

# Scoping Report

## Wood Green Area Action Plan

October 2016

### 1.1 Introduction

Haringey's Local Plan contains a number of Development Plan documents, namely: the Strategic Policies document (adopted March 2013) which is the primary strategic document in the Haringey Local Plan, alongside the Development Management Policies, Site Allocations, Tottenham Area Action Plan and Alterations to the Strategic Policies, which have all recently undergone examination hearings (August-September 2016) and will, subject to being found sound and adopted by the Council, guide planning and development in the borough up to 2026. Additionally, an Area Action Plan (AAP) for Wood Green is being developed, but this document is still in development, and is the subject of this report. The Local Plan alongside saved policies from the Unitary Development Plan (2013) (until superseded by the adoption of the relevant Local Plan document policies) sets out how the council will deliver development in the borough.

The Strategic Policies Local Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Local Plan has been subject to several rounds of public consultation, culminating in Examination in Public by independent Planning Inspectors in 2011, 2012 and 2016 (Alterations). Following the publication of the Inspector's report in December 2012, the London Borough of Haringey formally adopted its Local Plan: Strategic Policies in March 2013, and anticipates adopting the remaining documents mentioned above in late 2016 with the exception of the Wood Green AAP, which is under development.

Scoping Reports for the Local Plan documents have previously been issued for public consultation as follows: Strategic Policies (2012), Development Management (2012), Site Allocations (2014) and Tottenham AAP (2014). In addition, interim (2014) and final (2015) SA reports for the emerging Local Plan documents included updates relevant to scoping (i.e. baseline information). This document draws on the previous reports for reference as well as the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan: Strategic Policies, in order to avoid any duplication, and sets out the issues and methodology for the Sustainability Appraisal.

## 1.2 Why is a Sustainability Appraisal needed?

Under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The appraisal should include an assessment of the likely significant impacts - economic, social and environmental - of the plan.

When conducting an SA of DPDs an environmental assessment must also be conducted in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive), transposed into the UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Section 12 (see Appendix A4).

Sustainability Appraisals should be carried out in accordance with Government Guidance 'A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, ODPM, 2005' and the 'National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012' along with its companion guidance (NPPG). Sustainability Appraisal, as defined under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA directive. The term SA is therefore used to refer to the combined assessment.

## 1.3 What is this document?

This document provides the Scoping Report for the SA of the Wood Green AAP Development Plan Document. The Scoping report is the **first stage** of the sustainability appraisal process and sets the context and scope of the SA in accordance with best practice guidance. The report includes:

- Sustainability appraisal methodology
- Policies, plans and programmes of relevance to the DPD
- Summary of the baseline data for the borough
- Sustainability issues and opportunities
- Sustainability appraisal framework - including the objectives and indicators that will be used to measure the impacts of the plan upon sustainable development
- Draft content of the Sustainability Report.

## 1.4 Consultation process

The Scoping Report will be forwarded to statutory consultees to ensure that the proposed scope of work is appropriate, including:

- The Environment Agency
- Natural England
- Historic England

Following consultation of the Scoping Report, the Council will prepare a full sustainability appraisal of the draft Wood Green AAP in accordance with the regulations. The Sustainability Report will be issued for consultation alongside the Proposed Submission Wood Green AAP.

## 1.5 Consultation response

Consultees are welcome to comment or provide input on any aspect of the content and processes outlined in this report.

The consultation on this Scoping Report will run from:  
**25 October – 30 November 2016.**

Responses should be sent to:

[localplan@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:localplan@haringey.gov.uk)

or by post to:

**Planning Policy Team  
Haringey Council  
6<sup>th</sup> Floor, River Park House  
225 High Road  
N22 8HQ**

## 2 Wood Green Area Action Plan

### 2.1 What is the purpose of the AAP?

The Wood Green Area Action Plan (AAP) will provide policies to manage high levels of growth within the Wood Green AAP area and allocate a number of strategic sites, which will make a significant contribution to meeting the growth aspirations set out in the Local Plan: Strategic Policies.

