the environmental, social and economic benefits that can accompany river restoration. ▪ Promote the role that river restoration can play in sustainable urban regeneration. ▪ Develop the river restoration proposals in the <i>Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy</i> and <i>The London Plan</i>. ▪ Encourage and inform groups who already have an interest in river restoration. ▪ Explain the concept of river restoration and present the options that are available using a range of case studies. 	<p>See implications for plan.</p>	<p>The River Lee and its tributaries could benefit from restoration. Most notably in the Haringey Heartlands: Moselle Brook, Lee Navigation, Lee New Cut and Pymmes Brook. Potential funding opportunity through EA flood defence budget.</p>	<p>River restoration presents an opportunity for habitat creation, flood water retention and would improve water quality within the Borough. The SA Framework should encourage environmental enhancement.</p>
North London Joint Waste Strategy, September 2004			
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote and implement sustainable municipal wastes management policies in North London ▪ To minimise the overall environmental impacts of wastes management ▪ To engage residents, community groups, local business and any other interested parties in the development and implementation of the Strategy ▪ To provide customer-focussed, best value services <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To minimise the amount of municipal wastes arising ▪ To maximise recycling and composting rates ▪ To reduce greenhouse gases by disposing of less organic waste 	<p>The Partner Authorities undertake to offer recycling and compost collection services to a minimum of 95% of households and will achieve 65% capture rates of targeted materials by the year 2015.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities undertake to develop sufficient Materials Recycling Facilities and In-vessel Composting Facility capacity to enable North London to meet the collective recycling and composting targets within this Strategy.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities will support transfer of waste by rail wherever this can be shown to offer Best Value and is in accordance with this Strategy.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities will support transfer of waste by water wherever this can be shown to offer Best Value and is in accordance with this Strategy.</p> <p>The Partner Authorities are committed to green procurement.</p>	<p>LDDs must account for the aims of the NLJW Strategy and adhere to the Best Practicable Environmental Options (BPEO) set in NLJW Strategy.</p> <p>Achieving the increased recycling and composting targets of 35% by 2010 and 45% by 2015 will require a significant enhancement to the recycling services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The "Bring" recycling network will need to be improved continuously, 	<p>The SA Framework should seek to include waste minimisation objective.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>in landfill sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To co-ordinate and continuously improve municipal wastes minimisation and management policies in North London ▪ To manage municipal wastes in the most environmentally benign and economically efficient ways possible through the provision and co-ordination of appropriate wastes management facilities and services ▪ To ensure that services and information are fully accessible to all members of the community ▪ To maximise all opportunities for local economic regeneration ▪ To ensure an equitable distribution of costs, so that those who produce or manage the waste pay for it 	<p>A set of performance indicators are proposed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extent of odour problems ▪ Extent of litter and vermin problems ▪ Collection transport distance ▪ Potential for participation in recycling and composting (%) households with kerbside collection of recyclables ▪ Percentage of material recovered ▪ Percentage of material recycled or composted ▪ Recycling and composting targets are: 35% by 2010 and 45% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ with new sites being introduced ▪ A minimum of 95% of all properties of multiple occupancy will need to be provided with a “near entry” collection for recycling and composting and participation rates will need to enable a minimum of 65% of the targeted materials to be captured. ▪ The existing re-use and recycling centres will have to be improved further and range of materials collected will also increase. ▪ The high volumes of material collected for recycling and composting will almost certainly require more larger or additional collection boxes, sacks or wheeled bins to be provided to North London residents. 	
The Mayor’s Climate Change Action Plan (2007)			
<p>The Mayor’s key priorities for action to reduce emissions from the Mayoral Group and demonstrate best practice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving the energy efficiency of our buildings. This includes installing energy efficient lighting and appliances, and designing new buildings with carbon reduction as the number one priority. ▪ Maximising use of decentralised energy through the installation of combined cooling heat and power (CCHP), micro-wind, photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal heating at all appropriate 	<p>The Mayor’s new target for London, therefore, is to stabilise CO₂ emissions in 2025 at 60 per cent below 1990 levels, with steady progress towards this over the next 20 years.</p> <p>London’s councils are major employers and building owners, and also have a key housing role. In particular, Borough-planning departments play the central role in delivering better standards for new developments in London. The Boroughs are also key to promoting and facilitating the uptake of decentralised energy</p>	<p>LDDs must include provision to adapt to and manage climate change.</p>	<p>By undertaking the SA sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in the Climate Change Action Plan are followed whilst LDDs evolve.</p>

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



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

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>defined by the Greater London Authority, comprises of the four outer north London boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest.</p> <p>The Sub-regional Development Framework does not replace the London Plan, rather the Framework sits alongside the London Plan to aid the delivery of both sustainable and prosperous development within the North London sub-region, as well as aiming to maximise the sub-region's advantageous geographical position.</p>	<p>allocated for the sub-region. With regards to the spatial distribution of such growth, it is envisaged that new development will be concentrated in existing town centres, strategic employment locations and areas of intensification and opportunity.</p> <p>The Sub-regional Development Framework makes reference to North London's considerable natural assets. It is noted that the network of parks, open space, wildlife sites and Green Belt within the sub-region should be protected, and opportunities taken to enhance the quality and range of facilities that are offered.</p>		
North London Housing Strategy (2003)			
<p>A Framework Strategy has been developed for north London, comprising the boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey, Islington and Westminster.</p> <p>The Framework Strategy is primarily designed to set out the baseline position. In this context, it specifically focuses upon a number of immediate priorities, most notably in the supply of affordable housing and helping to promote greater mobility and housing choice across the sub-region and beyond.</p>	<p>The Framework Strategy sets out the shared objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing the supply of permanent affordable housing ▪ Meeting the needs of homeless households ▪ Investing in the intermediate market ▪ Promoting mobility and choice ▪ Contributing to the development of balanced and sustainable communities ▪ Meeting the need for Supporting People services ▪ Improving the quality of all housing across the sub-region <p>No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.</p>	<p>LDDs will need to take account of the objectives of the Housing Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing and also ensuring that such housing is available to all communities and sectors of society.</p>
North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)			
<p>The aims of the Assessment were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify areas within North London that are at risk of flooding for all Flood Zones identified in PPS 25; ▪ Identify the risk of flooding due to surface water; ▪ Identify the likely effects of climate change on flood risk; ▪ Identify catchment areas and the potential for development to affect flood risk in areas beyond the individual Borough boundaries; ▪ Provide the basis for allocating sites in the LDF including applying the sequential test approach to site allocation within the indicative flood plain. ▪ Provide a rationale for assessing the merits of potential development allocations based on a sequential flood risk assessment, taking into 	<p>The study provided some conclusions for Haringey:</p> <p>The primary source of flood risk to Haringey is fluvial flooding, with the Lower Lee, Moselle Brook and Stonebridge Brook providing the highest flood risk. The New River, which is partly located in the NDC area, poses a limited flood risk as its flow is controlled by pumping stations. However. The New River contains many sections which are raised above the ground level. Should any of these sections fail, they could pose a significant flood risk to adjacent properties.</p>	<p>LDDs should take account of flood risk in developing proposals.</p>	<p>Flood risk from proposals should be assessed in the SA.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>account flood risk vulnerability of proposed uses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Recommend policy options for dealing with the range of flood risks and provide guidance for developers;▪ Recommend appropriate monitoring and review methods.			

Summary of Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Greenest Borough Strategy (2008)			
<p>The document identifies the key environmental issues and aims to deliver a strategy for achieving the long-term aspirations for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Six priorities are established to help achieve the vision for a more sustainable Haringey, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving the urban environment ▪ Protecting the natural environment ▪ Managing environmental resources efficiently ▪ Leading by example – managing the Council sustainably ▪ Sustainable design and construction ▪ Promoting sustainable travel <p>For each of the priorities the document sets out what the Council will do to implement the priorities, including a timescale for when the action will be carried out, and how they will monitor their progress.</p>	<p>A key target of the strategy is a 60% reduction in CO₂ levels by 2050.</p> <p>For each priority, the strategy has set out the progress being made and its programme for the next 1-5 years. For example, for improving the urban environment, the strategy proposes to develop and implement plans for the improvement of public realm around key transport exchanges and main arteries.</p> <p>For protecting the environment, the strategy propose improving smaller open spaces and develop policies and strategies to improve management, engagement and protection of the natural environment and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Targets relating to parks include increasing the number of Green Flag Parks and to sustain and increase open spaces in line with LDF and PPG.</p> <p>A target for new housing is to require all new build to prepare an energy statement and to develop zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013.</p>	<p>The priorities and targets in the Strategy should guide LDDs' vision, particularly on sustainable design and construction, improving the urban environment, planning of open spaces and protecting the natural environment.</p>	<p>SA Framework should take account of the priorities and targets identified by the Strategy, particularly in developing the monitoring proposals.</p>
Local Implementation Plan (2006)			
<p>The key objectives are:</p> <p>A) To support and promote transport improvements where it would improve safety for all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists, enhance residential amenity and complement land development and regeneration strategies</p> <p>B) Discourage the use of the car and promote other forms of travel</p> <p>C) Improve freight movement whilst minimising the environmental impact</p> <p>D) To balance the need for parking and the environmental impact of traffic movement and parked cars</p> <p>E) To encourage developments which, through design, reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>Safety forms the largest proportion of the targets, with indicators covering a suite of different transport modes and vulnerable users.</p>	<p>The greatest implications for LDDs is the concept of reducing the need to travel through design and promoting multi-modal approaches to development areas in Haringey</p>	<p>The SA Framework should pursue sustainable travel</p>
Changing Lives – The Haringey Children and Young Peoples Plan (2006-9)			
<p>The crux of the plan is to protect vulnerable2 children and young people whilst providing support so they can to enjoy the same opportunities as any other child or young person.</p>	<p>The vast proportion of targets are objective led or focused primarily on developing support networks for children and youth on Haringey, However Local development documents may consider the need to:</p>	<p>Consultation events, linking into the planning process should seek to engage Haringey's children and</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider all groups within the community.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Plan Includes 20 priorities for Haringey's children and Youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ establish 18 Children's Centres by April 2008 that provide multi-agency early intervention and preventative strategies for young children improve annual health checks and health planning for this group, including the provision of sexual health advice, to reach 90% of them by 2007 and 95% of them by 2009 ▪ improve the use and availability of respite care ▪ reduce road traffic fatalities and casualties in children and young people under 25, and especially for boys aged 11 15 – the age group at greatest risk ▪ Support schools (at least 30 primary and 4 secondary by 2008) to provide a range of extended services, including play services, for children, young people and families in each Children's Network in line with local needs ▪ Priority Fifteen seeks to empower children and young people to have a more effective voice in decision making. 	<p>youth.</p>	
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>LDDs must seek to protect and enhance those areas outlined in the BAP.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include biodiversity protection and enhancement.</p>
Haringey Urban Renewal Strategy (2002-2012) – Narrowing the Gap			
<p>The Strategy sets the direction for improvement in the most deprived areas for the foreseeable future and provides a framework for reforming and reshaping public services which reflects community needs and is owned by local residents.</p>	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the % of residents with high levels of concern for environmental issues by 2006 compared to levels in 2001 ▪ Increase Highways of Acceptable Standard (AC E1) to 90% ▪ BVPI 98: Street lamps not working as planned 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop community leadership and active citizenship and promote civic pride ▪ To encourage a cleaner 	<p>The SA Framework should consider urban renewal and regeneration and how this may impact on all SA Objectives.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI 88: Missed collections per 100,000 ▪ Parking Recovery Rate/local performance <p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI: The proportion of private sector dwellings that have been vacant for more than 6 months at 1.4.01 that are returned into occupation or demolished as a result of direct action by the local authority. ▪ Meet government target of having no families with children in B&B for longer than 6 weeks by 2004. ▪ Convert 50 B&B annexes in 2002-03 with a view to converting the bulk by 2005. ▪ To ensure that all social housing is of a decent standard by 2010 ▪ Reduce average Council Housing void turn around time. ▪ BVPI: Satisfaction of tenants of council housing with the overall service provided by their landlord. <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _ Increase % of patients offered an appointment to see a GP within 2 working days ▪ Upgrade eight practices including 4 under LIFT (2005) ▪ Increase number of households receiving intensive home care per 1,000 population aged 65 or over ▪ Reduce by at least 10% the gap between areas with the lowest life expectancy and the population as a whole ▪ Reduce adult smoking to 24% by 2010 <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase adult participation in learning. ▪ Increase average point score in A Level and Advanced GNVQ ▪ Increase Key Stage 1 averages for schools in/or serving priority neighbourhoods ▪ Increase achievement of black and ethnic minority pupils <p>Business and Local Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20% of development sites and premises to be brought into 	<p>and greener environment by promoting recycling, improving energy efficiency, lowering vehicle emissions, and reducing litter and graffiti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To providing good quality leisure facilities and open spaces <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve access to health and social care services ▪ To improve the quality of services ▪ To promote healthy living ▪ To support vulnerable children and their families ▪ To improve joint working and integrate services <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of early years provision and by developing integrated education, childcare and health services in target wards. ▪ Ensure children and young people accelerate their progress by targeting our resources at schools, cohorts and individuals who are underachieving ▪ Help young people and adults progress into Further Education, 	