Once adopted, the AAP will enable the Council to determine planning applications and make interventions on sites in line with the allocations within this area. The document will provide guidance for developers on the type of development expected and enable the Council to refuse proposals that do not conform with the allocations or policies, and to intervene to speed up delivery, particularly in areas where infrastructure capacity is being enhanced.

### 2.2 What are the objectives of the AAP?

The aim of the AAP is to provide a clear policy framework for managing growth and development in this intensification area, and to ensure sites are delivered in accordance with the allocations to help promote sustainable patterns of development, and increase housing supply and employment opportunities within this area. The document also provides policies and allocations to ensure the public realm, transport, and community facilities and open spaces are all enhanced and are delivered to compliment the new developments being planned for.

The AAP will play a pivotal role in delivering the a key part of the overall vision and objectives for the borough, alongside the Development Management DPD, as outlined in the Local Plan: Strategic Policies. The documents should therefore be considered together. Attention will also be given to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and the London Plan 2015 (with alterations) when making decisions on planning applications.

The document focuses on the larger strategic sites to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- The appropriate level of development occurs on the site
- A positive approach to design is taken
- Infrastructure is provided in a timely manner to serve the growing local community.

### 2.3 Timetable for the production of the Wood Green AAP

The timetable for the production of the document is as follows:

- Evidence gathering and drafting issues and options document  
**October 2015 – January 2016**
- Regulation 18 public consultation on draft Wood Green AAP  
**February – April 2016**
- Review of responses to consultation and amendments to documents where needed  
**May – July 2016**
- Preferred Option AAP consultation and Sustainability Report  
**January 2017**
- Regulation 19 public consultation on proposed submission AAP and Sustainability Report (6 weeks)  
**June 2017**
- Submission to Planning Inspectorate  
**August 2017**
- Examination in Public (estimated)  
**December 2017**
- Adoption  
**February 2018**

# 3 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

## 3.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to ensure that sustainable development has been integrated in the formulation of development plans and to verify that due consideration has been given to social, economic and environmental factors. The SA must also show how the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive have been met.

## 3.2 Planning Policy and Sustainable Development

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in March 2012. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of local plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must also reflect and, where appropriate, promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements.

The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development as defined in the Brundtland definition. The definition of sustainable development is also set out in the UK Sustainable development Strategy 'Securing the future - delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005'. The document sets out the guiding principles for sustainable development and priorities for action. The strategy sets out five guiding principles to achieve sustainable development:

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly

The Strategy also gives the following priorities for action:

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate Change and Energy
- Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
- Sustainable Communities.

## 3.3 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

The Sustainability Appraisal of the AAP will be carried out in accordance with the relevant Regulations and Government policy and guidance, as set out below:

- European Directive 2001/42/EC (The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive)
- EC Guidance on the SEA Directive – Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, September 2003
- Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Section 12
- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 19(5)
- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM 2005
- Local Development Frameworks: Examining Development Plan Documents – Soundness Guidance, Planning Inspectorate, August 2009 and update February 2010
- Local Development Frameworks: Examining Development Plan Documents – Learning from Experience, September 2009
- The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012
- National Planning Practice Guidance, 2013 and as updated

## 3.4 Stages of the SA Process

The stages of the SA process are set out below. It should be noted that SA is an iterative process and some stages may need to be undertaken more than once. This report is Stage A. The requirements of the SEA Directive are set out in Appendix A4.

### **STAGE A: SCOPING REPORT**

A1: Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

A2: Collect baseline information

A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems

A4: Develop SA framework, including objectives, indicators and targets

A5: Consult on the Scope of the SA

### **STAGE B: DEVELOP/REFINE OPTIONS & ASSESS EFFECTS**

B1: Test the plan or programme objectives against the SA framework

B2: Develop the DPD options/alternatives

B3: Predict the effects of the draft DPD, including options/alternatives

B4: Evaluate the effects of the draft DPD, including options/alternatives

B5: Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

B6: Propose measures to monitor the sustainability effects of the plan or programme implementation

### **STAGE C: PREPARE THE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT**

C1: Prepare the Sustainability Report

### **STAGE D: CONSULT ON THE DRAFT PLAN AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT**

D1: Consult on the draft DPD and Sustainability Report

D2: Assess any significant changes as a result of the consultation

D3: Finalise Sustainability Report and prepare Sustainability Statement

### **STAGE E: MONITOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OR PROGRAMME**

E1: Develop aims and methods for monitoring

E2: Respond to any adverse effects

## 3.5 Consultation

As part of the preparation of the AAP, public consultation will be carried out to make sure that local residents, businesses and stakeholders are informed of the future plans to manage development in the borough.

Consultation on the AAP is being carried out in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2012). The SCI sets out how individuals, community groups, developers and anyone else who may have an interest in the Local Plan should be consulted on planning documents.

SA and SEA guidance requires that the 'authorities with environmental responsibility' must be consulted regarding the contents of the scoping report, which includes:

- Natural England
- The Environment Agency
- Historic England.

### Duty to Co-operate

Government guidance also recommends that additional bodies can be consulted in order to represent the social and economic aspects of sustainability. The following additional bodies will be consulted on the Sustainability Appraisal subsequent to this Scoping Stage, in addition to key local consultees:

- Department for Communities and Local Government
- Greater London Authority
- Highways Agency
- London Borough of Barnet
- London Borough of Camden
- London Borough of Enfield
- London Borough of Hackney
- London Borough of Islington
- London Borough of Waltham Forest

- National Grid
- Network Rail
- Thames Water.

The 'Duty to Co-operate' is a statutory duty. Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 inserts section 33A and section 20(5) (c) into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA 2004). Section 33A imposes a duty on a local planning authority to co-operate with other local planning authorities, county councils and bodies or other persons as prescribed (being those identified in regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that public bodies have a duty to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities. The Government expects joint working on areas of common interest to be diligently undertaken for the mutual benefit of neighbouring authorities (para. 178).

The NPPF provides some guidance on what could be considered as a "strategic matter". It outlines that local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan (para. 156). This should include strategic policies to deliver:

- the homes and jobs needed in the area
- the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development
- the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat)
- the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities
- climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

## 4 Links to Plans, Policies & Programmes

### 4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes

Stage A1 of the SA process, involves the identification of the relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The purpose of this exercise is to establish how the plan or programme is affected by outside factors and to suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed. This stage should also help identify the Sustainability Objectives.

The plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that need to be considered include those at international, national, regional and local scale. The plans and programmes are set out in [Appendix A1](#)

### 4.2 Review of policies, plans and programmes

This Scoping report has taken the review of documents that was undertaken for the SA of the Local Plan: Strategic Policies (formerly Core strategy) and other Local Plan documents as its starting point in order to avoid any duplication (Article 4 of SEA Directive). The information has been updated to reflect changes to policies, plans and programmes that have occurred since the last review.

Further details of the documents referred to are set out in [Appendix A1](#).

# 5 Baseline Information

## 5.1 Collecting baseline information

Stage A2 of the SA process requires the collection of baseline information to provide an evidence base for the sustainability issues in the borough in order to enable the selection of the sustainability objectives, the prediction of effects and future monitoring.

As set out in the SEA Directive Annex 1 (b and c), the information to be provided must include:

‘The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme’ **and**

‘The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected’ **SEA Directive**

The baseline data is set out in Appendix A2. The data correlates to the set of sustainability indicators, which are used for monitoring the effectiveness of the borough’s planning policies. The data presented, whilst considered to be comprehensive, is not exhaustive. Any additional data identified or supplied by the consultation bodies will be welcomed. Where gaps in data have been identified, these are clearly marked.

Some data will also be the subject of further studies that are being carried out in support of the AAP and SA. The baseline data will be updated as information becomes available and the final baseline data set will be issued in support of the Sustainability Report.