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage new companies to relocate into the area ▪ Inward investment and business support services would improve and increase by 30% ▪ Increase supply of office accommodation by 20% ▪ At least 50% new start up businesses to have access to affordable and quality premises ▪ Increase the number of ethnic businesses ▪ Increase access to business support services ▪ Increase start ups and survival of businesses ▪ Improved image of Haringey as a competitive location for business ▪ Uncover and unlock economic advantages and business opportunities in Haringey and Priority Area wards in particular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher Education and work ▪ To contribute to building sustainable communities through opportunities to learn together <p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create accessible and structured openings to work by building up learning pathways and developing clear support frameworks, ▪ address exclusion from the labour market by tackling the barriers that prevent people from getting jobs ▪ develop sustainable employment links with local and wider labour market opportunities ▪ support the potential of social enterprise ▪ Improve dynamism and the ability of employers to attract investment and skilled labour. 	
Draft Crime and Drugs Strategy (2005-2008)			
<p>Sets out the ways to achieve the Council's vision to measurably improve the quality of life for the people of Haringey by tackling criminal and antisocial behaviour and reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>The emerging local priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti social behaviour ▪ Tackling acquisitive crime ▪ Tackling domestic violence and other violent behaviour 	<p>The floor targets for Haringey are to reduce crime and the fear of crime; improve overall performance including reduce the gap between the highest crime and reduction partnership areas and the best comparable areas.</p>	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively reduce crime within the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug and alcohol related crime and disorder ▪ Young People and Crime ▪ Victim and Witness support 			
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to public services ▪ Promote neighbourhood development in the most deprived areas. ▪ Develop key sites, town centres and the Upper Lee Valley ▪ Provide good quality emergency and temporary accommodation. ▪ Meet the Decent Homes Standard by 2010. ▪ Assist homeless people and rough sleepers ▪ Increase permanent, affordable housing supply. ▪ Promote private sector housing improvement in neighbourhood renewal areas ▪ Promote developments that provide local jobs and services 	<p>The LDDs need to take a holistic approach to the community's needs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide better access to jobs and training. ▪ Promote developments that support businesses and attract investment. ▪ Encourage civic pride by ensuring that public and private property owners and property managers maintain their buildings and surrounds in good order. 	<p>The SA Framework must consider all groups within the community.</p>
Haringey Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy			
<p>The Strategy addresses all types of antisocial behaviour, ranging from simple individual conflict to that of persistent harassment and group disorder. A high priority for the strategy is to tackle persistent types of anti-social behaviour (particularly by young people).</p> <p>The Strategy sets out the priorities and actions for all partner agencies in an effort to create in Haringey a community where residents, visitors and workers can have an improved quality of life without the fear of being subjected to anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The ASB Partnership Steering Board has identified four strategic priorities for action in the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement ▪ Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures ▪ Reducing the opportunity for anti-social behaviour, focusing on youth 	<p>Best value performance indicators (BVPIs) related to anti-social behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI 189(a): % of residents surveyed who said, they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in the local authority area. ▪ BVPI 189(b): % of residents who said they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in the local authority area. ▪ BVPI 126: Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households ▪ BVPI 126(e): Robberies per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127: Violent crimes per 1,000 population and per cent detected ▪ BVPI 127(a): Violent offences committed by a stranger per 1,000 population 	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively reduce crime within the Borough, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures. ▪ Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement ▪ Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BVPI 127(b): Violent offences committed in a public place per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(c): Violent offences committed in connection with licensed premises per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(d): Violent offences committed under the influence per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 127(e): Robberies per 1,000 population ▪ BVPI 128: Vehicles crimes per 1,000 detected ▪ BVPI 44: Number of pupils permanently excluded during the year from all schools maintained by the authority per 1000 at all maintained schools ▪ BVPI 45: % of 1/2 days missed due to unauthorised absence in secondary schools maintained by the local authority ▪ BVPI 46: % of half days missed due to absence in primary schools maintained by the local authority ▪ BVPI 175: % of racial incidents that resulted in further action ▪ BVPI 176: The number of domestic violence refuge places per 10,000 population which are provided or supported by the authority 		
Haringey Employment and Training Strategy (2004)			
<p>To develop a skilled workforce receiving equality of opportunity and choice and narrow the gap between employment rates in the East and the West of the borough by taking advantage of opportunities in central London and the sub-regional economy.</p> <p>The over riding aim of this strategy is to reduce unemployment across the most deprived wards in the borough.</p> <p>The strategy sets these priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborative working ▪ Access to jobs ▪ Removing barriers to work ▪ Education ▪ Employers ▪ Regional partnerships and the wider labour market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that good quality employment premises are protected and the creation of new ones is assisted. ▪ Seek a range of premises of different types and costs to meet the needs of different sectors of the economy especially SME's. ▪ Ensure that land and premises are capable of embracing modern work requirements. 	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively improve local employment rates and provide access to jobs.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on education, training and improving local skills.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities 			
The Education and Development Plan (2002 – 2007)			
<p>The EDP sets out strategies and actions aimed at improving achievement and ensuring inclusion at all three levels. It outlines the ways the LEA will ensure national strategies are implemented fully and effectively. It describes actions intended not just to raise the attainment of all children but also to close the gap between the attainment of groups such as minority ethnic children and children in public care and the Haringey and national averages.</p> <p>The priorities set in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lifelong learning ▪ strategic ▪ management ▪ school ▪ improvement ▪ access & transport ▪ pupil welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising standards in literacy ▪ Raising standards in numeracy ▪ Supporting leadership and management, which included school self evaluation ▪ Supporting schools causing concern ▪ Tackling exclusion and poverty through sustainable change ▪ Addressing the implications of diversity and equality 	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively improve educational attainment and support deprived schools.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on education, training and improving local skills.</p>
School Organisation Plan 2003 - 2008			
<p>The SOP is part of this framework and sets out how the Authority and its partners will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support successful and popular schools to expand and encourage new providers ▪ Take swift and appropriate action where standards need to be improved ▪ Focus on securing appropriate provision for all children on narrowing attainment gaps ▪ Promote inclusive cultures and practices ▪ Promote greater diversity in provision in line with pupils' needs and parental preferences ▪ Provide access to specialist facilities for children with special educational needs including children with disabilities. ▪ Secure the provision of a wider range of courses and qualifications and new learning pathways for 14-19 year olds in collaboration 	<p>The Plan's main target is to reduce the number of schools identified as being of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support successful and popular schools to expand and encourage new providers ▪ Take swift and appropriate action where standards need to be improved ▪ Focus on securing appropriate provision for all children on narrowing attainment gaps ▪ Promote greater diversity in provision in line with pupils' needs and parental preferences ▪ Provide access to specialist facilities for children with special educational needs including children with disabilities. ▪ Secure the provision of a wider range of courses and qualifications and new learning pathways for 14-19 year olds in collaboration with other partners ▪ Ensure a sufficient supply of free part time nursery places, 	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively assist schools within the Borough, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote inclusive cultures and practices ▪ Promote schools' contribution to community life and community cohesion 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on education, training and improving local skills.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>with other partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure a sufficient supply of free part time nursery places, linking to wider early years and childcare policies ▪ Promote schools' contribution to community life and community cohesion 	<p>linking to wider early years and childcare policies</p>		
Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan			
<p>The Plan declares the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</p> <p>The actions set are split into</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action to reduce emissions from vehicles ▪ Action to reduce traffic volumes ▪ Action to reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources ▪ Awareness raising, education and public information 	<p>Targets are related to EU and UK targets.</p>	<p>The LDDs should aim to include Plan's actions within spatial planning limitations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on improving air quality.</p>
People, Places & Prosperity: Haringey's Regeneration Strategy			
<p>The Council has drafted a regeneration strategy for the Borough based on a vision:</p> <p>"To create economic vitality and prosperity for all through exploitation of Haringey's strategic location in a global city, major development site opportunities and by developing the Boroughs 21st century business economy".</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People - To increase skills, raise employment and reduce worklessness so that residents can contribute to and benefit from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world ▪ Places - To make Haringey a place in which more people want to live and invest by using the opportunity of major sites and key locations to create positive change ▪ Prosperity - To maintain and develop a 21st century business economy that offers opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise, to help make Haringey a place people want to work and visit. 	<p>Adequate space for business development required during development of LDDs.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include urban renewal and regeneration of the Borough including consideration of economic needs.</p>
Cycling Action Plan			
<p>The Council's aim is to maximise the role of cycling in Haringey within an overall framework of road danger and traffic reduction, and sustainable development.</p> <p>The main objectives the Plan sets out are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop infrastructure for cycling to a high standard of planning, design and implementation, in particular to assist cyclists to integrate with traffic through measures such as speed reduction and improved traffic management. 	<p>The targets supporting the main objectives set out in the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribute to Achieving an 80% increase in cycling levels by 2010 and a 200% increase by 2020 (London-wide) ▪ Implementation of Plan to contribute to reducing total number of KSI road casualties 	<p>LDDs need to ensure that new development is cycle friendly, and that where required, travel plans include cycling as a key alternative</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to promote sustainable modes of transport.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek a reduction in road danger for cyclists by identifying and controlling the principal sources of threat. ▪ Pursue the objective of road danger reduction through investment in appropriate road-based cycle training to the National Standard, for children, adults and people with disabilities. ▪ Support Transport for London's (TfL) role in promoting cycling, for example by distributing leaflets and maps. ▪ Ensure that new development is cycle friendly, and that where required, travel plans include cycling as a key alternative to the car and public transport. 			
Haringey Local Delivery Plan 2005-08 NHS Teaching Primary Care Trust			
<p>This Plan was developed in conjunction with the Haringey Strategic Partnership and the Health and Social Care Partnership Board. It outlines Haringey's TPCT plans for addressing the national Public Sector Agreement (PSA) targets, as well as its wider strategies for dealing with health issues, such as health inequalities, access to health care and others.</p>	<p>Public Sector Agreement (PSA) targets mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSA01a1/a3: Substantially reduce the mortality rate per 100,000 population from heart disease and stroke and related diseases (under age 75) ▪ PSA01b: Number of GP practices with PCT _ PSA01c1/c2: Number of patients with CHD whose last blood pressure reading is 150/90 or less / Total number of patients with CHD ▪ PSA01d: Number of patients with CHD whose last measured cholesterol is 5mmol/l or less ▪ PSA03a1/a3: Decrease the mortality rate per 100,000 population from cancer in people aged under 75 ▪ PSA03b: Number of designated specialist MDTs ▪ PSA06a: Reduce the number of smoking pregnant women, as a percentage of the number of maternities ▪ PSA06b: Increase the number of women known to initiate breastfeeding, as a percentage of the number of maternities ▪ PSA05: Reduce the age-standardised death rate per 100,000 population per year from suicide and undetermined injury by 20% by 2010 ▪ PSA10: Number of people aged 15 to 75 years on GP register, recorded as having a BMI of 30 or greater in the last 15 months; with a MBI recorded in the last 15 months; total number on GP register ▪ PSA11b: The percentage of patients attending GUM clinics 	<p>The LDDs should incorporate health issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Narrow the gap between the east and west of the borough ▪ Improve Local Access to health services 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>who are offered an appointment within 48 hours increase and reach 100% by 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSA11c:: Decrease rates of new diagnosis of gonorrhoea ▪ PSA08a: Increase number of 4-week smoking quitters who attend NHS Smoking cessation services ▪ PSA 14a: Increase numbers of people in treatment for substances misuse by 10% each year ▪ PSA15a: Increase number of those retained in treatment over 12 weeks 		
Sustainable Communities Plan (2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling the housing shortage, including measures to accelerate the provision of housing, particularly affordable and key worker dwellings and addressing homelessness; ▪ Addressing low demand and abandonment; ▪ Seeking to ensure that all properties comply with decent homes standards; and improve the local environment of communities in order to deliver the liveability agenda; ▪ The plan also provides region-specific requirements for a sustainable community. In London, the plan aims to create communities that: are prosperous; ▪ Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people can afford; ▪ Safeguard green and open space; ▪ Enjoy well-designed, accessible and pleasant living; ▪ Provide a good working environment; ▪ Are effectively and fairly governed, with a strong sense of community. 	<p>High quality local authority service delivery on local environment, public spaces and parks – every authority should have green spaces that achieve the Green Flag standard for care of parks;</p> <p>Neighbourhood wardens in over 500 communities, improving the local environment and reducing crime and fear of crime;</p> <p>By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had their homes made decent;</p> <p>Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities, especially new and revitalised communities in growth areas and market renewal pathfinder areas;</p> <p>Delivery of a step change in the supply of new housing in London and the South East by 2016. London and the growth areas have the potential to accommodate an additional 200,000 homes above levels currently planned in regional planning guidance.</p>	<p>The LDDs should be aiming for a holistic and sustainable approach to planning.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should have an emphasis on social inclusion, decent homes, high quality services, high quality environments and liveability.</p>
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; 	<p>No relevant targets.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will, in part, mirror the objectives set in the UDP.</p>	<p>The SA must, where possible, seek to improve upon the sustainability of the UDP objectives.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>4 Improve the environment both natural and urban;</p> <p>5 Raise achievement through education.</p>			
SPG 1b – Parking in Front Gardens (Draft 2006)			
Rising car ownership and the conversion of houses into flats has brought increasing pressure for off-street parking. Creating a parking space in a front garden, but parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission.	Parking in front gardens is generally unacceptable and will not normally receive planning permission. Where planning permission is granted, it will be conditional on approximately 50% of the area being soft landscaped as garden.	Consideration will be given to the effect of parking on traffic flows, pedestrian and cyclist safety, and traffic generation.	The SA should attempt to enhance the proportional use of SuDS including permeable surfaces.
SPG 1c – Strategic Views (Draft 2006)			
Developments which affect views from Alexandra Palace to the City will be resisted	SPG 1c depicts a viewing corridor. Developments throughout this corridor will be resisted.	Avoid developments within the foreground and mid ground. Preservation of wider setting and long-distance views would require close working with adjacent boroughs.	The constraint on high rise development poses a concern, especially given the housing pressure facing Haringey and surrounding boroughs. Essentially London is reaching capacity with low density development, need for higher density developments.
SPG 1d - Telecom Equipment - including Satellite Dishes (Draft 2006)			
Telecoms Equipment should be located at the rear of the property and should be as visually unobtrusive as possible from the road or from any footpath or public place. Locations on the front of properties or in front gardens should be avoided, and planning permission will not be granted for such proposals in Conservation Areas or on Listed Buildings.	Reduce the overall number of dishes and clutter on the street	The possibility of sharing equipment or using cable should be explored at the outset.	Telecoms should be included within the townscape SA Objective
SPG 2 – Conservation and Archaeology (Draft 2006)			
Haringey has 28 Conservation areas and over 350 Listed Buildings, all of which have been designated because of their special architectural or historic interest.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect from demolition buildings and structures which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area and which define its identity. 2. Ensure that all new build developments, and improvements to existing buildings and structures, are of high aesthetic design standards, and that they respect and are sympathetic to the particular local character or appearance of the conservation area involved. New developments should have regard to the contribution to local character provided by (i) existing historic property plot sizes, (ii) traditional uses or mixes of uses, (iii) characteristic materials scaling of contemporary buildings and detailing, (iv) local views, (v) the extent to which traffic intrudes or reduces the enjoyment of an area by 	The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas and will promote proposals within, adjacent to, or affecting a conservation area that preserve or enhance the appearance, character or setting of the local area.	Conservation and archaeology will be covered within the SA Objectives.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>pedestrians, (vi) the intensity of development in the locality.</p> <p>3. Protect trees that are of public amenity value and contribute to the character of the area.</p> <p>4. Insist that changes of use respect and enhance the local historic as well as visual character of the conservation area.</p> <p>5. Protect local views, landmarks and topographical features, either within or adjacent to the conservation area, particularly key vehicular or pedestrian approaches, having regard to the policies and local views identified in the local conservation area appraisal.</p> <p>6. Enforce the carrying out of necessary repairs to unlisted or locally listed buildings in accordance with its powers.</p>		
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, including the use of obscured glazing, suitable boundary treatment and landscaping ▪ The Council expects new development to allow for adequate sunlight and daylight to reach adjoining properties in line with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Standards ▪ New development must not preclude any neighbouring property from enjoying the benefits of solar energy. 	<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>
SPG 3c - Backlands Development (Draft 2006)			
<p>Backland sites are generally landlocked, such as rear gardens and private open space. Careful consideration will be given to the amenity of neighbouring properties in terms of noise, daylight and sunlight.</p>	<p>The density and the height of the proposal and the latter should be subordinate to the frontage housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The privacy and outlook from existing houses and gardens ▪ Any proposed demolition of part or all of an existing dwelling to enable access onto the site. If this would result in an unsightly gap in the consistent street frontage or, in the case of conservation area, does not preserve or enhance the 	<p>Backland development will be expected to be accompanied by both a Design Statement and a Sustainability Statement.</p>	<p>Wherever possible, schemes should take into account principles of SuDS.</p>

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



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unobscured vegetation ▪ Car parking ▪ Maintenance ▪ Consultation with the police 		
SPG 6a Shopfronts, Signage and Security (Draft 2006)			
Improve standards of shopfront design throughout the borough	Installation of a new shopfront or significant alteration of an existing shopfront requires planning permission.	Suitability of shopfronts in Conservation Areas and in Listed Buildings	This should be covered within the townscape SA Objectives.
SPG 7a Vehicle and Pedestrian Movement (Draft 2006)			
<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create a layout which is safe for all road users. ▪ To create a pleasant environment ▪ To cater for the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and people with disabilities as well as vehicular traffic. ▪ To use materials and design layouts in keeping with the surrounding townscape, but which minimise maintenance costs. 	Comply with all guidance and the Highways Act (1980)	<p>Potential to encourage greater weighting towards pedestrian movement over vehicular movement.</p> <p>Potential to support the use of sustainable / recycled street furniture or road planings.</p>	The SA Objectives should include access to services and sustainable modes of transport.
SPG 7b Travel Plans (Draft 2006)			
Traffic levels should be reduced in the Borough to improve environmental standards, particularly air quality.	<p>Travel plans should include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.) Setting objectives and targets b.) Measures to promote and facilitate public transport use including physical works and financial incentives c.) Measures to promote and facilitate walking and cycling d.) Car parking restraint, charges and management e.) Promotion of car sharing f.) Promotion of activities to reduce the need to travel g.) Monitoring and review mechanisms h.) Travel plan co-ordinators i.) Travel information and marketing 	<p>Travel plans are mandatory for large scale developments.</p> <p>Need to connect developments to further pedestrian and cycle networks within the borough. If not encourage developers to include standard facilities which reduce the need for travel , i.e. working from home via internet or encouraging the provision of dedicated work areas within developments</p>	The SA Objectives should include access to services and sustainable modes of transport.
SPG 7c Transport Assessments (Draft 2006)			
A TA would need to be submitted for developments attracting a high level of trips or if a development is likely to a significant impact on the local highway network	a TA is likely to be required if a development generates over 1000 person trips per day or provides more than 2500 m2 of gross floor space.	The council must resist major developments in areas which are all ready congested or likely to	This type of project level development would fall under Environment Impact

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
		significantly reduce air quality within the borough	Assessment (EIA), however the SA will cover Air Quality and climatic factors.
SPG 8b Materials (Draft 2006)			
The Council expects all development schemes to take on board sustainable development and requires a sustainability statement to be submitted with applications for planning permission and listed building consent. In choosing materials as part of any development scheme, the aim should be to try and take both the sustainability element of the materials and the visual element into account.	None	Developments should adhere to the Sustainability Checklist.	Lifecycle analysis should be included in forthcoming building assessments. Putting sustainability at the core of the building strategy from the conception through to demolition.
SPG 8c Environmental Performance (Draft 2006)			
The Council is generally seeking all development schemes to take on board sustainable development by requiring a sustainability statement	Sustainable development issues assessed are grouped into the following 7 categories: energy; water; pollution; materials; transport; ecology and land use; and health and well-being.	The Home Information Pack (HIP) came into force in 19 th of April 2007 as part of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).. This forms part of the Energy Performance of Building Directive. All sectors must account for the EPBD by 4 th of January 2009	Energy efficiency is key to tackling climate change. The SA Objectives must reflect this,
SPG 8d Biodiversity, Landscaping and Trees (Draft 2006)			
Any development must protect the existing biodiversity in Haringey and, where possible, seek to enhance and diversify this biodiversity.	Key indicators according to the SPG are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity ▪ Tree Protection ▪ Landscaping ▪ Green Roofs 	Protected areas and greenspace puts additional pressure to develop high rise or increase the density of development which is likely to convene SPG3b – Privacy, Overlooking, Aspect, Outlook & Daylight, Sunlight	The SA should promote roof gardens further to encourage greater green space and reduce London's 'Urban Heat Island effect' by covering areas of hard standing concrete and bitumen with less convective and/or conductive surfaces
SPG 8e Light Pollution (Draft 2006)			
Light pollution causes a nuisance from unnecessary obtrusive light, either by penetrating into facing rooms or by impeding the views of the night sky. Light pollution, if it involves the use of wasted electricity is a waste of money and energy resources	None.	Enhance the use of efficient lighting apparatus and time management.	Energy efficiency should be covered under the climatic factors topic
SPG 8f Land Contamination (Draft 2006)			
The primary objective in dealing with contamination on land should be to	Development proposals on potentially contaminated land will be	Heavily contaminated land may be	The SA baseline will consider