A summary of the baseline information and key trends is set out below. This information draws upon the baseline information that was collected for the existing Local Plan documents. The data has been updated where necessary in relation to the AAP. This evidence base includes but is not limited to, the following documents:

### Housing

- [Strategic Housing Market Assessment \(SHMA\)](#)

- [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment \(SHLAA\)](#)
- [Housing Needs Assessment \(2007\)](#)
- [Affordable Housing Viability Study \(2010\)](#)
- [London Boroughs’ Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment](#)

### Employment

- [Employment Land Study - update \(2012\)](#)
- [Employment Land Review \(2015\)](#)
- [Economic Growth Assessment \(2014\)](#)
- [Workspace Viability Study \(2014\)](#)

### Retail and Town Centres

- [Retail Study \(2008\)](#)
- [Retail and Town Centres Study](#)
- [Health Evidence Base for the Emerging Policy Concerning Retail Provision](#)
- [Hot Food Takeaway Technical Paper \(2016\)](#)

### Design and Conservation

- [Urban Characterisation Study](#)
- [Conservation Area Character Appraisals](#)
- [Potential Tall Buildings Locations Validations Study](#)

### Open Space and Nature Conservation

- [Open Space and Biodiversity Study](#)

### Water Management

- [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment \(SFRA\)](#)
- [Surface Water Management Plan](#)

### Energy (carbon reduction)

- [Climate Change, Site Development and Energy Infrastructure Study 2010](#)
- [Decentralised Energy Masterplan \(2015\)](#)
- [Carbon Reduction Scenarios Technical Report \(2007\)](#)
- [Haringey Fifth Annual Carbon Report \(2015\)](#)
- [Greenhouse Gas Protocol Report 2012-13](#)

### Environmental Protection

- [Haringey Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment \(2015\)](#)
- [North London Cluster Group Air Quality Monitoring 2009](#)



- [Waste Management Datasets](#)

#### Transport

- [Transport Modelling Analysis for Tottenham \(2015\)](#)
- [Smarter Travel](#)

#### Infrastructure

- [Community Infrastructure Study \(2010\)](#)
- [Haringey Infrastructure Delivery Plan Update \(2013\)](#)
- [Upper Lee Valley Development Infrastructure Study \(2015\)](#)

#### Other

- [Site Viability Assessment Final Report](#)
- [Authority Monitoring Reports 2013/14, 2012/13, 2011/12](#)
- [Haringey Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#)
- Census information 2011 & Indices of Multiple Deprivation
- Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan 2009
- Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2011-2014
- Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, 2013
- The London Plan 2015

The key sources of data for the Wood Green area include:

- Wood Green Investment Framework Character and Place Making Study - August 2015
- Wood Green Retail Study Update 2016
- Wood Green Parking and Circulation Study 2015
- Wood Green Social Infrastructure Study 2015
- Wood Green Stage 2 Parking and Circulation Study 2016
- Wood Green Employment Land and Workplace Study Draft 2015

A summary of the baseline information by topic is provided below.

## Wood Green Overview

Wood Green is a large, busy, urban London neighbourhood lying centrally in the borough, with both inner and outer London characteristics and qualities. It's bounded by the railway line to the west with Hornsey and Muswell Hill beyond, the borough boundary with Enfield to the north, North Tottenham and Bruce Grove to the east and Green Lanes to the south.

The boundaries to the east and south are blurrier than those to the west and north. Wood Green gradually becomes Green Lanes when walking south past Duckett Common and reaching the junction of Green Lanes and West Green Road. A similar experience occurs when walking eastwards along either White Hart Lane, Lordship Lane or Westbury Avenue, where Wood Green gradually becomes Tottenham.

Overall Wood Green can be classified as a diverse, outer London urban area, forming part of the London Basin natural landscape area. It has a long-and rich settlement history, focused around the High Road which connects Angel via Green Lanes and Essex Road to Enfield in the north.

### Land Use, Urban Structure and morphology

The main urban feature in Wood Green is the High Rd, which has a combination of large floorplate buildings and terraces which front the High Rd. These are quite mixed with terraced retail parades and residences sometimes sitting cheek by jowl with large post-war developments. These buildings are generally highly focussed on facing the High Road, and often "turn their back" to the residential hinterlands behind them on both sides.

The residential hinterland around Wood Green generally consists of Victorian and Edwardian terraced properties, often with an easily navigable street pattern, with the Noel Park estate being a particularly strong example of this.

There is an identifiable industrial area in the west of the area, currently known as "Heartlands", which contains a disused gas works, and the Wood Green Cultural Quarter. These have, and continue to offer employment in the area, but generally obstruct connectivity within the area, and do not present a consistent urban form with either it's retail or residential neighbours.

## Socio-Economic Characteristics

The key sources of data for the socio-economic characteristics for the borough are the Census 2011, GLA population projections, and IMDP data. The data has been collated and evaluated and is set out in the

Borough Profile on the Council's website. A summary of the key data is provided below.

## 5.2 Population

The Demographic information below is based on the collective data for 5 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (Haringey 007A, 016A, 016B, 016C, and 016D), which together closely align to the AAP boundary.

The area has a population of approximately 14,500 (GLA Mid-year projections 2014). In common with the rest of London, Haringey is expected to experience rapid growth in population, which will bring with it pressure for new housing and associated infrastructure. Each of Haringey's growth areas has been identified in the London Plan as having potential for significant increases in jobs and homes. The growth areas in the Local Plan include Wood Green and Tottenham Hale.

### Age Structure

Wood Green has an above average proportion of working age population (74%) when compared with the London (69%) and England (65%) averages. Conversely the area also contains a below average proportion of children (17%) as well as people aged 65 and over (9%) when compared to London and England's averages.

### Ethnicity

Wood Green's population is very diverse. The study area contains a low proportion of people of a white ethnic background (57%) when compared to London (60%) and England (85%). Interestingly, the 2011 census showed that the largest ethnic group of Noel Park ward was Other White, 27%, followed by 25% White British, demonstrating the significant Turkish and other European and Middle Eastern communities in the area.

### Religion

The religious identity of Wood Green is relatively diverse. The proportion of Christians residing within the study area (46%) is below that of London (48%) and England (59%). The Muslims population of Wood Green (18%) is generally higher than in London (12%) and England (5%). There is therefore a fairly strong demand for differing community facilities.

### Qualifications

At 37.4% the study area contains a relatively strong proportion of highly qualified people (having a qualification equal to NVQ4 or above), in line with London (37.7%), and higher than England (27.4%). At 19%, the proportion of people with no qualifications is slightly higher than the London rate (17.6%), but lower than for England (22.5%).

## 5.3 Deprivation and Crime

The 2015 IMDP shows that Haringey is ranked 8<sup>th</sup> most deprived in England out of 326 local authorities and 8<sup>th</sup> in London out of 33 local authorities. In 2010 it was ranked 7<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> respectively. The most common types of crime by volume are violence against the person, motor vehicle crime, burglary and criminal damage.

The majority of LSOAs that are in the 5% most deprived LSOAs in England are located near large estates or busy commercial areas including Wood Green centre and parts of the Noel Park ward which form a part of the AAP area. Relative to their 2010 national position, 11 wards have seen improvements on their rankings and 8 a decline. The largest improvement has come from Crouch End and the largest decline Bounds Green.

## 5.4 Housing

### Housing Delivery

Haringey's annual housing target is for 1,502 new units, of which 40% are to be affordable. The London Plan (2015) has recently significantly increased the Borough's strategic housing target from 820 to 1,502 homes annually.

The current target for the Local Plan period is 19,802 homes (split between annual targets of 820 units 2011-2014 and 1,502 units from 2015-2026). Whilst the annual target was not met in 2014/15, with only 646 net units completed, this figure exceeded last year's delivery and over the plan period to date, the Borough is on course to meet its housing target.

Housing delivery over the past 2 reporting years is slightly down from

previous years. This suggests a comparatively static housing market over this time, particularly in the private market. This point is reinforced by planning permissions in 2013/14, amounting to roughly 500 net residential units. By comparison, permissions in 2014/15 jumped significantly, with consent granted for roughly 1,300 net residential units, owing to several major developments. The uplift in permissions should help rebalance delivery over the short term.

Wood Green and Tottenham Hale have both been identified growth areas in the Local Plan and it is anticipated that these areas will deliver the majority of the housing in the borough in the next 15 years, with Wood Green currently demonstrating an indicative minimum capacity to deliver nearly 5,000 housing units up to 2026.