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
demonstrate that it can be safely managed to render the land “fit for purpose” and that it does not present risk of significant harm to people, the environment or structures (local receptors)	required to: a) Follow a risk management based protocol to ensure contamination is properly addressed. b) Carry out investigations to remove or mitigate any risks to local receptors	less appealing to developers. The council may wish to find alternative methods of funding through the DCLG or through land rates which reflect the level of mitigation required	contaminated land under the Water and Soils topic.
SPG 8g Ecological Impact Assessments (Draft 2006)			
Preserve and enhance the quality of quantity of flora and fauna within the borough	The Council will expect all planning applications affecting sites of existing or potential nature conservation value to be accompanied by a statement which clearly demonstrates the ecological impact that the proposed development would have.	Local Development Documents should consider the methods of enhancing natural green corridors or improving interlinkages for greater habitat creation to ensure that populations of protected species do not drift apart as islands surrounded by dense developments. Areas of particular prominence may include roof gardens or encouraging residents to set aside parts of their garden to encourage wildlife	The importance of Haringey’s BAP and this SPG should be reflected in high-level objectives within the SA.
SPG 8h Environmental Impact Assessments (Draft 2006)			
EIA development is defined in the Regulations as any development identified in Schedule 1; and Schedule 2 which is likely to have significant impacts on the environment	The most likely development within Haringey that would require an Environmental Statement would fall within Schedule 2 (10(b)) – urban development projects. The applicable threshold is that the area of development exceeds 0.5 hectares.	The LDDs must accommodate the EIA thresholds and remain abreast of additional environmental assessment techniques such as Appropriate Assessment and where possible utilise economies of scale by conducting, simultaneous assessments	SEA and EIA exist within the same suite of assessments. The SA should, where possible, highlight proposals likely to require further environmental assessment. An appropriate assessment (screening stage) will be conducted upon the Core Strategy.
SPG 8i Air Quality (Draft 2006)			
Action needs to be taken to improve air quality in Haringey, especially in relation to Particulate Matter (PM10) and oxides of Nitrogen (NOx).	Haringey has declared the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Action to is required to; Reduce emissions from vehicles, reduce traffic volumes; reduce emissions from non-road traffic sources and promote awareness through	The importance of Reducing atmospheric emission from development should be a key objective within the SA thus encouraging greater coverage

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
		education and public information.	within the LDDs
SPG 9 Sustainability Statement guidance notes & Sustainability Checklist (Draft 2006)			
<p>The Council requires a sustainability statement to accompany all planning applications and listed building consent applications. The four key objectives are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone 2 Effective protection of the environment 3 Prudent use of natural resources 4 Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	<p>The key targets are separated into two categories small scale developments and major schemes:</p> <p>Part A: All Planning & Listed Buildings developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Quality ▪ Noise Fumes/Light/Glare & Land Contamination ▪ Waste Storage & Recycling Facilities ▪ Solar Design & Renewable Energy ▪ Efficient Use of Land and Buildings ▪ Sustainable Materials ▪ Sustainable Drainage & Water Conservation ▪ Biodiversity & Ecological Heritage ▪ Listed Buildings & Locally Listed ones ▪ Conservation Area & Other Built Heritage ▪ Urban Design Quality, Views & Public Art ▪ Designing out Crime and Designing for Privacy ▪ Accessed By All ▪ Open Space ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Education/Health Facilities ▪ Leisure & Cultural Facilities ▪ Local Shops/Services ▪ Jobs & Training <p>Part B: Major Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other Renewable Energy ▪ Major Trip Generating or more than 1000 sq.m ▪ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ▪ Out of Town Centre Large Retail & Leisure Tall/Large buildings ▪ Crèches/Nurseries & Other Community Benefits 	<p>The LDDs should be aiming for a holistic and sustainable approach to planning.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include all sustainability topics as a basis.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
SPG 10c Educational Needs Generated by New Housing Development (Draft 2006)			
<p>The Council, where appropriate, will enter into planning agreements under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act. Such agreements will be used to:</p> <p>a) Offset the relevant adverse impacts that might arise as a result of the development including those on the environment, transport, local economic conditions, social, recreational, health, educational, emergency services, and community facilities that may arise from development; and</p> <p>b) Overcome problems associated with a development proposal where planning conditions would not be suitable.</p>	<p>The formula below is used to calculate the expected child yield from a housing development.</p> <p>No. Of Units X Average child yield per dwelling according to the number of bedrooms = Expected Child Yield</p> <p>The expected child yield is then used to calculate the financial contribution developers make to the DfET</p>	<p>The LDDs need to consider how spatial planning can effectively improve educational attainment and support deprived schools.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives on education, training and improving local skills.</p>
SPG 10d Planning Obligations and Open Space (Draft 2006)			
<p>Large developments should ensure that there is adequate open space provided or else are to provide an improved access to existing open space that is inaccessible.</p>	<p>There should be a minimum of 50 square metres required for family housing, and a minimum of 25 square metres required for communal garden space per unit.</p> <p>In all cases the Council will want to ensure through legal agreements that the open space and play facilities will be adequately maintained and protected for that use. The standard length of time for such provisions will range from a 10-15 year period</p>	<p>Open space will be put under increasing pressure as Haringey attempts to fulfil it's quota under the London Plan</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include landscape and open space objectives.</p>
SPG 11b Buildings for Sustainable Community Use			
<p>The SPG sets out considerations that should be taken into account when planning for day care centres for under fives, schools and other educational facilities, health facilities and religious centre and community centres. The SPG is a material consideration when assessing planning applications for such uses.</p>	<p>No targets.</p>	<p>LDD guidance should include sustainable components in design, construction and operation.</p>	<p>By undertaking the SA sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process.</p>
SPG 11c Town Centre Retail Thresholds			
<p>The SPG provides further detail on policy TCR 3 in the Unitary Development Plan, which seeks to manage the ratio of shop and non-shop frontages within the 6 town centres' core shopping areas.</p>	<p>The SPG sets the following minimum percentages for town centre use classes and those relating to Tottenham High Road are relevant to the Bridge NDC area.</p> <p>Minimum A1 units threshold within the primary and secondary frontages and Maximum A3 (food and drinks) units within the whole centre.</p>	<p>LDDs need to provide for new and maintenance of town centres.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to town centre and economic vibrancy.</p>
Housing SPD (2008)			
<p>The SPD aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximize new housing opportunities; 	<p>Reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation by 50% over a five year period 2005/6 – 2009/10.</p> <p>Maximise the provision of affordable housing by requiring all</p>	<p>LDDs need to take account of the provisions of the SPD.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider housing needs and issues.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing in order to meet current and future needs in the Borough; Help create mixed and balanced communities. 	<p>development capable of providing 10 units or more residential units to provide affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%.</p> <p>Residential development proposed for Haringey is expected to fall within a density range of between 200-700 habitable rooms per hectare.</p> <p>Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 for all social housing and intermediate housing as a minimum.</p>		
Open Space Standards SPD (2008)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address deficiencies in Open Space provision across the Borough in order to improve opportunities for local people to access a variety of Open Space environments; To create safe Open Space environments, which can be enjoyed by all sections of the community; To involve the whole community: residents, public, private and voluntary organisations, in the preparation and implementation of individual park management plans in order to ensure that parks and Open Spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the proportion of the Borough in area of open space deficiency by 10% by 2016. Number of playing pitches per 1000 population. 	LDDs should contribute to providing open spaces of the quality and quantity required to meet the needs of the local population.	The SA Framework should consider open spaces and accessibility to them.
Housing Needs Assessment (2007)			
<p>The Housing Needs Assessment was undertaken across all tenures in the Borough in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the housing market and assess levels of housing need across all tenures within the Borough Inform the Council's LDF Guide future investment in the provision of social and intermediate housing 	<p>Following the Basic Needs Assessment Model, it was estimated that within the Borough, there is currently a shortfall of affordable housing in the Borough of 4,865 units per annum.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Council seeks to maximise the availability of affordable housing from all available sources.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the Council ensures that the costs to occupants of affordable housing meets the needs of the residents, in particular the requirements of households with support needs, older person households, key workers, Black Minority Ethnic (BME) households and overcrowded households.</p>	LDDs need to consider the housing needs of the Borough	The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing.
Haringey's Empty Property Strategy 2005 to 2008			
<p>The Empty Property Strategy aims to make better use of empty properties for housing, in response to given the current and future needs for the Borough.</p>	<p>The core components of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify – through Council Tax information and professional and private reporting any properties that could be influenced Advise - in 2005/06 advice to property owners alone resulted in 78 empty properties being brought back into use. Deliver – sustaining interventions in the private housing 	The strategy lists commitments which need to be taken into account in the LDDs.	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to effective re-use of housing stock.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>market to drive up standards and facilitate bringing properties back to use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforce – where a property owner refuses to take action, Council has a number of avenues to enforce use ▪ Implement – monitoring the strategy. 		
Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2005 to 2008			
<p>The Homelessness Act, 2002 requires local authorities to carry out a review of homelessness and publish a five year homelessness strategy based on the results of that review. The strategy sets out a new approach to homelessness, which focuses as much on the multiple problems that homeless people face as the fact of homelessness.</p> <p>The Homeless Strategy has been developed from three key drivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haringey’s Homeless Review ▪ Government Priorities ▪ The Council’s corporate priorities <p>The vision for Haringey is: To measurably improve the quality of life for the people of Haringey by tackling the biggest problems and making it a borough to be proud of</p> <p>The Housing Strategy sets out its key priorities which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve housing services to residents across the tenures ▪ Maximise the supply of and access to affordable homes ▪ Develop communities that are safe, sustainable and cohesive, where people can achieve and succeed <p>To regenerate the physical environment, achieving decent homes for all and narrowing the gap between our wealthiest and poorest areas.</p>	<p>There are 6 overarching aims to deliver the homeless strategy which are:</p> <p>Aim 1 - To deliver high quality services that meet the needs of those who are homeless or facing homelessness</p> <p>Aim 2 - To ensure a comprehensive approach to homelessness prevention and support.</p> <p>Aim 3 - To develop a comprehensive temporary accommodation strategy that meets the needs of homeless households and the community</p> <p>Aim 4 – Maximise affordable housing supply and develop alternative housing options</p> <p>Aim 5 – To ensure that there is an integrated response to homelessness in Haringey and that agencies work together to provide services to promote the well being of individuals in the community.</p> <p>Aim 6 – Achieve a reliable and comprehensive knowledge and information system as a basis for delivering our homelessness strategy</p>	<p>LDDs will need to include objectives to improve the services to homeless households.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to homelessness and housing supply.</p>
Employment Land Study (2008)			
<p>The study updates the strategic policy position in relation to employment issues in Haringey and London.</p> <p>It sets out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ employment and employment floorspace projections for the Borough and includes a qualitative assessment of current property market factors. ▪ highlights of recent property market trends and prospects for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highest employment growth rates from 2004 to 2008 were in the Construction and Banking sectors, while the lowest growth rates were in energy and water and manufacturing. ▪ Demand for Grade A office spaces within Haringey, particularly from blue chip companies, exceeds the limited supply. However, the majority of demand is for smaller industrial, warehouse and small office units (commonly measuring 2000 – 3000 sq ft) and also exceeds supply. 	<p>Haringey should consider increasing demand of high quality, refurbished office space. Additionally, if the financial market continues to slump, demand for smaller premises are expected to increase as businesses attempt to minimize costs</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider employment sectors and land within the appraisal.</p>



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





Appendix C

Sustainable Development Indicators and Baseline Data

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
SO 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Total Notable Offences	In 2006/2007 there were 30,595 recorded Total Notable Offences (TNOs), 13.5% down from the same period the previous year ¹ .	Haringey had the 6 th lowest number of offences but the 5 th highest TNO crime rate per 1,000 population when compared to the other London Boroughs in the 'most similar' group in 2006/2007.	Crime is relatively high across the Borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the Borough.
	Annual Incident Rate per 1,000 residents	Annual incident rate of 136.3 offences per 1,000 residents, which is lower than the 2005/06 performance of 157.6 per 1000 population ¹ .	On average, there are approximately 398 fewer offences every month in 2006/2007 compared to 2005/2006.	There are pockets of multiple deprivation in a number of the wards, particularly in the centre and east of the Borough. Deprivation is a very complex issue and requires a coordinated approach by all service providers to tackle the underlying issues.
	Crime and Disorder Deprivation	69 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England ²	In 2004, 81 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England.	There is a particular need to tackle anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and burglary in the Borough and overall levels of crime to enhance overall quality of life.
SO 2: To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and	Educational Attainment	In 2008, 59.7% of pupils in Haringey gained 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent compared to a national average of 65.3% ³ .	The 59.7% of pupils gaining 5 +A*-C grades represent a significant improvement when compared to the 2001 figure of 30.9% although performance remains below the national average (46.8%).	Educational attainment is lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters There are opportunities to improve educational attainment in the

¹ London Borough of Haringey (2008) Key Facts: Crime; http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics/keyfacts

² DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

³ London Borough of Haringey (2008) Key Facts: Education http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics/keyfacts/keyfactseducation.htm

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
all sectors of society	Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	6 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England. ⁴	In 2004, 4 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 5% most deprived in England. In the 2007 results, there were none.	Borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.
	Access to Education	99.35% of 5 to 10 year olds are within 15 minutes to the nearest primary school. 84.45% of 11 to 15 year olds are within 20 minutes to the nearest secondary school. 100% of 16 to 19 year olds are within 30 minutes of further education. ⁵	N/A	
SO3: To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Perceptions of Health	According to the 2001 Census, 70.2% of people in Haringey are in good health ⁶ .	The Haringey figure compares favourably to the 68.6% recorded for England and Wales but is slightly lower than the 70.8% average for the whole of London.	Targeted health improvements would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough. Primary healthcare facilities, particularly in some areas of Tottenham, require modernisation. Worklessness, isolation and low
	Percentage of Long-term Limiting Illness	15.5% of the population in Haringey have a long-term limiting illness. Of this 15.5%, 12.8% are of working age ⁷ .	This figure exactly coincides with that calculated for the whole of London.	

⁴ DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

⁵ DfT (2005) Core Accessibility Indicators

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

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
	Health Deprivation and Disability	55 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England ⁸ .	In 2004, 38 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England.	incomes have adverse effects upon residents' health and well-being.
	Mortality Rates	Average life expectancy in Haringey: 76 for men and 82.1 for women Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease: Rates of cancer have started to decrease in Haringey in recent times. In 2005-2007 the death rate for cancer was 173.39 per 100,000 compared to 186.96 for London as a whole ⁹ .	Average life expectancy in London: 77.4 for men and 82 for women. Average life expectancy in England: 77.32 for men and 81.85 for women Haringey rates for cancer and coronary health disease were below the national average.	The higher proportion of older people in the Borough is likely to place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.
SO4: To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to	Housing Need	The backlog of existing need suggests a requirement for 488 units per year and the newly arising need a requirement for 5,396 units per annum. These two figures together total 5,884 units per annum. The total estimated supply to meet this need is 1,019 units per year. This therefore leaves a shortfall of 4,865 units per year. ¹⁰	London Plan (2008) target of 6800 additional dwellings between 2007/8-2016/17 and an annual monitoring target of 680 dwellings.	Regeneration programmes present significant opportunities both to revitalise the housing stock in the Borough and to improve quality of life. Given the overwhelming need for affordable housing in the Borough,

⁷ ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

⁸ DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

⁹ ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹⁰ Fordham Research (2006) Haringey Housing Needs Assessment 2007

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
meet the needs of residents	New dwellings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Average Code for Sustainable Homes ▪ Lifetime homes ▪ Wheelchair accessible. 	No baseline data.	Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3. All new housing built to lifetime home standard. 10% of new housing should be wheelchair accessible.	the local authority must focus on those in greatest need and reduce the numbers of homeless households and those in temporary housing. To improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion, there should be a focus on the quality of existing and new homes. Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will affect the character of the Borough.
	Number of non-decent or 'unfit' homes in the Borough.	An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing, with disrepair and unfitness as major problems ¹¹ The Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix identified 8% of the dwelling stock in Haringey as 'unfit'. ¹² There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking amenities in Haringey. The 2001 census ¹³ shows that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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). 	In April 2005, there were 49.9% homes that were not decent. The 2005 figure is an improvement on a base figure of 58% non-decent in 2002. Target: For schemes funded from the forthcoming 2008-11 National Affordable Housing Programme these must meet or exceed: Housing Corporation's Design and Quality Standards (April 2007). Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 standard. Building for Life criteria.	

¹¹ Fordham Research (2006) Haringey Housing Needs Assessment 2007

¹² DCLG (2007) Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006/07

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

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline		Comparators and Targets			Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.		Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.			Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
S0 5: To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Percentage of ethnic groups	<i>Ethnic Group</i> ¹⁴	<i>Haringey</i>	<i>Ethnic Group</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>GB</i>	Appropriate service provision is required for all groups of the community in terms of education, housing and health. Promotion of community activities could take advantage of Haringey's ethnic diversity has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations.
		White (British, Irish, Other)	65.63%	White (British, Irish, Other)	71.15	90.92	
		Mixed	4.56%	Mixed	3.16	1.31	
		Asian or Asian British (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other)	6.72%	Asian or Asian British (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other)	12.09	4.57	
		Black or Black British (Caribbean, African, Other)	20.03%	Black or Black British (Caribbean, African, Other)	10.91	2.3	
		Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	3.08%	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	2.7	0.89	
	Numbers of transient population	1,200 more people migrate from the Borough than arrive. This takes into account migration from within and outside the United Kingdom ¹⁵ .		Haringey ranks as London's 4th most diverse Borough. Haringey has the 9th highest proportion of migrants in London.			

¹⁴ ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹⁵ ONS (2006) 2006-based Sub-National Population Projections

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
SO 6: To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	Percentage of "No Car" Households	46.46% ¹⁶	London: 37.49% England: 26.84	The west of the Borough is predominantly 'older' than the east. This will have implications for provision of educational, health and recreational facilities. Opportunities to reduce the need to travel should be explored, for example encouraging home-working and locating high trip generating development in areas of good public transport accessibility. Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.
	Number of "No Car" Households within Access to: health centres/GPs surgeries hospitals supermarkets ¹⁷	98.87% within 15 minutes 99.5% within 30 minutes 96.14% within 15 minutes	National averages: 89.73% 89.36% 93.54%	

¹⁶ ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹⁷ DfT (2005) Core Accessibility Indicators



Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
SO 7: To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	Value Added Tax (VAT) Registrations	In 2007, Haringey had a total of 8,200 VAT registered businesses employing approximately 64,700 people. This accounts for 1.6% of all employment in London. The vast majority of Haringey's businesses are small – 94.2% of firms employ fewer than 24 people. These small businesses account for 39.3% of total employment in the Borough ¹⁸ .	In 2007, 14.0% of VAT registered businesses in Haringey were newly registered compared with 12.8% in London ¹⁹ .	The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities. Inward investment should be encouraged, with a focus on growth sectors and existing key business clusters. Start-up businesses should be encouraged and supported.
	VAT De-registrations	In 2007, there were 620 VAT de-registrations in Haringey ²⁰ .	The number of de-registrations in the Borough has decreased since 1996, from 770 to 705 in 2006, with a peak in 2004 of 795. This implies that more companies have managed to survive over recent years ²¹ .	