### **Housing Mix**

A higher proportion of 1 and 2 bedroom units are being delivered compared to larger and family sized housing. This continues a trend from previous years. In response to this challenge, the emerging Local Plan includes policies which seek to ensure that a mix of housing types and tenures are delivered across the Borough, having regard to site characteristics, development viability and the Council's Housing Strategy. The Local Plan also proposes a Family Housing Protection Zone which would place restrictions on residential conversions to help maintain a supply of larger family homes.

The 2011 census shows that 64% of households show at least 1 dimension of deprivation and 1.37% (1,402) showing 4 dimensions of deprivation, compared to 34.2% and 0.9% respectively for London as a whole. In October 2013, there were 3,391 non-decent homes (20.4% of Council stock), a substantial reduction from the 2008/9 baseline of 5,954 non-decent homes (36% of Council stock).

### **Household Composition**

The area contains a relatively high proportion of one person households (36.4%), the majority of which are under 65 which directly relates to the units being delivered. This accounts for the area's below average proportion of family households (45%), compared with London's 53.2%. Future development, given the areas highly accessible location and urban setting will likely increase the number of smaller households within this area.

### **Housing Tenure**

Of the 3,477 households in the area, a significantly lower proportion are owner-occupied households (27.8%) compared to London (48.3%) or England (63.3%). There is a higher than average proportion of shared ownership households however (4%). This is reflected in the economic characteristics below which highlight the area has some more deprived wards than the national average and so lower household incomes.

### **Affordable Housing**

With regards to affordable housing, the Council has a borough-wide target for 40% on new housing development, and since the start of the plan period in 2011, it has achieved roughly 30%. Affordable housing delivery has fluctuated on an annual basis, and delivery in the 2014/15 reporting year was comparably strong, with the target being met. Achievement of the target was owing to the completion of a large scheme and the 'frontloading' of affordable housing in the phasing of development at Lawrence Road – set against a lower number of private housing units.

Affordable housing delivery is in part reflected by levels of housing completions across all tenure types, as well as the challenge of continued provision of affordable rent (including social rent) products for affordable housing. Provision is linked to development viability and changing patterns of affordable housing funding options. This includes implications of the Housing and Planning Act 2016, where delivery of affordable 'starter homes' may take precedence over other affordable housing products, subject to publication of detailed regulations.

## **5.5 Health**

Self-assessment of health in the borough is in line with national levels and London levels, with 49.6% of people in Haringey expressing they were in very good health in the 2011 Census. Overall, life expectancy rates in Haringey are increasing and are expected to improve further. Average life expectancy in Haringey for men is 76 and for women 83 (2010). Average life expectancy in London is 78 for men and 83 for women. The national averages are 78 for men and 82 for women.

In 2010 there were 4,456 births in Haringey. The total births have been steadily rising since 2002, with the birth rate per 1000 of the population consistently higher than London. In 2010 there were 1214

deaths, less than in 2006/7. The death rate has been consistently higher than London in this period. The main health problems are cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory disease which account for about 60% of deaths in the under 75 population.

Health inequalities in Haringey are evident; the most deprived areas tend to experience the poorest health. Fifty five out of 144 (or 38%) Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England.

### **Obesity and Access to Leisure**

An assessment of child obesity in Haringey showed high levels of obesity in children across the borough and identified wards with the highest prevalence of child obesity corresponding to those with a higher density of fast food outlets and lower density of open spaces. Physical exercise is an important issue in promoting health. Sports activities, walking and cycling are beneficial to health. Access to sports, recreational facilities and open spaces all help to encourage active lifestyles. There are sports and leisure facilities at Tottenham Leisure Centre, Park Road Pools, White Hart Lane Community Centre and Finsbury Park Track and Gym. There are also public swimming pools in Tottenham Green, Park Road, and Northumberland Park.

In terms of outdoor sports provision, there are football pitches at Northumberland Park, White Hart and Hornsey while others are being developed at Fortismere, White Hart Lane and Highgate Wood. However, the Open Space and Sports Assessment 2008 identified deficiencies and gaps in provision of sports facilities across the borough and that the quality of playing pitch provision was varied. There is a lack of accessible indoor football, poor quality and lack of pitches and ancillary facilities and a shortage of indoor tennis facilities. Participation rates in Haringey for outdoor sports are below the national average.

### **Health Infrastructure**

The findings from the Council's Community Infrastructure Plan (2015) show that the anticipated growth in population will generate a need for additional GPs, particularly in the east and south east of the borough as well as the potential need for a new district level combination swimming pool and leisure centre to meet the predicted population growth. A prime location for this pool would be the central part of the borough, possibly in Wood Green. With regard to GP's there is

projected deficit in the Wood Green area totalling 3,755 people due to the anticipated retirement of current single handed GPs. Additionally, new development is forecast to increase the population of Wood Green by 10,785. This creates a need for an additional 8 new GPs, 8 new C&E rooms, and 3 new treatment rooms. This equates to a floorspace of 1,011m<sup>2</sup>

## **5.6 Education**

At 37.4% Wood Green has a strong proportion of highly qualified people (equal to NVQ level 4 or above) in line with London (37.7%) and higher than England (27.4%). Similarly at 19%, the proportion of people with no qualifications is marginally higher than the London average (17.54%), but lower than the national average at 22.5%. The area contains 250 students (3.5% of the population) above the London average of 2.5% and 1.8%.

Improving educational attainment in the borough is a key factor in reducing unemployment. The Council is seeking to tackle worklessness in the borough through a number of initiatives, such as the Haringey Guarantee, which commenced in 2006. The Haringey Guarantee programme provides Information, Advice & Guidance (IAG) and one-to-one sessions focused on supporting residents into sustained employment. Six out of 144 Lower Super Output Areas within Haringey are considered to be in the 20% most deprived in England. Educational attainment is lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters.

### **Primary Schools**

There are 64 primary schools, 12 secondary schools and four special schools in the borough. In addition there is a Sixth Form Centre, a further education college (CHENEL) and there are three maintained nursery schools

There are a total of 626 reception places in this School Place Planning area, which roughly covers the AAP area. Based on last year's projections demand was projected to outstrip supply by approximately 1fe from 2015/16-2017/18, rising to 2fe in 2018/19 and 3fe in 2021/22. The latest projections still show future unmet demand - demand is projected to outstrip supply by approximately **1fe from 2020/21**. A one form of entry primary school will be required in the Wood Green area over the plan period.

## Secondary Schools and Colleges

The majority of Haringey's twelve secondary schools range in size from 6 to 10 forms of entry, although John Loughborough (a Seventh Day Adventist school) operates at just 2 forms of entry. The expected rise in demand for secondary places has been addressed in part by the provision of a 6 form entry new secondary school in the middle of the borough, Heartlands High.

There is a long term upward trend in the demand for places in the borough based on the larger cohorts working their way through the primary phase and into the secondary phase. Our 2015 projections show that we expect demand, based on current provision, to be exceeded from 2018/19 onwards

At present there are 2,528<sup>1</sup> year 7 places across all Haringey secondary schools. By 2018 we expect the demand for places to rise to 2,548 meaning that we will need to increase capacity to meet this demand. This figure does not include the potential for Harris Tottenham Academy to raise its PAN from its current 90 to 180 which would create an additional 90 places. If this occurred we would have a borough PAN figure of 2,618 meaning that we would have sufficiency of places until 2021 at which point projected demand is expected to be 2,638 which means additional capacity would be needed as we would be **1fe short across the borough**. These figures do not allow for any surplus capacity at year 7 which would allow for some parental choice and movement.

The Education and Skills Act 2008 made a phased change to the participation age for education and training. In 2013 the age was raised to 17 (affecting those who started secondary school in 2007) and in September 2015 the age will be raised to 18 (affecting those who started secondary school in September 2009).

Raising the participation age does not necessarily mean young people must continue in school; they are able to choose one of the following options:

- full-time education, such as school, college or other training providers

- work-based learning, such as an apprenticeship
- part-time education or training if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering for more than 20 hours a week.

Despite the raising of the participation age we still continue to have sufficiency of post 16 places in the short and longer term although there are settings that are popular and oversubscribed while some settings have lower demand and rolls.

## 5.7 Community and Cultural Facilities

Haringey has a good range of community facilities that are provided by the Council or the voluntary sector including many meeting places, churches, synagogues, community facilities and prayer centres that cater for a range of faiths and beliefs. The protection of existing community facilities in the borough and the delivery of new infrastructure will play a key role in improving the lives of residents of Haringey. The Council will seek to support community organisations and religious groups to help them to meet their need for specific community facilities.