¹⁸ London Borough of Haringey (2008) Key Facts-Business, Economy and Employment, http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics/keyfacts/business_economy_and_employment_.htm

¹⁹ ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

²⁰ ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

²¹ Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline		Comparators and Targets			Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.		Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.			Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
	Number of jobs	In 2007, approximately 61,700 jobs existed in Haringey (excluding self-employment) ²²		In 2006, there were 61,000 employee jobs in Haringey. This represents an increase of 13.4% since 1996. This is comparable to growth in Great Britain overall (13.8%) and slightly lower than the overall growth rate for London (14.1%) and reflected national economic trends with annual average growth of 1.3% ²³ .			
	Percentage of working age in self-employment	During the period July 2007-June 2008, 12.5% of the working age population were self-employed ²⁴ .		Haringey has a greater proportion of self-employed compared with 10.8% in London.			
	Employment Growth Rates per sector.	<i>Sector</i> ²⁵	<i>Haringey</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>GB</i>	
	Agriculture and fishing	-3.4		Agriculture and fishing	-3.5	-2.4	
	Energy and water	-9.1		Energy and water	-3.7	-3.6	
	Manufacturing	-4.8		Manufacturing	-3.9	-3.4	
	Construction	2.2		Construction	2.2	3.7	
	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	1.6		Distribution, hotels and restaurants	0.9	1.2	
	Transport and communications	0.3		Transport and communications	0.6	1.3	
	Banking, finance and insurance, etc	2.3					

²² ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

²³ Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

²⁴ ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline		Comparators and Targets			Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.		Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.			Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		Public administration, education & health	1.9	Banking, finance and insurance, etc	2.2	3.2	
		Other services	4.7	Public administration, education & health	2.1	2.3	
				Other services	1.8	2.1	
SO 8: To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	Employment Deprivation	62 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England. ²⁶		In 2004, 60 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England.			There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation. Existing employment areas including town centres should be retained and enhanced.
	Income Deprivation	94 (out of 144) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England ^{19,27} .		In 2004, 92 Lower Super Output Areas were considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England.			
	Unemployment	During the period July 2007 to June 2008, there were 10,100 residents in Haringey who were unemployed. This translates to 8.7% ²⁸ of the total population.		Haringey's rate is considerably higher than the rate for London (6.3%) and over twice as high as the rate for Great Britain (5.2%).			
	Percentage of population with no qualifications.	15% of Haringey's working age population has no qualifications ²⁹ .		The proportion of working age population with no qualifications is higher than the rest of London and the UK which stands at 14.3%.			

²⁵ Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

²⁶ DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

²⁷ DCLG (2008) Indices of Deprivation, 2007

²⁸ ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

²⁹ ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
SO 9: To encourage economic inclusion	Access to employment	Percentage of working age within 20 minutes of employment: 99.96% Percentage of jobless within 20 minutes of employment: 99.98% ³⁰	National average of working age population within 20 minutes of employment: 93.51% National average of jobless within 20 minutes of employment: 94.52%	There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation. Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the Borough including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.
	Availability of business premises	Demand for Grade A office spaces within Haringey, particularly from blue chip companies, exceeds the limited supply. However, the majority of demand is for smaller industrial, warehouse and small office units (commonly measuring 2000 – 3000 sq ft) and also exceeds supply. Indeed, larger premises are known to have been split and rented as multiple smaller units in order to redress the persistent shortfall in the provision of smaller units. ³¹	It is expected that the limited supply of high quality, refurbished office space and increasing rent within the City and West End of London will cause an increasing number of occupiers to look to slightly more fringe, but well connected locations, such as Haringey. Demand is therefore likely to continue to exceed supply over the coming years. Additionally, if the financial market continues to decline, demand for smaller premises is expected to increase as businesses attempt to minimise costs	
SO10: To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres	Percentage of vacant town centre floor space	Wood Green: 5.1% Muswell Hill: 4.7% Crouch End: 5.6% Bruce Grove/Tottenham High Road: 5.3% Green Lanes: 8.8% West Green Road/Seven Sisters: 6.5% ³²	National average 11%	In order to meet projected growth in expenditure, there is a need for additional shopping and service facilities. The DPD should seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce the vacancy rate across the Borough
	Peak Zone A rental data £/m ²	Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality	As a Metropolitan Centre, Wood Green should be	

³⁰ DfT (2005) Core Accessibility Indicators

³¹ Atkins (2008) Haringey Employment Study

³² NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study



Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
	annum	and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6. Wood Green achieves a Zone A rent of £1,399 per sq m and retail rents have steadily increased in the centre since 1998. Muswell Hill achieves and Zone A rent of £969 per sq m ³³ .	trying to achieve higher Zone retail rents; however, it is clear rents have been increasing steadily over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining and enhancing environment within each centre; measures to maintain high levels of accessibility and public transport to the centre.
	Quality of Town Centres' streetscape and general shopping environment	Wood Green: Neither Good nor Poor Muswell Hill: Neither Good nor Poor Crouch End: Good Bruce Grove / Tottenham High Road: Poor Green Lanes: Neither Good nor Poor West Green Road/Seven Sisters: Neither Good nor Poor ³⁴	N/A	
	Percentage Retail Yields in Town Centres	Wood Green: 5.75% (2008) Muswell Hill: 6.5% (2008) ³⁵	Both centres have relatively low yields indicating that the centre is more likely to attract investment and rental growth. Both centres have reduced rental yields since 2006, translating to improvement.	

³³ NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

³⁴ Average of 12 factors of the Quality of Streetscape & Environment from NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

³⁵ NLP (2008) London Borough of Haringey Retail and Town Centres Study

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
SO11: To protect and enhance biodiversity	Change in priority habitats (ha) and species (no)	<p>The Lee Valley: Lee Valley Regional Park straddles the eastern boundary of the Borough.</p> <p>Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening has been completed and submitted to Natural England. The Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report (Report No: 5001 –LN00993-LNR-01) determined that the Core Strategy will not have any significant effects upon the integrity of any of the European Sites within its geographical scope, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</p> <p>The Lee Valley is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>Other sites of biodiversity importance: 6 Sites of Metropolitan Importance; 18 Sites of Borough Importance (Graded both I & II); 23 Sites of Local Importance³⁶; and 3 Local Nature Reserves³⁷.</p>	N/A	<p>All biodiversity sites should be protected and, where possible, enhanced.</p> <p>Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.</p> <p>The Lee Valley presents a significant recreational waterway which could serve to link Haringey with developments in East London, most notably the Olympic Park.</p> <p>The biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites should be recognised.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to enhance green corridors/chains within the Borough.</p> <p>The East London Green Grid Framework presents and</p>

³⁶ Biodiversity Action Partnership (2004) Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan

³⁷ Natural England(2006) Nature on the Map, 2006

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		Flora and Fauna Haringey supports: 12 Nationally Important Species, 6 London Priority Species 4, London Flagship species, 18 Haringey Priority Species, 15 Haringey Flagship Species ³⁸ .		opportunity for Haringey to enhance inter-borough green corridors.
SO 12: To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources	Number of Listed Buildings and those at risk.	Listed Buildings The Borough has 462 Listed Buildings, 6 Grade I buildings, including Bruce Castle, which are of outstanding national significance. There are 27 Grade II* Listed buildings or structures, which are of particular importance and 429 Grade II Listed buildings or structures. ³⁹	Haringey has 17 Buildings on the English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register ⁴⁰	All cultural heritage features should be conserved. Whilst preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development.
	Extent of Conservation Areas, Areas of Archaeological Importance and Historic Parks	Areas of Archaeological Importance⁴¹ (AAIs) Haringey has 22 AAIs within the Borough including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Lee Valley; ▪ Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood; ▪ Areas around the Anglo-Saxon settlements of Tottenham, Hornsey and Highgate. 	N/A	

³⁸ Biodiversity Action Partnership (2004) Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan

³⁹ London Borough of Haringey (2008) Listed Buildings http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/housing_and_planning/planning-mainpage/conservation/listed_buildings.htm

⁴⁰ English Heritage (2008) Buildings at Risk Register

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
		<p>Conservation areas⁴²</p> <p>Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas, located throughout the Borough.</p> <p>Historic Parks</p> <p>Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park are identified by English Heritage in their <i>Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England</i>. A further 34 of Haringey's public parks, gardens, squares, cemeteries and churchyards are of local historic interest and are registered in <i>The London Parks and Garden Trust Inventory</i>.</p>		
SO 13: To protect the Borough's landscape resources	New open spaces created.	<p>The landscape includes open areas of the Borough including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Lee Valley Regional Park and Metropolitan Green Belt; ▪ Metropolitan Open Land; ▪ Significant Local Open Land. 	N/A	<p>Strategic landscape and open space resources should be maintained, enhanced and, where possible, linked.</p> <p>Where necessary, the accessibility and quality of open spaces should be improved.</p> <p>Opportunities for accessible open spaces should be explored within new development.</p> <p>There are opportunities to improve</p>

⁴¹ London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan 2006

⁴² London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan 2006

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
				smaller open spaces and green areas around highways and junctions, including tree planting.
SO 14: To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	Water Quality changes	The River Lee (including the Lee Navigation) on the Borough's eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. Upstream of its upper confluence with Pymmes Brook the Lee has been assigned River Quality Objective (RQO) class RE2 whilst downstream of the lower confluence water quality is RE5. The Lee Navigation is RE3. RQOs relate to the level of water quality that a watercourse should achieve in order to be suitable for its agreed uses; RE1 being suitable for all uses and RE 5 is suitable for very restricted uses. ⁴³ 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.	River Quality Objectives are defined as: RE1: very good quality (suitable for all fish species) RE2: good quality (suitable for all fish species) RE3: fairly good quality (suitable for high-class coarse fisheries) RE4: fair quality (suitable for coarse fisheries) RE5: poor quality (likely to limit fish populations)	Opportunities should be sought to ensure waterways contribute towards the provision of green corridors within the Borough by creating buffer zones Continue efforts to encourage access for all to the River Lee to provide health and educational excursions for residents and visitors. Encourage development which includes SuDS and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.
SO15: To encourage the use of previously	Number of new and converted housing built on previously developed land.	Previously developed land (PDL) within Haringey accounts for approximately for 3% of London's total PDL area. According to the London Development	Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. In 2005/06, 100% of new and converted housing completions in Haringey took	A variety of industrial land uses have potentially left behind substantial contamination in the

⁴³ Environment Agency, Pollution Inventory, 2007

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
developed land		Agency, Haringey has 29 PDL sites, which cover 84.9ha of land. The vast majority (86%) of PDL in Haringey is already allocated within the Unitary Development Plan or has planning permission; only 2% of sites are without planning permission. Vacant or derelict land/buildings account for the remaining 12% of Haringey's PDL ⁴⁴ .	place on previously developed land. The Borough is seeking to maintain the proportion of houses built on PDL between 2006 and 2016 ⁴⁵ .	Borough. Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged. (e.g. the Black Redstart, a nationally important bird species associated with waste land and derelict sites is present in the Borough). The regeneration of Haringey is continuing at pace. LBH must continue to prioritise brownfield sites, which offer the greatest capacity for development and those, which may be better used as a green resource.
SO 16: To adapt to climate change	Number of properties within flood zones:	Number of properties within ⁴⁶ : Flood Zone 3b of the River Lee: 78	Target: No planning permission should be granted contrary to EA advice on flood defence or water quality grounds. Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers	The Core Strategy should include a clear policy statement on flood risk in urban areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development is located in the

⁴⁴ LDA (2007) London Brownfield Sites Review (Stage 1)

⁴⁵ London Borough of Haringey (2006) Haringey Annual Monitoring Report

⁴⁶ Mouchel (2008) North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment



Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
	Consequence of flooding	Fluvial flooding of the River Lee and Tributaries: Large (>2000 Buildings) Infrastructure Failure from Reservoirs / Canals (including the New River) / blocked Sewers / burst water mains: Large Surface Water / Combined Sewer Flooding / Overland Flow: Very Small (0-40 Buildings) Groundwater Flooding: Very Small ⁴⁷	due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Most predictions estimate that peak flows will increase by 20% beyond 2050. N/A	lowest risk area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development is flood-proofed to a satisfactory degree and does not increase flood risk elsewhere Surface water is managed effectively on site The Borough applies the sequential approach when determining planning applications
	New housing developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage	No baseline data	Code for Sustainable Homes requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood storage and SUDS used where practicable. Most appropriate for Haringey include pervious pavements and green roofs.

⁴⁷ Mouchel (2008) North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues																																												
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives																																												
SO 17: To protect and improve air quality	Emission estimates (a) Particulate matter (PM ₁₀) and (b) Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) exceed target.	<p>The Council declared the whole Borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 1 July 2001 for PM₁₀ and NO₂.</p> <p>Two continuous monitoring sites within the Borough record emissions and exceedances⁴⁸</p> <p>Haringey Town Hall:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PM₁₀</td> <td>-</td> <td>27</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceedance?</td> <td>-</td> <td>YES</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO₂</td> <td>42</td> <td>43</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceedance?</td> <td>NO</td> <td>NO</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Priory Park</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NO₂</td> <td>32</td> <td>33</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceedance?</td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Emissions estimates (tonnes/yr)⁴⁹:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PM₁₀</td> <td>81.811</td> <td>74.856</td> <td>67.055</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO_x</td> <td>1170.05</td> <td>1064.658</td> <td>922.587</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pollutant	2007	2006	2005	PM ₁₀	-	27	-	Exceedance?	-	YES	-	NO ₂	42	43	42	Exceedance?	NO	NO	NO	Pollutant	2007	2006	2005	NO ₂	32	33	37	Exceedance?	YES	YES	YES	Pollutant	2002	2005	2010	PM ₁₀	81.811	74.856	67.055	NO _x	1170.05	1064.658	922.587	<p>(a) UK Air Quality Strategy Guideline value is 40 µg/m³. EU Air Quality Framework Directive Guideline value is 40 µg/m³.</p> <p>(b) UK Air Quality Strategy Guideline value is 40 µg/m³. EU Air Quality Framework Directive Guideline value is 40 µg/m³.</p>	<p>Efforts are required to reduce car use through design i.e. capped car provision for new developments.</p> <p>Encourage businesses/services to produce travel plans and require them as part of planning applications for new development with significant transport implications.</p> <p>Set out best practice aspects of design, orientation, density and location of buildings to minimise energy demand, optimise sustainability and minimise the impact of air pollution and noise inside buildings.</p>
Pollutant	2007	2006	2005																																													
PM ₁₀	-	27	-																																													
Exceedance?	-	YES	-																																													
NO ₂	42	43	42																																													
Exceedance?	NO	NO	NO																																													
Pollutant	2007	2006	2005																																													
NO ₂	32	33	37																																													
Exceedance?	YES	YES	YES																																													
Pollutant	2002	2005	2010																																													
PM ₁₀	81.811	74.856	67.055																																													
NO _x	1170.05	1064.658	922.587																																													



Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
SO 18: To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	Average CO ₂ Emission Rate of new housing development	Haringey's emissions for the year 2003 have been estimated at 968 Kilo Tonnes per annum (ktpa). These are direct emissions from energy use in buildings (domestic and non-domestic) and transport within the Borough. ⁵⁰ Haringey has the fifth lowest CO ₂ emissions per capita of all London Boroughs. Domestic emissions per capita are average for London, but non-domestic and transport emissions are comparatively low compared to London averages. CO ₂ emissions are concentrated in the lower reaches of the Borough and follow developments along the Lee Valley to the East of the Borough and central wards.	The population of Haringey is expected to increase during the period to 2050. This will result in the construction of new buildings and a greater demand for transport. If this growth is allowed to happen at current rates, by 2050, emissions would have increased by a further 195 ktpa. Haringey has adopted a target of reducing CO ₂ emissions by 60% by 2050. A 60% reduction target by 2050 implies a reduction of some 580 ktpa on 2003 levels. These are to be achieved through providing energy audits and monitors to homes and businesses, preparing green travel plans and implementing CO ₂ reduction measures in Council properties such as offices and schools.	Energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power and energy action zones should be encouraged. There is an opportunity to link existing homes to a decentralised local energy network A proportion of the energy requirement from new development should be provided from on site renewable sources. Broad areas for the development of specific renewable energy technologies should be identified.
SO 19: To ensure the sustainable use of natural	Waste Produced	Haringey residents generate approximately 366kg of waste each ⁵¹ . Overall, residents of Haringey produce 85,000 tonnes of waste each year.	Unless people change their habits and reduce the waste they produce, it will mean that the amount of waste will go up by two thirds in the next 20 years	A strategic waste processing facility, at Edmonton, is located close to Haringey. Transport implications must be managed
	Recycling and composting rates	Around 75,000 homes in Haringey currently receive	Statutory target: 20%	

⁴⁸ Kings College London (2008) London Air Quality Network.

⁴⁹ GLA (2003) London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory.

⁵⁰ LB Haringey (2007) Carbon Reduction Scenarios Technical Report.

⁵¹ Audit Commission (2008) Best Value Performance Indicators 2007-08

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline	Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.	Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
resources		<p>a green box recycling service, enabling them to recycle a wide range of goods.</p> <p>19.11% of waste was sent to dry recycling in 2007-08 this show a substantial rise from just 2% in 2000-01</p> <p>6.57% of waste was sent to composting.⁵²</p>	In 2007/08, Haringey exceeded their recycling and composting target with 25.68% of all waste sent to recycling or composting.	<p>carefully.</p> <p>Haringey is performing well in terms of reuse, recycling and composting, however, opportunities should be sought to further reduce waste production.</p> <p>Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the Borough.</p>
SO 20: To promote the use of	Households with private vehicles	The 2001 Census indicates that 46.5% of households within Haringey have no car or van, and that 12.3% have two or more cars or vans ⁵³ .	In 1996 there were 0.79 cars per household and this is expected to rise to 0.95 cars per household by 2011.	Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependency on the private car and increase public transport

⁵² Audit Commission (2008) Best Value Performance Indicators 2007-08

⁵³ ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Sustainability Objective	Sustainable Development Indicator	Baseline		Comparators and Targets	Sustainability Issues
Objectives against which the DPD will be measured	Used to measure how the DPD is contributing towards sustainability goals	Current situation in terms of the relevant sustainable development indicator.		Relevant targets and any other national, regional or local trends against which the baseline can be compared. This helps put the baseline data into context.	Key issues in relation to the description of the baseline environment and sustainability objectives
sustainable modes of transport	Travel to work by public transport	<i>Mode⁵⁴</i>	<i>Haringey</i>	The Borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of residents who travel to work by public transport. Meanwhile, compared to inner-boroughs, Haringey has the third lowest number of people who walk to work. This information suggests that Haringey is a 'dormitory' Borough with little indigenous employment, as a result residents must commute out with the Borough for work.	use. Key transport interchanges require upgrading/improvements to accommodate proposed housing developments and regeneration programmes. Encourage a high quality urban environment that supports active travel.
		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		

⁵⁴ ONS (2008) Neighbourhood Statistics; <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>



Appendix D

Internal Compatibility of SA Objectives



SA Objective Compatibility Matrix

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																			
2	+																		
3	+	+																	
4	+	0	+																
5	+	+	+	+															
6	0	+	+	+	?														
7	+	+	+	0	+	+													
8	+	+	+	0	?	+	+												
9	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+											
10	+	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	+										
11	0	0	+	?	?	+	?	0	0	+									
12	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	0	0	?	?								
13	0	0	+	?	?	0	?	0	0	+	+	+							
14	0	0	+	?	?	0	?	0	0	0	+	?	+						
15	0	0	+	+	?	0	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	+					
16	0	0	+	?	0	+	?	0	0	+	+	?	?	+	?				
17	0	0	+	?	0	+	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+			
18	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	+	+		
19	0	+	+	+	0	0	?	0	0	0	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	
20	+	0	+	?	0	+	+	0	0	+	?	0	0	?	0	+	+	+	+

Key:

- Objectives are compatible =+
- Mutually incompatible =-
- Compatibility unknown =?
- No clear impact on each other =0



Appendix E

Appraisal Matrices



Assessment of Objectives

Table E-1-1: SA Objectives and Core Strategy Objectives Assessment

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

Key:	
Potentially incompatible	-
Uncertain	?
Compatible	+
Unrelated	0

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

Table E-1-2: SA Objectives and Core Strategy Objectives Assessment

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

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

Assessment of Spatial Options

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

Key:

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

Table E-2-1 Appraisal of Spatial Options

SA Objectives	Option A: A Borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.	Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e. Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the Borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the Borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the Borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+	Crime is relatively high across the Borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the borough. Haringey is ranked 18 th highest in England and 10 th highest in London (IMD, 2007). Focusing on areas of change for regeneration would create safer environments. Improving the quality of the environment in the areas of change and implementing safety by design measures could help reduce crime levels in these areas.	+	Crime is relatively high across the Borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the Borough. Haringey is ranked 18 th highest in England and 10 th highest in London (IMD, 2007). A corridor of crime occurs along the Seven Sisters Rd, which is in the eastern part of the Borough. This Option has the potential to address this issue as it considers the needs for each part of the Borough.	+	Crime is relatively high across the Borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the Borough. Haringey is ranked 18 th highest in England and 10 th in London (IMD, 2007). Promoting mixed development in town centres as well as associated social infrastructure has the potential to provide natural surveillance in the evenings or when the shops are closed.	+	Crime is relatively high across the Borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the Borough. Haringey is ranked 18 th highest in England and 10 th in London (IMD, 2007). Providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities and improving the environment has potential to improve community cohesion and a sense of belonging, which could indirectly reduce crime.	?	Impacts are uncertain. Design for safety may be incorporated in new developments.	All options may have indirect effects on the improvement of safety and crime. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>All new developments should be encouraged to consider safety by design, e.g. allow for natural surveillance, good lighting.</i>
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	Targeted housing developments are not likely to impact on educational attainment.	?	There are low levels of educational attainment in the Borough. The SOAs with the lowest levels of education and training are situated in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters, which are in the eastern part of the Borough. Recognising the needs of this part of the Borough has the potential to address this issue.	?	There are low levels of educational attainment in the Borough. Fifteen per cent of Haringey's working population has no qualifications; this proportion is higher than the rest of London and the UK which stands at 14.3%. This Option promotes social infrastructure, which could include educational and training facilities.	+	There are low levels of educational attainment in the Borough. Fifteen per cent of Haringey's working population has no qualifications; this proportion is higher than the rest of London and the UK which stands at 14.3%. This Option would invest in a wide range of community facilities and there would be an opportunity to improve the provision of educational and training facilities.	0	Market oriented and uncoordinated development is not likely to result in improvement of educational attainment.	Options A, B & C may have indirect effects on education by improving access and ensuring development is located within reach of suitable educational facilities. All options would also need to include policies which promote training schemes and programmes. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Consider access to educational facilities when locating developments.</i> <i>Promote training schemes.</i>

SA Objectives	Option A: A Borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.		Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.		Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.		Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.		Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e. Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.		Comments
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.		Development will occur throughout the Borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the Borough.		There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.		There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.		There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the Borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.		
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+/-	Whilst only two of Haringey's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived for health and disability, the number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability (IMD 2004) highlights the poor state of health in parts of the Borough (IMD 2007). Providing housing, including affordable ones is likely to have an indirect impact on health. Good quality housing and the protection of open spaces have the potential to improve health. However, providing higher densities of housing has the potential to increase traffic, with adverse impacts on air quality and health. Promoting sustainable modes of transport could help reduce these impacts.	+/-	Whilst only two of Haringey's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived for health and disability, the number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability (IMD 2004) highlights the poor state of health in parts of the Borough (IMD 2007). This Option proposes to recognise the needs of each part of the Borough and has the potential to address this issue. In addition, the provision of decent housing and open spaces will have indirect health benefits	+/-	Whilst only two of Haringey's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived for health and disability, the number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability (IMD 2004) highlights the poor state of health in parts of the Borough (IMD 2007). Providing housing, including affordable ones is likely to have an indirect impact on health. Good quality housing and the protection of open spaces have the potential to improve health. However, providing a significant number of new housing at higher densities has the potential to increase traffic, with adverse impacts on air quality and health. Promoting mixed use development in town centres and investing in public transport could help reduce these impacts.	+/-	Whilst only two of Haringey's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived for health and disability, the number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability (IMD 2004) highlights the poor state of health in parts of the Borough (IMD 2007). Developing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as well as improvements in the quality of open spaces and the environment are likely to have a beneficial effect on health. However, high levels of economic activities could have an adverse effect on traffic, with indirect effects on air quality and health.	?	New development may contribute to the improvement of the environment and indirect health benefits but this is uncertain.	All options may have indirect effects on the improvement of general health and well-being. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Open/green spaces should be maintained and enhanced. Provision of open spaces in developments should be encouraged.</i> <i>A network or links between open spaces should be promoted to provide green infrastructure.</i> <i>Housing developments should be built according to the standards specified in the Housing SPD.</i>
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	There is a short fall of 4,865 affordable housing units per annum (Housing Needs Assessment, 2007). An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking in amenity. Regeneration programmes present significant opportunities to revitalise housing. However, housing growth will place pressure on other land uses. This Option, however, proposes to retain employment land and protect open spaces.	+	There is a short fall of 4,865 affordable housing units per annum (Housing Needs Assessment, 2007). An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking in amenity. This Option has the potential to address the housing needs of each part of the Borough and to balance housing tenure in the three areas through a differential approach to affordable housing.	+	There is a short fall of 4,865 affordable housing units per annum (Housing Needs Assessment, 2007). An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking in amenity. This Option would provide significant number of housing units, including mixed use developments.	-	There is a short fall of 4,865 affordable housing units per annum (Housing Needs Assessment, 2007). An estimated 21% of households are living in unsuitable housing. There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking in amenity. This Option will maximise employment and there is a risk that sites for housing will be used for employment.	?	It is likely that there will be provision of housing in new developments. However, a market led development would be uncoordinated and housing provision may not meet local need.	Options A, B and C propose to increase housing provision. Option D focuses on employment. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Housing provision should meet housing needs in terms of types and affordability.</i>

SA Objectives	Option A: A Borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.		Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.		Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.		Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.		Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e. Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.		Comments
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.		Development will occur throughout the Borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the Borough.		There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.		There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.		There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the Borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.		
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. This population transience has the potential to affect community cohesion. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London and ranks as London's fourth most diverse Borough (Office of National Statistics diversity index). This diversity can affect community cohesion. Regeneration initiatives in areas of change provide an opportunity to provide public spaces which can help create a sense of belonging and community cohesion.	?	Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. This population transience has the potential to affect community cohesion. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London and ranks as London's fourth most diverse Borough (Office of National Statistics diversity index). This diversity can affect community cohesion. This Option would address the needs for open spaces for each part of the Borough but it needs to improve public realms and spaces and provide an overall plan for the whole Borough if community cohesion is to be addressed.	+	Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. This population transience has the potential to affect community cohesion. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London and ranks as London's fourth most diverse Borough (Office of National Statistics diversity index). This diversity can affect community cohesion. Providing social infrastructure with housing developments and mixed use developments are likely to benefit community cohesion.	+	Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. This population transience has the potential to affect community cohesion. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London and ranks as London's fourth most diverse Borough (Office of National Statistics diversity index). This diversity can affect community cohesion. Providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities would help improve community cohesion.	?	Impacts uncertain. Contribution to community cohesion would depend on the scale and location of developments and community infrastructure provided.	Options C and D could Improve community cohesion through provision of community facilities. Option A has the potential to improve public realms through regeneration of areas of change. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Provision of public realm or spaces should be encouraged in developments.</i>
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+	This Option protects open spaces and provides for new spaces, which provides amenity. This Option focuses development in identified areas of change at sustainable locations for services and transport provision. The regeneration of areas of change should consider provision of essential services.	+	This Option would focus on the level of community infrastructure needed in relation to new development in different areas of the Borough, rather than setting borough-wide minimum standards. This Option also proposes growth on existing centres with good public transport provision within each part of the Borough will reduce the need to travel. Identifying the needs of each part of the Borough will allow standards to be raised in some areas.	?	There are opportunities for improved access to health and community services along with housing growth. However, a substantial increase in housing and population would increase pressure on existing services.	?	This Option provides an opportunity to strengthen the role of town centres for retail, office, leisure and community uses. However, there will be pressure to provide more facilities with increasing numbers of employees.	?	Developments, even if uncoordinated may provide essential services. However, the adequacy of these is uncertain.	Options A, C & D require consideration of accessible locations for developments. Options C and D would need to address increased pressure on existing services. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>New developments should be accessible to facilities and services or adequate services should be provided.</i>
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	?	Retention of employment land and premises could lead to employment opportunities. Regeneration initiatives in areas of change have potential to encourage economic growth. However, this Option is focussed on housing provision so there would be limited or indirect economic growth.	+	Focusing on the needs of each part of the Borough may identify opportunities for area based approaches within each. However, promoting development in parts of the Borough without an overall strategy could result in competition between centres and highlight differences between parts of the Borough.	-	This Option will release employment land for housing, which would have a negative effect on employment and economic growth.	+	This Option will provide a range of sites for employment use, which should encourage economic growth.	+	This market led approach is likely to include employment provision. However, the location and scale may not be the most sustainable and it is unlikely that the employment provision would meet the needs of the Borough.	Option C has negative impacts for business due to releasing employment areas for housing. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Employment development should be located near public transport links to ensure economic development within the Borough.</i>
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	This Policy focuses on housing provision.	+	This Policy focuses on the needs for each part of the Borough which includes employment. However, this may lead to skills mismatch for job opportunities in the whole of the Borough	-	There will be limited opportunities for work related training as employment land is decreased.	+	Economic growth will have the potential to provide the training and experience necessary to improve the local labour skills base.	0	Uncoordinated development is not likely to contribute to the development of skills	Option C has negative impacts for business due to releasing employment areas for housing. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Promote work related training opportunities.</i>

SA Objectives	Option A: A Borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.	Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e. Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the Borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the Borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the Borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	?	Between Nov. 2007 and June 2008 unemployment across the Borough stood at 8.7% ⁵⁷ . This is around one and a half times the national average of 5.2%. (ONS, 2008) However, this Option is focussed on housing provision so there would be limited or indirect economic growth.	+	Between Nov. 2007 and June 2008 unemployment across the Borough stood at 8.7%. This is around one and a half times the national average of 5.2%. (ONS, 2008) Employment rates vary across the Borough. There may be opportunities for area based approaches to encourage employment generating land uses within key areas.	-	Between Nov. 2007 and June 2008 unemployment across the Borough stood at 8.7%. This is around one and a half times the national average of 5.2%. (ONS, 2008) Increased housing at higher densities in town centres would encourage demand on retail services. The location of mixed use developments in town centres could positively contribute to economic inclusion. However, the loss of employment land for housing will have a negative impact on business and employment.	+	Between Nov. 2007 and June 2008 unemployment across the Borough stood at 8.7%. This is around one and a half times the national average of 5.2%. (ONS, 2008) A high level of economic growth will increase employment and training opportunities which could contribute positively to economic inclusion.	+	There would be benefits in employment from developments. It is unlikely that the employment provision would meet the needs of the Borough.	Option C has negative impacts for business due to releasing employment areas for housing. Option B is the option most likely to focus on promoting employment opportunities to areas of most need. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Ensure that employment opportunities are available to local people to contribute to economic inclusion.</i>
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres	+	Areas of change include key regeneration areas of Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands. Regenerating areas of change by providing housing and the creation of public areas are likely to contribute to the vitality of the town centres. Promoting sustainable forms of transport would improve access to town centres.	?	There are three principal centres in the Borough: Tottenham, Wood Green and Muswell Hill, which are located in the eastern, central and western areas of the Borough. In addition, there are other centres: Crouch End, West Green, Bruce Grove and Seven Sisters. This Option provides opportunities to focus on the level of community infrastructure needed, such as public open spaces and squares to encourage vibrancy in town centres.	+	Increased housing at higher densities in town centres is likely to encourage demand for town centre services, increasing vitality and vibrancy.	+	This Option will provide opportunities for a wide range of premises to suit the needs of different businesses. This Policy will support existing businesses. Reducing unemployment and economic growth would have a positive contribution to the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	?	It is unlikely that a coordinated development to improve town centres would be delivered. A market led approach will be piecemeal. However, some developments may occur in brownfield sites, which are usually in town centres.	Option B would have a positive impact on the town centres if policies include environmental improvements to the centres and providing attractive public realms or open spaces. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Consider mixed use development in town centres, wherever possible.</i>

⁵⁷ ONS (2008) Official Labour Market Statistics; <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

SA Objectives	Option A: A Borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.		Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.		Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.		Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.		Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e. Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.		Comments
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.		Development will occur throughout the Borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the Borough.		There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.		There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.		There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the Borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.		
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity	+/?	Haringey is a largely urban Borough; but there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets. Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and there are 44 sites of biodiversity importance in Haringey. This Option will focus development on the areas of change away from designated areas. It will also protect all open spaces. However, there may be brownfield sites in the regeneration areas. Brownfield sites could be important for protected species, the re-use of vacant land could generate adverse impacts on biodiversity.	+/?	Haringey is a largely urban Borough; but there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets. Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and there are 44 sites of biodiversity importance in Haringey. This Option will consider the needs of individual areas in the Boroughs, including open spaces. However, as brownfield sites could be important for protected species, the re-use of vacant land could generate adverse impacts on biodiversity.	?	Haringey is a largely urban Borough; but there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and there are 44 sites of biodiversity importance in Haringey. High density housing development in town centres would reduce pressure to develop open spaces. To maximise housing development, brownfield sites would be developed for housing. However, as brownfield sites could be important for protected species, the re-use of vacant land could generate adverse impacts on biodiversity, if the sites are of ecological value.	+/?	Haringey is a largely urban Borough; but there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets. Areas of the Lee Valley are protected by European laws and there are 44 sites of biodiversity importance in Haringey. This Option proposes improvements to open spaces, which could contribute positively to biodiversity. However, brownfield sites would be developed for employment use. As brownfield sites could be important for protected species, the re-use of vacant land could generate adverse impacts on biodiversity, if the sites are of ecological value.	-	It is unlikely that there will be opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity sites from uncoordinated development.	Option C does not consider sustainable locations for housing provision. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>All development should consider the potential for biodiversity in brownfield sites and implement appropriate mitigation measures where necessary.</i> <i>Vacant areas of land should be considered for open space where possible. Links to larger areas of open spaces should be considered to create a green infrastructure network.</i>
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	?	Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas located throughout the Borough. Other heritage assets include listed buildings, archaeological priority zones and historic parks. The main concern regarding townscape and cultural heritage related to housing development and related infrastructure is the adverse effects these can have on conservation areas, listed buildings and other areas of historic value, if developed in an unsustainable and incoherent manner. Regenerating areas of change offers opportunities to develop high quality design in the built environment.	?	Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas located throughout the Borough. Other heritage assets include listed buildings, archaeological priority zones and historic parks. This option recognises the differences between Borough localities which would include differences of townscape and cultural heritage. There is a risk, however that an overall strategy to enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources is lost.	-	Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas located throughout the Borough. Other heritage assets include listed buildings, archaeological priority zones and historic parks. The scale of housing development may result in failing to deliver high quality design and materials, which could affect townscape quality. Higher densities may not support conservation of built heritage and could affect the character of conservation areas.	+	Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas located throughout the Borough. Other heritage assets include listed buildings, archaeological priority zones and historic parks. This Option refers to significant improvements in the quality of the streetscape and living environment. However, increased employment areas may not support conservation of built heritage and could affect the character of conservation areas.	-	Development in towns would be uncoordinated and so may have a negative impact on townscape. However, regeneration plans usually have positive impacts upon the local townscape.	Option D would consider the streetscape. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Options A, B, C and E need to consider their impact of local townscape.</i>
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources.	+	The landscape includes large open areas of the Borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. This Option seeks to protect all open spaces and offers opportunities to address landscape issues.	?	The landscape includes large open areas of the Borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. This Option offers an opportunity to specify higher levels of open space in specific areas will consider open space needs for individual areas in the Borough but landscape resources in the Borough needs to be considered as a whole.	?	The landscape includes large open areas of the Borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. There will be pressure to use open spaces for housing. High density housing development may affect local landscapes and views.	+	The landscape includes large open areas of the Borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. There will be pressure to use open spaces for employment. This Option, however, refers to improving the quality of open spaces.	-	Without a planning framework, developers are likely to focus on greenfield sites which are easier to develop than brownfield ones. It is likely that open spaces would be developed and so there will be negative impacts on the landscape.	Option D seeks to improve the quality of open spaces. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Options A, B, C and E need to consider their impact on local landscape.</i>

SA Objectives	Option A: A Borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.	Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e. Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the Borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the Borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the Borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	The River Lee on the eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge Wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey. Developments could increase surface water run off. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. Increase in housing provision will increase water consumption.	-	The River Lee on the eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge Wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey, which are in the eastern part of the Borough. Developments could increase surface water run off. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. This option recognises the differences between areas within the Borough, however focusing on the needs of individual areas risk overlooking the cumulative impacts of increased water consumption for the whole Borough.	-	The River Lee on the eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge Wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey. Developments could increase surface water run off. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. Providing a substantial number of new housing is likely to increase water consumption significantly.	-	The River Lee on the eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge Wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey. Developments could increase surface water run off. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. A high level of economic growth is likely to increase water consumption.	-	Development could generate increased surface water runoff. This has the potential to contribute to the pollution of water resources. There will be increased water consumption from developments. New developments may not incorporate reduced water use technologies.	All options may have an impact on local water resources, particularly in the east of the Borough. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Implement facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water in all new developments and redevelopments.</i> <i>Ensure that water quality in rivers and watercourses are not affected by surface water run-offs from new developments.</i>
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	In 2007, there were 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the Borough ⁵⁸ and 86% of PDL are allocated within the UDP or has planning permission. In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions took place on PDL. Since housing is to be provided in areas of change or regeneration, these are likely to be in PDL.	+	In 2007, there were 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the Borough and 86% of PDL are allocated within the UDP or has planning permission. In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions took place on PDL. This Option will consider the needs of individual areas in the Borough. It is likely that PDL will be prioritised for development.	+	In 2007, there were 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the Borough and 86% of PDL are allocated within the UDP or has planning permission. In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions took place on PDL. Significant housing provision would require development of PDL. Mixed use development is proposed in town centres, which are likely location of PDL.	+	In 2007, there were 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the Borough and 86% of PDL are allocated within the UDP or has planning permission. In 2005/2006, 100% of new and converted housing completions took place on PDL. This Option is likely to use PDL for employment uses.	?	Brownfield land would not be as attractive to investors as greenfield sites. However, there are a number of PDL in the Borough and these are likely to be developed.	All options would use PDL whether for housing or employment. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>All development should consider the potential for biodiversity in brownfield sites and implement appropriate mitigation measures where necessary.</i> <i>Vacant areas of land should be considered for open space where possible. Links to larger areas of open spaces should be considered to create a green infrastructure network.</i>
16. To adapt to climate change.	+	Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options. This Option provides an opportunity to consider climate change and flood risk mitigation in new development proposals.	?	Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options. This approach may focus requirements to address flood risk in the eastern areas, but what is needed is an overall policy for the whole Borough to address climate change and flood risk.	?	Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options. New developments will increase surface water run-off.	?	Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Developments in or close to fluvial flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options. New development will increase surface water run-off.	-	If development occurs in brownfield sites, there will be positive impacts as these are likely to be located near public transport links. However, if development occurs in sites without good access to public transport, there would be increased use of cars which could contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Flood risk areas are likely to be developed.	Options A, B, C and D may have scope for introducing measures to adapt to climate change. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Require the use of SuDS for all new developments.</i>

⁵⁸ London Development Agency (2007) London Brownfield Review.

SA Objectives	Option A: A Borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.	Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e. Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the Borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the Borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the Borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	?	The Borough was an Air Quality Management Area in July 2001. According to the review of air quality, the Government's air quality standards for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ will not be met. Increase in housing provision will increase population and the need to travel. This Option focuses development in identified areas of change at sustainable locations for services and transport provision.	?	The Borough was an Air Quality Management Area in July 2001. According to the review of air quality, the Government's air quality standards for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ will not be met. Borough-wide policies will need to be developed to address air quality.	-	The Borough was an Air Quality Management Area in July 2001. According to the review of air quality, the Government's air quality standards for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ will not be met. A significantly greater provision of housing will result in increase in population and travelling. The Option would improve public transport but the increase in population is likely to increase traffic.	-	The Borough was an Air Quality Management Area in July 2001. According to the review of air quality, the Government's air quality standards for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ will not be met. This Option would seek to develop in locations along transport corridors but the increase in economic activities is likely to have a negative impact on air quality.	-	Developments located in areas without adequate facilities are likely to increase car use. This could contribute to a reduction in air quality.	All Options, whether increase in housing or employment are likely to impact air quality. <i>Recommendation:</i> All options need to consider the impact of creating new sensitive receptors and introducing more traffic.
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	+	Haringey has the fourth lowest CO ₂ emissions per capita of all London Boroughs. CO ₂ emissions are concentrated in the southern part of the Borough, along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards. New housing developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy and energy technologies (for example, Combined Heat and Power). However, CO ₂ emissions are likely to increase because.	+	Haringey has the fourth lowest CO ₂ emissions per capital of all London Boroughs. CO ₂ emissions are concentrated in the southern of the Borough, along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards. Policies to address CO ₂ emissions should be borough- wide. However, as CO ₂ emissions are higher in some areas of the Borough, this option allows for area based measures to address this issue.	-	Haringey has the fourth lowest CO ₂ emissions per capital of all London Boroughs. CO ₂ emissions are concentrated in the southern of the Borough, along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards. Significant housing development is likely to increase CO ₂ emissions. New housing developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy and energy technologies (for example, Combined Heat and Power). However, CO ₂ emissions are likely to increase because.	-	Haringey has the fourth lowest CO ₂ emissions per capital of all London Boroughs. CO ₂ emissions are concentrated in the southern of the Borough, along the Lee Valley to the east and central wards. Increase in economic activities is likely to increase CO ₂ emissions.	-	The incorporation of energy efficient features or energy regeneration measures in developments is unlikely.	Most options are likely to increase CO ₂ emissions. <i>Recommendation:</i> Limit parking spaces and improve public transport. Energy efficiency and the use of renewables should be promoted in all developments. Housing developments should be encouraged to incorporate the Code for Sustainable Homes Standard. New development and refurbishment of office buildings should incorporate a BREEAM standard.
19. To ensure the sustainable use of resources.	-	Housing development will require considerable use of natural resources. The level of use of recycled materials is uncertain.	-	Housing and other developments will require the use of natural resources. Borough-wide policies should address resource use.	-	Developing significant numbers of housing will require use of natural resources.	-	Developing employment sites, community facilities and infrastructure will require use of natural resources.	-	The use of sustainable natural resources is uncertain. New developments are likely to increase use of resources.	All options will require considerable use of natural resources. <i>Recommendation:</i> The Housing SPD recommends that affordable housing should achieve Code for Sustainable Homes level 3. This standard should be adopted for all developments. All new developments and refurbishments of offices should be encouraged to achieve 'good' or higher BREEAM ratings.

SA Objectives	Option A: A Borough wide approach focusing on identified areas of change. Option A would seek to meet the need for new housing (London Plan target of 680 per annum), including affordable housing, by promoting development- infill and redevelopment – at higher densities within the identified areas of change and other sustainable locations throughout the Borough, retaining employment land and premises, protecting all open spaces and promoting the development of sustainable modes of transport.	Option B: East/Central/West Spatial Approach Option B would seek to recognise the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough through the Core Strategy in terms of housing, employment, environment, open space and transport.	Option C: Housing Led Growth Option C would seek to secure significantly greater provision of new housing (beyond the London Plan target of 680) at higher densities through the Borough than present, through comprehensive redevelopment, releasing identified surplus employment land and office floorspace for residential/mixed uses, achieving balanced communities by promoting mixed use development in town centre locations, along with associated social infrastructure, and investing in public transport.	Option D: Economic regeneration through employment growth Option D would seek to achieve high level economic growth within the Borough by releasing non-employment related sites for business uses in sustainable locations and along transport corridors, investing in substantial new physical infrastructure for local employment sites and providing a wide range of community and leisure facilities as a result of development with significant improvements in quality of open space, the streetscape and living environment.	Option E: Market Driven Approach or Business as usual. Option E consists of a market driven approach, without a Core Strategy to guide development. (i.e. Do Nothing Approach). Other strategies would still exist such as the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Comments					
Key Assumptions for the Assessment	There will be high density housing developments in the identified areas of change and other locations. Infill and redevelopment will occur. Employment land and open spaces would be retained.	Development will occur throughout the Borough but these will be tailored to the needs of each part of the Borough.	There will be a large number of housing developments at high densities and surplus employment and office floor space would be developed for housing. There will be mixed use development in town centres.	There will be development of a large number of sites for business and employment. A wide range of community and leisure sites will be provided. The quality of open spaces and streetscape improved.	There will be housing and employment development, which may include social and physical infrastructure. Development would be spread in the Borough and regeneration initiatives will be implemented.						
	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	Score	Comment	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	Haringey is well served by public transport. Some areas served by the Northern line and those north of Finsbury Park have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services. The Borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of people who travel to work by public transport. However, compared to other Boroughs, Haringey has the lowest number of people who walk to work. This Option focuses development in identified areas of change at locations accessible to services and transport provision. It promotes the development of sustainable modes of transport.	+	Haringey is well served by public transport. Some areas served by the Northern line and those north of Finsbury Park have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services. The Borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of people who travel to work by public transport. However, compared to other Boroughs, Haringey has the lowest number of people who walk to work This Option will focus growth on existing centres with good public transport provision within each area of the Borough. This will reduce the need to travel.	+	Haringey is well served by public transport. Some areas served by the Northern line and those north of Finsbury Park have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services. The Borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of people who travel to work by public transport. However, compared to other Boroughs, Haringey has the lowest number of people who walk to work. This Option will provide mixed development in town centres, which should reduce the need to travel. It will invest in public transport.	?	Haringey is well served by public transport. Some areas served by the Northern line and those north of Finsbury Park have good access to rail services but Muswell Hill and Crouch End are reliant on local bus services. The Borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of people who travel to work by public transport. However, compared to other Boroughs, Haringey has the lowest number who walk to work This Option proposes developing employment sites along transport corridors. However, increased economic activities are likely to increase traffic.	+/-	There could be both positive and negative impacts, depending on the location of developments.	Option A and C are propose to locate developments in town centres, which would be near public transport. <i>Recommendation:</i> <i>Options C & D need to consider the amount of traffic that will be introduced on local roads.</i>



Assessment of Policy Options

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

Key:

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

Table E-3-1 Assessment of Policy Options - Core Strategy Policy Options on Managing Growth

Strategic Policy 1 – Managing Growth		Core Strategy Objective - Managing Growth: To manage growth in Haringey so that it meets our needs for homes, jobs, services, is supported by necessary infrastructure and maximises the benefits for the local area and community and Borough as a whole. To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.							
		Preferred Policy Option		Alternative Option 1		Alternative Option 2		Alternative Option 3	
		New development will be directed to Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre in ensuring strong, healthy and sustainable communities in Haringey.		Focus growth in relation to the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough.		Sets out a housing-led approach to future growth.		Sets out an economic-led growth approach.	
SA Objective	Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+	Focusing development on regeneration areas could have a positive impact on crime as it provides opportunities to incorporate safety by design measures.		+	Focusing development based on needs could identify areas where crime is high and measures implemented to address the issue.		0	No obvious effects.	
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+/-	This option is likely to result in denser development within the opportunity areas, with potential negative effects in terms of health, through overcrowding and stress on current infrastructure and services. However, accessibility to services may be improved with the higher densities. Protection of other areas from development should help to safeguard open and recreational spaces.		+/-	This option will give rise to dispersed development. There will be negative effects in town centres where higher densities may occur. However, these developments will have access to services. Developments outside the town centres could reduce the availability of services.		+/-	Provision of housing will have a positive impact on health providing that housing standards are met.	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	This option will result in increase in housing provision in major growth areas.		+	This option will address housing needs in the different areas of the Borough		+	This option will increase housing provision.	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	Improving the quality of the environment in regeneration areas provide an opportunity to incorporate public spaces which can help create a sense of belonging and community cohesion.		?	This option would address the needs of individual areas of the Borough but community cohesion may be best addressed at Borough level.		?	Impact on community cohesion would depend on the design of new housing developments and how these are integrated with existing communities.	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+	Regeneration plans would consider services provision and are likely to propose improvements		+	Assessing the needs of areas in the Borough is likely to consider services provision.		?	This would depend on whether new housing developments will be built near services and amenities or provide those facilities.	
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	+	Potential for economic growth would be focussed on Opportunity Areas.		+/?	Focusing on economic needs for each area may identify area based programmes for individual areas. This could result in competition between centres.		-	Housing led growth would mean less business development.	
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	?	There could be opportunities for work related programmes in the Opportunity Areas.		+	The need to develop skills and training is likely to be considered for each area.		0	No obvious effects.	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	?	Regeneration in Opportunity Areas is likely to provide employment, which could contribute to economic inclusion.		+	Area based programmes to increase business opportunities could contribute to employment and economic inclusion.		0	No obvious effects.	
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	Regeneration of these areas is likely to provide housing and the creation of public areas, which should improve the vitality of their centres.		+	This option provides to opportunity to focus on the local town centres to encourage vibrancy in these centres.		+	Provision of new housing in town centres is likely to increase vitality.	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	?	The impact is uncertain. Focusing growth on these Opportunity Areas could include developing brownfield sites, which may have adverse impacts on biodiversity.		+	This option would consider the needs of each part of the Borough, including open spaces.		?	Depends on where new housing development is located. If located in open spaces or brownfield sites, these may have biodiversity impacts.	
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	?	Directing housing and economic growth in these areas may have adverse effects on townscape due to increase in density.		-	This piecemeal approach risks losing an opportunity to consider the overall townscape and character of the Borough.		?	Depends on where new developments are likely to be located and whether the design will consider townscape character.	

Strategic Policy 1 – Managing Growth		Core Strategy Objective - Managing Growth: To manage growth in Haringey so that it meets our needs for homes, jobs, services, is supported by necessary infrastructure and maximises the benefits for the local area and community and Borough as a whole. To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.							
		Preferred Policy Option		Alternative Option 1		Alternative Option 2		Alternative Option 3	
		New development will be directed to Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre in ensuring strong, healthy and sustainable communities in Haringey.		Focus growth in relation to the differing needs and issues present in the east, central and western areas of the Borough.		Sets out a housing-led approach to future growth.		Sets out an economic-led growth approach.	
SA Objective	Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary	
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	+	Focusing growth in these regeneration areas is likely to protect open spaces and offers opportunities to address landscape issues.		?	This option provides the opportunity to address open space needs for individual areas of the Borough. However, it will not have an overall landscape strategy for the Borough and areas in the edges of these parts of the Borough may not be properly considered.		?/-	Depends on where these housing developments are to be located. If located in brownfield sites or the towns, then open spaces will be protected.	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-	Development in Tottenham Hale may have potential adverse effects on water resources. Developments are likely to increase water consumption.		-/?	Water features could be considered in assessing the needs of each area of the Borough. However, developments are likely to increase water consumption.		-	Developments are likely to increase water consumption. Developments could have an adverse impact on the water quality in rivers and water courses through surface water run-off and pollution.	
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	Developments are to be provided in Opportunity Areas, which are likely to have previously developed land (PDL).		+	The needs of individual areas will be considered. It is likely that PDL will be prioritised for development.		+	This option is likely to prioritise PDL for development as it is planning policy.	
16. To adapt to climate change.	-/?	Developments in or close to flood plains, such as Tottenham Hale, need to consider a range of flood risk management options. New developments are likely to increase surface water runoff.		?	Flood risk is an issue in the eastern part of the Borough and focusing on individual areas will highlight this issue. However, policies to address climate change and flood risk need to be borough-wide.		_/?	Depends where new housing is to be located. Developments in or close to flood plains need to consider the range of flood risk management options. New developments are likely to increase surface water runoff.	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-/?	Concentrating development within the Opportunity Areas may reduce the need to travel due to availability of services and public transport. However, increase in housing would increase the population and the need to travel, which could affect air quality.		-	Borough wide policies will need to be developed to address air quality.		?	Depends on whether housing developments are located near services and availability of public transport. Increase in population and if public transport is not available, car usage could increase.	
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	-	New developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency measures and renewable energy technologies. However, significant development in the Borough is likely to increase CO ₂ emissions.		?	Policies to address CO ₂ emissions should be borough-wide. However, as CO ₂ emissions are higher in some areas, this option allows for area based measures.		-	Increase in development is likely to increase CO ₂ emissions. However, technologies to reduce energy use could be incorporated in new developments.	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	-	Developments will require considerable use of natural resources.		-	Developments will require considerable use of natural resources.		-	Developments will require considerable use of natural resources.	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	This option will focus development in Opportunity Areas, which are likely to be regenerated. These locations are likely to have access to services and public transport.		+/?	This option focuses on specific areas within the Borough and access to public transport is likely to be considered.		_/?	Depends on whether these new developments will be located near services so that it is accessible by walking or cycling and by public transport.	
				_/?			_/?	Depends on where these developments will be located near public transport or housing areas so that employees can walk or cycle.	

Table E-3-2. Assessment of Policy Options - Core Strategy Policy Options on Housing

Strategic Policy 2 - Housing		Core Strategy Objective – Housing: To provide homes to meet housing needs in terms of affordability, quality and diversity and to help create mixed communities. To promote efficient and effective use of land while minimising environmental impacts. To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.			
		Preferred Policy Option		Alternative Option	
		To maximise housing provision in the Borough and to meet housing needs for affordable housing, larger family housing and housing for specific groups, whilst retaining the Borough's historic character		To provide sufficient housing in terms of numbers, the range and type to meet the needs of the Borough's population.	
SA Objective	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+	The Core Strategy addresses the issue of crime and safety. It is likely that measures will be incorporated into new housing design.	+	The Core Strategy addresses the issue of crime and safety. It is likely that measures will be incorporated into new housing design.	
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+	The Core Strategy requires that affordable housing incorporate Code for Sustainable Homes rating 3 and standards relating to floor space, lighting, etc which should have beneficial effects on health. Other new housing development should achieve level 4.	+	New housing which meets Code for Sustainable Homes rating 4 is likely make a positive indirect contribution to health. Providing high density housing in town centres is likely to reduce travel and air quality impacts, which could affect health.	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	++	This policy will maximise housing provision, thus meeting different housing needs and types.	+	This option would address housing needs within the Borough.	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	++	This option addresses housing needs of the different sections of the community, which is likely to contribute to community cohesion.	+	This option will meet housing needs, which could improve community cohesion.	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+/?	Since housing growth is to be located in regeneration areas, access to services are likely to improve. However, maximising housing provision may put pressure on the capacity of existing services.	+	Growth in housing is expected to occur in regeneration areas and town centres, which are likely to have access to services and public transport.	
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	?	Providing housing in town centres could improve access to jobs in the area.	?	Providing housing in town centres and regeneration areas could increase opportunities and access to jobs.	
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	New housing developments in town centres are likely to contribute to their vitality.	+	New housing developments in town centres are likely to contribute to their vitality.	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+/-	Locating new housing in town centres will protect open spaces. However, brownfield sites which are likely to be developed may have biodiversity value.	+/?	New housing will be located in regeneration areas of change and town centres, which should protect open spaces. However, brownfield sites which are likely to be developed may have biodiversity value.	
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	++	This option refers to retaining the Borough's historic character which would have a beneficial effect on townscape and cultural heritage resources.	?	The impact on townscape would depend on design.	
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	+	Developing new housing in town centres would protect open spaces.	+	Concentrating development in regeneration areas and town centres are likely to protect open spaces.	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	--	Water consumption will increase due to maximising housing development.	-	Water consumption is likely to increase due to housing developments.	
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	PDLs are likely to be developed into housing as it is planning policy.	+	PDLs are likely to be developed as it is planning policy.	
16. To adapt to climate change.	--	New housing will be located in regeneration areas which include areas in or near flood plains. Maximising housing provision means increase in new developments, which are likely to increase surface water runoff.	-	New housing will be located in regeneration areas which include those in or near flood plains. New developments are likely to increase surface water runoff.	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	-/+	Maximising housing provision is likely to increase travel. However, this policy proposes to locate housing in regeneration areas and town centres, which are likely to be accessible by public transport, which should reduce car use.	-/?	New housing developments are likely to increase travel. However, this policy proposes to locate housing in regeneration areas and town centres, which are likely to be accessible by public transport and should reduce car use.	
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	?/-	New housing developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency or renewable energy technologies. Maximising housing provision is likely to result in greater use of energy.	?/-	New housing developments provide opportunities for the uptake of energy efficiency or renewable energy technologies. However, new developments are likely to increase energy use.	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	--	Maximising housing provision is likely to result in greater use of resources.	-	Housing developments will require use of natural resources.	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	Locating new housing in regeneration areas and in town centres is likely to promote the use of public transport.	+	Locating new housing in regeneration areas and town centres is likely to promote use of public transport.	

Table E-3-3. Assessment of Policy Options on Environment

Strategic Policy 3 - Environment		Core Strategy Objective - Environment – To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions. To adapt to climate change by improving the sustainability of buildings against flood risk, water stress and overheating. To manage air quality with the Borough by travel planning, promotion of walking, cycling and public transport. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources. To reduce and manage flood risk. To increase energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy sources. To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources – by reducing, reusing and recycling waste and supporting the use of sustainable materials and construction methods. To manage air and noise pollution and land contamination. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport.			
SA Objective		Preferred Option		Alternative Option	
		To protect and enhance Haringey's strategic and local resources for current and future generations.		To encourage development in Haringey, protecting local resources and maintaining as a minimum, statutory protection for residents and the environment.	
SA Objective	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	++	Protecting environmental resources, such as water and open spaces are likely to have an indirect beneficial effect on health.	++	Protecting and enhancing environmental resources, such as water and open spaces are likely to have an indirect beneficial effect on health.	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	++	Protecting and enhancing open spaces will have added amenity benefits.	+	Protecting open spaces will have amenity benefits.	
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	++	Protecting and enhancing environmental resources such as open spaces will have a major beneficial effect on biodiversity.	+	Protecting environmental resources, such as open spaces will have a beneficial effect on biodiversity.	
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	++	Protecting and enhancing local resources would have major beneficial impacts on townscape and cultural heritage assets.	+	Protecting local resources would have potential benefits for the townscape and heritage assets.	
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	++	Protecting and enhancing landscape resources would have a strong beneficial effect on these resources.	+	This policy seeks to protect the landscape, which would have a beneficial effect on this resource.	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	-/+	Development is likely to have adverse impact on water supplies. However, this policy will protect and enhance local resources, including water features.	-/+	Developments are likely to increase water consumption. This policy, however, seeks to protect water resources.	
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	Developing PDL is a priority, if land resources are to be protected.	+	Developing PDL is a priority, if land resources are to be protected.	
16. To adapt to climate change.	+	Protecting residents and local resources require that development in or near flood risk areas should be avoided. Flood risk assessments or flood risk management measures, such as SuDS should be implemented.	+	Protecting local resources require that development in or near flood risk areas should be avoided or flood risk management measures should be implemented following government regulations.	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	++	This policy option would seek to improve air quality beyond existing standards.	+	This policy would aim to meet air quality standards.	
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	+	This policy aims to reduce energy consumption in line with current standards or requirements.	+	This policy would seek to maximise reduction of energy consumption.	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+	This policy would seek to minimise use of resources through sustainable design and construction.	+	This policy would seek to minimise use of resources following regulations.	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	

Table E-3-4: Assessment of Policy Options on Movement

Strategic Policy 4 - Movement		Core Strategy Objective – Movement- To manage air quality within the Borough by travel planning, promotion of walking, cycling and public transport.. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport .					
		Preferred Option To support economic regeneration, improvements to safety and security in transport networks, reduce car dependency, combat climate change and improve environmental quality.		Alternative Option 1 To meet strategic objectives through provision of public transport and road network capacity to meet anticipated future demand.		Alternative Option 2 To support private car ownership and usage.	
SA Objective	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+	Improvements to safety and security measures in transport networks are likely to reduce crime	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	Not applicable.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+	Regeneration plans could promote cycling and walking, which would have indirect health benefits.	-	Providing road network capacity to meet future demand is likely to increase vehicular traffic, which could adversely affect air quality and health.	-	Supporting private car use will increase air pollution. It would also limit opportunities for walking and cycling, which would have health benefits.	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+	Improvements to safety and security in transport networks would allow better access to services. However, this policy could be stronger by including provision of cycling and walking routes.	+	Providing public transport could improve access.	+/-	Supporting car use will improve access but it could also increase traffic, causing delays.	
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	+	This policy supports economic regeneration. It could be stronger by proposing improvements in public transport services not just in terms of safety and security but also in terms of efficiency and affordability.	+	Provision of public transport could help provide workers access to jobs.	-	Supporting car use would increase traffic. Delays could affect commuters and businesses..	
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	Improving safety in public transport would encourage more travel to town centres. This policy could be improved by including improvements to public transport services and by providing cycling and pedestrian routes.	+	Provision of public transport could improve access to town centres.	-	Supporting car use is expected to increased cars and traffic. This may discourage visitors into the town centres.	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+	Long term benefits if car use decreases.	-	Increase in road capacity means more cars on the road. This is likely to increase air pollution, which could have adverse effects on biodiversity.	-	Increased car use can have an adverse effect on biodiversity through pollution.	
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+	Less busy roads in the future would improve townscape.	-	Providing road networks to meet future demands will mean busy roads, likely to have an adverse impact on the townscape.	-	Increased car use means busy roads, which would have an adverse impact on townscape.	
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	0	No obvious effects.	-	Providing road networks to meet future demands will have an adverse impact on the landscape.	-	More cars could mean more roads or wider roads, which could have an adverse impact on landscape.	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
16. To adapt to climate change.	?	Performance on SA Objective depends on implementation of policy – how it will combat climate change.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+	Restricting the number of cars is likely to reduce gas emissions.	-	Increasing road network capacity would allow more cars on the road which will increase emissions.	-	Increased number of cars is likely to increase gas emissions.	
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	+	Restricting car use would reduce CO ₂ emissions.	-	Increasing road network capacity would allow more cars on the road which will increase CO ₂ emissions.	-	Encouraging car use would increase CO ₂ emissions.	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+	Restricting car use would decrease fuel use.	-	Increasing road network capacity would allow more cars on the road which will increase fuel use.	-	Supporting car use would increase fuel use.	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	Restricting car dependency indirectly promotes the use of public transport. This policy can be made stronger by including reference to promoting walking and cycling.	-/?	Providing public transport contributes positively to this SA Objective. However, increasing road network capacity is likely to have a negative impact.	-	Supporting car ownership would restrict opportunities for walking or cycling or the use of public transport.	

Table E-3-5: Assessment of Policy Options on Employment

Strategic Policy 5 - Employment		Core Strategy Objective - Employment – To reduce worklessness by increasing skills, raising educational attainment and improving childcare and nursery provision. To enhance the environmental quality and attractiveness of the Borough's town centres in response to changing economic and retail demands. To link deprived areas with the employment benefits arising from the development of major sites and key locations in the Borough and to improve access to new employment opportunities outside of the Borough. To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs. To support the development of Haringey's most successful growth centres.			
		Preferred Option		Alternative Option	
		Protect and enhance employment land, whilst at the same time promote other forms of employment that complements existing uses.		Promote greater flexibility of land uses within employment areas including Strategic Industrial Locations.	
SA Objective	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	-	Maintaining employments areas purely for business will restrict the amount of active time, which may encourage criminal activity outside office hours.	0	No obvious effects	
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	+	Diversifying businesses may provide opportunities for training.	0	No obvious effects	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0	No obvious effects.	+	Flexibility of land uses could provide housing or mixed uses within employment areas.	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects	
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	++	Promoting other forms of employment to complement existing ones may encourage economic investment.	--	Releasing employment land for housing will reduce opportunities for future use. The Employment Land Study (2008) highlights that demand in North London and Haringey for logistics, warehousing, waste and recycling facilities and transport related functions will increase.	
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+	New investments are likely to provide opportunities for training and skills development.	-	There will be limited opportunities as there would be less investment and businesses locating in the area.	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	+	Protecting and enhancing employment land and promoting employment uses could result in new businesses locating in the area. These new businesses would provide employment opportunities. Benefits will depend on whether the jobs will match skills.	0	New businesses would provide employment opportunities but benefits will depend on whether the jobs will match skills.	
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	Enhancing employment land in town centres is likely to improve vitality of these centres.	+	Employment land in town centres could be converted to mixed uses, which could have a beneficial effect on these centres, as there could be activities after shop opening hours.	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	?	Depends on the design of proposed developments.	?	Depends on the design of proposed developments.	
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	Protecting existing employment areas should restrict the need for other sites to be identified for employment use.	+	This option allows change of use of employment land (PDL) for other purposes if it is determined that land could be used more efficiently.	
16. To adapt to climate change.	0	No obvious effects.	-	Releasing employment land for residential/mixed uses may result in higher density development, which may adversely affect flood risk through increase in run off.	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+	Promoting employment uses in the area would provide job opportunities for local residents, avoiding commuting and related increase in travelling and air pollution. This depends on local skills matching those required by businesses.	-	Changing use of employment land to housing or other uses may adversely affect employment opportunities locally. This could mean that residents would have to commute farther to jobs outside the area. There is potential for increase in pollution along transport corridors.	
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	-	Any development is likely to use resources.	-	Any development is likely to use resources.	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	

Table E-3-6: Assessment of Policy Options on Town Centres

Strategic Policy 6 – Town Centres						
Core Strategy Objective – Town Centres - To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes. To enhance the environmental quality and attractiveness of the Borough's town centres in response to changing economic and retail demands.						
Preferred Option		Alternative Option 1		Alternative Option 2		
Protect town centres and support expansion and intensification, including housing where it benefits the centre as a whole.		Safeguard all existing town centres and resist further expansion or development of any kind.		Protect existing town centres for retail, offices and leisure uses and restrict further housing growth.		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+/?	No specific reference is made to measures to reduce crime and fear of crime. However, introducing housing development in town centres may increase natural surveillance with beneficial effects. However, expansion and intensification of town centres may increase opportunities for criminal activities.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+	This option may result in having facilities closer to residential areas which may encourage walking or cycling.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	This option will provide an opportunity to develop housing in town centres.	0	No obvious effects.	-	Housing development will be restricted.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	++	Retail development within the town centres may strengthen and enhance cohesiveness of these centres as a community hub.	-	This option is likely to hinder economic improvements and may result in some decline in town centres, having adverse effects on this SA Objective.	+	Retaining these uses may allow these town centres to continue as community hub.
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	++	This policy will expand services and existing services.	+	This policy will retain existing retail and leisure uses.	+	This policy will protect existing services and leisure uses.
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	++	This option offers considerable potential for increased investment in the Borough, which is likely to improve the performance of town centres. This in turn could encourage diversification, potentially increasing leisure and recreation facilities in town centres.	-	This option does not offer potential to improve the economic performance of the Borough and may result in some decline. It may also result in a downturn in diversification.	+	This option offers potential to increase opportunities for investors.
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	++	Development of new retail locations in town centres could encourage economic investment, delivering more jobs and possible diversification of businesses. This may increase opportunities for training and skills development.	-	This option could hinder economic improvements and possibly result in negative impacts on training opportunities and skills development.	+	Protecting retail uses in town centres would allow economic investment which could deliver training and skills development opportunities.
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	++	Development in town centres may encourage investment which could provide employment. This option would have a positive effect on this SA Objective.	-	This option is likely to hinder further investment in town centres and may result in decline. This would limit opportunities for employment.	+	This option allows for retail and employment uses in town centres which may provide employment opportunities.
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	++	Retail development within town centres may strengthen and enhance the vitality of town centres.	-	This option may adversely affect the vibrancy of the town centres making them less desirable to visit should centres in other Boroughs improve.	+	Retaining retail uses in town centres may contribute to the vitality of these centres.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	+/-	This option proposes expansion and intensification, which would help reduce pressure on greenfield land. Development in greenfield land would impact biodiversity but development in brownfield sites could also have impacts on biodiversity.	-	This option will increase pressure to develop on greenfield land.	-	Restricting housing growth in town centres could result in housing development in greenfield land.
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+/-	Depending on the design of developments, this option would have negative and positive effects. Intensification is likely to have negative effects.	-	Without new investments, this option is likely to result in decline of some sites, which would have an adverse impact on this objective	+/-	Depends on the design and location, positive and negative impacts may result.
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	+/-	Intensification of development in town centres will help protect open spaces and the landscape. However, supporting expansion could result in development on the fringes of the town centres.	-	No further expansion in town centres could result in out of town developments.	-	Encouraging development of retail and employment uses in town centres will help protect open spaces and landscape resources from these developments. However, restricting housing development in town centres would increase pressure on greenfield land.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	++	PDLs in town centres are likely to be developed. Intensification of development in these sites will relieve pressure on greenfield land. underutilised and there would be no need to develop PDL.	-	This option is likely to result in decline of some sites	+	Development of PDL is likely to occur in town centres. This would lessen the pressure to develop in greenfield sites.
16. To adapt to climate change.	-	Increasing development densities in town centres may result in some localised flood risk.	0	No obvious effects as there will not be any further development in town centres.	?	Development for retail, offices and leisure uses could result in localised flood risk due to increase in surface run off.
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+	Allowing housing in town centres and intensification means that there will be less travelling.	+/-	Preventing development in town centres is likely to minimise increase in road traffic related air pollution. However, development farther away could result in increase in travelling and air pollution.	-	Restricting further housing growth in town centres is likely to result in housing built in areas farther away. This could mean increase in travelling, traffic and air pollution.

Strategic Policy 6 – Town Centres		Core Strategy Objective – Town Centres - To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes. To enhance the environmental quality and attractiveness of the Borough's town centres in response to changing economic and retail demands.						
		Preferred Option		Alternative Option 1		Alternative Option 2		
		Protect town centres and support expansion and intensification, including housing where it benefits the centre as a whole.		Safeguard all existing town centres and resist further expansion or development of any kind.		Protect existing town centres for retail, offices and leisure uses and restrict further housing growth.		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	-/+	Considerable development within the town centre will result in increase in road traffic and overall greenhouse gas emissions. However, intensification should help reduce travel. Also, new developments will provide opportunities for improving energy efficiency of buildings.		-	This option could result in the decline of economic activities and so opportunities to improve energy efficiency of buildings in new developments would be lost. This policy may lead to out of town retail developments which would increase emissions.		-	Restricting housing growth in town centres could result in housing development farther away, increasing travel and which could increase greenhouse gas emissions.
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	--	The scale of development in this option is likely to use a considerable amount of resources		0	No obvious effects.		-	Retail, offices and leisure development is likely to use natural resources.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+/?	Intensification of the town centre and providing housing will promote walking but pathways and cycle ways to the centre would need to be provided.		0	No obvious effects.		?	This option, if it provides walking and cycling routes to the town centre could contribute to this objective.

Table E-3-7: Assessment of Policy Options on Design

Strategic Policy 7 - Design		
<p>Core Strategy Objective – Design - To promote high quality buildings and public realm to improve townscape character. To promote safe and secure buildings and spaces. To protect and enhance the Borough's buildings and areas of architectural and historical interest.</p> <p>Preferred Option The Council will require development to be of high quality design. Poorly designed schemes will be refused. Developments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be of high design quality to ensure attractive, durable, and adaptable development. ▪ Relate satisfactorily to the spatial and visual character of the site and the surrounding area/street scene. ▪ Create or enhance high quality public realm. ▪ Promote inclusive design that is accessible to all users. ▪ Incorporate solutions to reduce crime and the fear of crime. ▪ Maximise energy efficiency, through methods of passive solar design, natural ventilation and vegetation on buildings. ▪ Be sustainable and durable in terms of design, construction and use. <p>Alternative Option It is considered that there is no alternative to good design, having regard to design principles set out in the London Plan. The London Plan promotes good design and its design principles meet SA Objectives 3 (health), 6 (access for all users), 12 (promotes local and historical context, (16 (climate change adaptation measures 18 (reduced energy use and 19 (sustainable design and construction.</p>		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	+	This option refers to measures to reduce crime and fear of crime and is expected to contribute to this SA Objective.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	No obvious effects.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+	High quality design, particularly for housing, is likely to have an indirect positive impact on health.
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	+	This policy would apply to housing developments, where high quality design would have a positive impact on housing quality.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	This option proposes that design of buildings should relate to the character of area and the creation and enhancement of public realm. These measures would contribute to a sense of belonging.
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+	Creation and enhancement of public realm would contribute to amenity.
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	+	High quality design of buildings could attract businesses to move into the area.
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	No obvious effects.
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0	No obvious effects.
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	High quality design in regeneration areas are likely to attract residents and visitors which could contribute to vitality of town centres.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0	No obvious effects.
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+	This option refers to design relating to the character of the site and surrounding area, which should contribute positively to townscape character.
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	+	This policy refers to the design relating satisfactorily to the site and surrounding area, including landscape resources.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	?	Building to a high quality and sustainable design implies a high environmental quality standard which could incorporate water use reduction features.
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0	No obvious effects.
16. To adapt to climate change.	+	High quality design would incorporate sustainable design principles, including adaptation to climate change measures.
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0	No obvious effects.
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	++	This option refers to maximising energy efficiency and would contribute strongly to this SA Objective.
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+	Sustainable design would include sustainable use of resources.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0	No obvious effects.

Table E-3-8: Assessment of Policy Options on Conservation

Strategic Policy 8 - Conservation						
Core Strategy Objective – Conservation - To promote high quality buildings and public realm to improve townscape character. To protect and enhance the Borough's buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest.						
Preferred Option		Option 1		Option 2		
In facilitating urban regeneration and fostering a high quality built environment the Council will give priority to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting buildings of architectural or historic interest and their settings. Preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of conservation areas. Promoting the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough, including historic parks and gardens and their interpretation and presentation. Protecting strategic views from Alexandra Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral and local views. 		Take a blanket approach to the historic environment and promises to "preserve" and "enhance".		Take a more flexible approach to the use and re-use of historic areas and buildings in the identified areas of change.		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0	No obvious effects.	-	This option assumes that all buildings should be protected from development, so there would be new housing in these areas.	+	Some buildings could be re-used for housing.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	Protecting the character of conservation areas and heritage assets help foster a sense of belonging, which could help community cohesion.	+/?	There will be no initiatives to improve community cohesion but existing community spirit/cohesion will be protected.	?/-	Introducing other uses may affect the character of the area.
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	++	Protecting conservation areas, buildings of historic and architectural interest, historic parks and gardens and strategic views would contribute strongly to visual amenity.	?	Existing amenity will be retained.	?/-	Depending on the re-use, the character of the area may change and reduce visual amenity.
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	+/?	Facilitating regeneration and promoting a high quality environment could attract businesses to the area.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	Protecting and enhancing conservation areas and buildings may attract visitors and other residents, improving vitality of town centres.	?	Existing vitality will be retained.	+	Introducing other uses, such as housing would increase population in these areas which may improve the centre's vitality. In combination with other regeneration plans, the effect could be to improve vitality of town centres.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	++	This option will contribute strongly to this SA Objective.	+/-	Existing townscape and cultural heritage will be protected but there would be no improvement.	?	There is a risk that re-use of buildings and areas may affect townscape character.
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	++	This option will contribute strongly to this SA Objective.	+/-	Existing landscape resources will be retained but there would be no improvement.	?	There is a risk that re-use of historic areas and buildings, including its setting, may affect landscape character.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	Urban regeneration includes re-use of PDL.	-	There will be no development in the historic environment.	+	Positive impacts would be generated through the re-use of vacant land.
16. To adapt to climate change.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	-/?	Further development in conservation areas could potentially increase flood risk from increase in surface water run off.
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	-	Further development in conservation areas and corresponding increase in traffic has the potential to impact air quality.
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	-	Further development in conservation areas and corresponding increase in traffic is likely to increase greenhouse gas emissions.
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	-/+	There will be use of resources in enhancing listed buildings. However, re-use of materials could reduce impacts.	0	No obvious effects.	-/+	Re-use of areas would involve the use of resources. However, re-use of buildings will involve re-use of existing materials.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.	0	No obvious effects.

Table E-3-9: Assessment of Policy Options on Green Infrastructure

Strategic Policy 9 – Green Infrastructure		Core Strategy Objective - Green Infrastructure. To promote a network of quality , accessible, open spaces as areas or recreation, visual interest and biodiversity.						
		Preferred Option The Council will safeguard the existing open spaces from development and promote enhancements to its green infrastructure network to promote greater opportunities for residents' health and well-being.		Option 1 To protect and enhance all existing open spaces within the Borough and provide contributions to the Borough's green infrastructure in areas of open space deficiency.		Option 2 To protect the best quality open spaces and allow poorer quality open spaces (not in areas of deficiency) to be redeveloped to alternative uses.		
SA Objective	Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	++	In protecting open spaces from development, this option should assist in preserving land for recreation and leisure purposes.		++	In protecting open spaces from development, this option should assist in preserving land for recreation and leisure purposes.		-	This would put the availability of leisure and recreation space under threat. However, if new community facilities were created in poor quality spaces, these could improve health.
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	-	This option will restrict availability of land for housing.		-	This option will restrict availability of land for housing.		+	This option provides an opportunity to provide housing to contribute to housing requirements.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	Enhancements to public open spaces could improve community cohesion.		+	Enhancing existing open spaces could contribute to community cohesion.		0	No obvious effects.
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	++	Enhancing the green infrastructure network will contribute strongly to improving access to amenities.		+	By providing contributions to the green infrastructure in areas of deficiency, this option will allow increased access to open spaces.		-	Building on open spaces may restrict access to leisure and recreational spaces.
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	Promoting a green infrastructure in the whole of the Borough could facilitate access to town centres, contributing to their vitality.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	++	Protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and creating new ones would contribute strongly to biodiversity.		++	Protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and contributing to the green infrastructure would contribute strongly to biodiversity.		--	Re-developing poor quality open spaces could have an adverse impact on biodiversity. Haringey, as an urban Borough, lack open space. It is therefore essential that existing open space should be safeguarded.
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+	Open spaces in urban areas can enhance the townscape.		+	Open spaces in urban areas can enhance the townscape.		?	Developing poor quality open spaces could have a positive or negative impact on the townscape depending on the design and use.
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	++	This option will strongly contribute to protecting and enhancing landscape resources.		+	This option will positively contribute to protecting landscape resources.		?	Redeveloping open spaces may affect the character of the landscape.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	++	In protecting open spaces from development, there would be benefits in preventing pollution from developments entering water courses from accelerated run off. Also, open spaces can be act as storage areas during flood events.		++	In protecting open spaces from development, there would be benefits in preventing pollution from developments entering water courses from accelerated run off. Also, open spaces can be act as storage areas during flood events.		-	Building on open spaces will decrease permeability and depending on the location, surface run off will increase and my enter water courses.
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+	In constraining development to the existing urban area, this option should be effective in encouraging development on PDL.		+	In constraining development to the existing urban area, this option should be effective in encouraging development on PDL.		-	This option is likely to result in the development of greenfield sites above the re-use of PDL.
16. To adapt to climate change.	++	In protecting open space from development for the whole of the Borough, this option should help safeguard flood attenuation properties of the Borough.		+	In protecting open space from development, this option should help safeguard flood attenuation properties of the Borough.		-	Some parts of the Borough are prone to flooding. By developing on these open spaces, the opportunity to use these areas for flood storage will be lost.
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+	Trees can relieve heat island effects and open spaces in urban areas have the potential to contribute to improvement of air quality.		+	Trees can relieve heat island effects and open spaces in urban areas have the potential to contribute to improvement of air quality.		-	Building on open spaces can increase air pollution due to increase in traffic.
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	++	Enhancing the green infrastructure network in the whole Borough would encourage cycling and walking.		+	Protecting open spaces and contributing to the green infrastructure could encourage walking and cycling.		-	Developing poor quality open spaces may restrict access.

Table E-3-10: Assessment of Policy Options on Health and Well-being

Strategic Policy 10 – Health and Well-being		Core Strategy Objective - Health and Community Well-being – To improve the health and well-being of Haringey’s residents by reducing inequalities in access to health services and promoting healthy lifestyles.	
		<p>Preferred Option:</p> <p>The Council will promote healthy communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrating housing types and tenures in developments; ▪ Ensuring new housing is of a good standard and well designed, and improving Haringey’s existing housing stock to the “Decent Homes Standard”; ▪ Ensuring the public realm and streetscape is well designed and safe; ▪ Encouraging physical activity by promoting walking and cycling; ▪ Improving road safety by implementing area-based traffic calming schemes and safe walking and cycling routes; ▪ Ensuring access to fresh food by encouraging and protecting local convenience shops, farmers markets and allotments; ▪ Providing jobs and education opportunities; ▪ Lessening environmental impacts such as air and noise pollution ▪ Requiring the health impacts of major new developments to be addressed through a prospective health impact assessment (HIA) and where appropriate through a longer term study of health impacts. <p>Alternative Option:</p> <p>There are considered to be no clear alternative options to seeking to promote health and well-being in the Borough.</p>	
SA Objective	Score	Commentary	
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0	No obvious effects.	
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	+	This policy will provide education opportunities.	
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	++	This policy will have positive impacts on health by improving the environment, housing and safety. Encouraging walking and cycling will also have indirect benefits on health and well-being. Ensuring access to fresh food through local shops, farmers market and allotments could help improve health.	
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	++	This policy would seek to improve housing standards both for new and existing housing.	
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	+	Integrating housing types and tenures in developments will help improve community cohesion.	
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	+	This policy will reduce inequalities in access to health services. Making the public realm and streetscape well designed and safe will improve amenity.	
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	0	No obvious effects.	
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+	This option will provide education opportunities.	
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	+	This option will provide jobs and education opportunities which could contribute to economic inclusion.	
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	Improving public realm and streetscape in terms of design and safety would encourage more people into town centres, contributing to vitality.	
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0	No obvious effects.	
12. To protect and enhance the Borough’s townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+	Ensuring that public realm and streetscapes are well designed will make a positive contribution to townscape.	
13. To protect the Borough’s landscape resources.	+	Ensuring that public realm are well designed will make a positive contribution to landscape.	
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0	No obvious effects.	
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	0	No obvious effects.	
16. To adapt to climate change.	0	No obvious effects.	
17. To protect and improve air quality.	+	Lessening environmental impacts such as air and pollution will help improve air quality and health.	
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	+	This option proposes to reduce air pollution, which includes CO ₂ emissions.	
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	0	No obvious effects.	
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	+	This policy will promote walking and cycling as well as provide walking and cycling routes.	

Table E-3-11: Assessment of Policy Options on Culture and Leisure

Strategic Policy 11 – Culture and Leisure		Core Strategy Objective - Culture and Leisure– To ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs.			
		Preferred Option		Alternative Option 1	
		<p>The Council will safeguard the Borough's cultural heritage and promote cultural industries and activities through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of a cultural quarter at Wood Green and Tottenham; ▪ The provision of new workspaces and cultural venues that support cultural businesses; ▪ Protection and enhancement of sporting facilities in areas of deficiencies; ▪ The dual use of the Borough's cultural assets, such as land and buildings to meet the needs of local communities, e.g. meeting space, arts and leisure activities, opportunities for recreation and sport. 		<p>To protect, promote and encourage the use of leisure and cultural facilities in the Borough.</p>	
SA Objective	Score	Commentary		Score	Commentary
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	++	This option will provide and promote sports and cultural activities which would be beneficial to health. There are potential benefits to health, particularly in areas of deficiencies.		+	This option will encourage sports and recreational activities which will be beneficial to health.
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	++	This option will provide cultural venues which should help improve community cohesion. Enhancing sport facilities in areas of deficiency have the potential to contribute to community cohesion.		+	This option will provide opportunities to improve community cohesion.
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	++	This option will provide leisure and cultural facilities.		+	This option will provide leisure and cultural facilities.
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	++	This policy would support opportunities for cultural and leisure businesses.		+	This option will provide opportunities for leisure and cultural businesses.
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	++	Sports and cultural activities are likely to take place in town centres, which could contribute to vitality. The dual use of cultural assets in town centres as meeting places and venues for recreation and sports would add to the centre's vitality.		+	Protecting and encouraging the use of sports and cultural activities located in town centres could contribute to vitality.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	+	Development of a cultural quarter in Wood Green and Tottenham could have a positive impact on the townscape of these areas, providing the design is of high quality and takes account of the cultural heritage and townscape character.		?	This option aims to protect cultural facilities but the impact would depend on the existing buildings and whether they contribute to the townscape.
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+/?	This option provides an opportunity to re-use PDL for new cultural or sports facilities.		0	No obvious effects.
16. To adapt to climate change.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	+	The dual use of cultural assets makes a contribution to the sustainable use of resources. On the other hand, the development of a cultural quarter at Wood Green and Tottenham would involve the use of resources. It is important that principles of sustainable construction and methods are adopted in these developments.		0	No obvious effects.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0	No obvious effects.		0	No obvious effects.

Table E-3-12: Assessment of Policy Options on Community Infrastructure

Strategic Policy 12 – Community Infrastructure	Core Strategy Objective - Community Infrastructure - To improve the provision of, and access to education and training facilities. To improve access to local services and facilities for all groups. To ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs.	
SA Objective	Preferred Option: The Council will protect existing community provision where appropriate and identify where new provision is needed in collaboration with partners across the public, private and third sectors.	Alternative Option There are considered to be no clear alternative options having regard to London Plan policy.
SA Objective	Score	Commentary
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	0	No obvious effects.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and sectors of society.	+	This policy will provide educational facilities.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	+	This policy will protect existing services and promote awareness of support services, which should have a positive impact on health.
4. To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	0	No obvious effects.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	++	Providing community facilities to support communities will improve cohesion.
6. To improve access to services and amenities for all groups.	++	This option provides for community facilities, including cultural and leisure.
7. To encourage sustainable growth and business development across the Borough.	0	No obvious effects.
8. To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	+	This option will provide for education and training facilities.
9. To encourage economic inclusion.	0	No obvious effects.
10. To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	+	New facilities in town centres could contribute to the centre's vitality.
11. To protect and enhance biodiversity.	0	No obvious effects.
12. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	?	The impact on townscape would depend on the design of new community facilities. High quality design could improve or contribute to townscape.
13. To protect the Borough's landscape resources.	?	Impact on landscape resources would depend on the location of new facilities.
14. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	0	No obvious effects.
15. To encourage the use of previously developed land.	+/?	There is an opportunity to re-use PDL for the provision of new community facilities.
16. To adapt to climate change.	0	No obvious effects.
17. To protect and improve air quality.	0	No obvious effects.
18. To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	0	No obvious effects.
19. To ensure sustainable use of resources.	?/-	There will be use of resources in building new community facilities. However, the use of sustainable methods of construction should help reduce impacts.
20. To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	0	No obvious effects.