The borough boasts many cultural attractions such as Alexandra Palace by Wood Green centre, Bruce Castle Museum, Bernie Grant Arts Centre and Tottenham Hotspur Football Club at White Hart Lane. There are also a growing number of local events and festivals such as the Tottenham Carnival, which have been attended and enjoyed by residents of the borough, London and further afield, giving Haringey a more national profile. These events are managed by committees of local people in partnership with, College Arts, Bruce Castle Museum and Haringey Council.

The Lee Valley Park provides a range of cultural, leisure and recreational activities and opportunities for both residents and visitors, for example Tottenham Marshes serves as both a regional open space resource and a local open space for community events and festivals. The Waterside Centre at Stonebridge Lock on the River Lee provides opportunities for community recreation and water sports. Markfield Park and the Markfield Beam Engine and Museum are located in the Seven Sisters ward of the borough. The park is an underused resource and the listed Victorian pumping station has the potential to be developed into a significant visitor destination, with links to the River Lee offering leisure amenity links.

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<sup>1</sup> This figure includes Harris Tottenham Academy at a PAN of 90, with this PAN eventually expected to rise to 180, date to be confirmed.

There are 9 libraries located throughout the borough including a main civic library within Wood Green centre

Haringey's first commercial art gallery - The Original Gallery - located in Hornsey Library is now open, showing work from a mixture of established and emerging artists. Jacksons Lane (Arts Centre and Theatre) Community Centre in Highgate offers an extensive range of stage based activities for all age groups, for example dance, drama and music performances, cafe /bar facilities and the opportunity to hire both theatre and studio space.

## 5.9 Employment

The Wood Green area has the largest employment sector in Haringey, with 13% of the area's population working in wholesale and retail trade, with a significant proportion working in accommodation and food services (11.3%) which is significantly higher than the national and regional average. Education with 11% and Human Health / Social Work at 10% are the other large sectors of employment for people in Wood Green. With regards to this, it is not surprising that Wood Green has a slightly lower percentage of people working in highly skilled managerial and professional occupations at 34% compared with 37% in London. It also has a higher than average proportion of people in low skilled elementary occupations at 13.6% compared to London at 9.6%.

The London Plan (2015) sets out revised employment projections. Over the period 2011-2036, it forecasts an additional 22,000 jobs in Haringey. This represents a 29.5% increase in jobs, the highest projected employment growth rate of all London boroughs. Haringey's Local Plan aims to accommodate this growth by safeguarding key employment locations and seeking a greater intensity of uses on sites, so as to increase business and job numbers. It also includes bespoke policies to enable employment development to come forward where viability is a challenge.

### Employment land and sites

In 2014/15, planning permissions resulted in a total net loss of 7,625 sq m of employment (Class B) floorspace across the Borough. This loss comprised of: loss of 4,605 sq m of B1 (business) floorspace; loss of 2,456 sq m of B2 (general industrial) floorspace; and loss of 564 sq m of B8 (storage and distribution) floorspace.

Changes to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) Order 2013 allow for the change of use to Class C3 (dwellings) from Class B1a (offices) subject to a "prior approval" process. The majority of B1 floorspace lost in recent years was through the prior approval process.

The vast majority of Class B employment floorspace lost in 2014/15 occurred on sites outside of designated employment locations. This mirrors a situation from the previous year. Informed by monitoring outcomes Haringey's emerging Local Plan documents give stronger protection to employment uses and floorspace on non-designated sites.

Additionally, in response to the temporary permitted development rights in respect to the change of use from B8 to C3, the Council has introduced a non-immediate Article 4 Direction, which was approved by Cabinet in November 2015. That this will come into effect after a 12 month notification period (i.e. anticipated early to mid 2017) and will remove these permitted development rights.

The employment growth projections set out in the Haringey Employment Land Study 2015 identified potential B class employment growth of between 3,070 FTE jobs (Trend-based scenario) and 9,730 FTE jobs (Experian-based scenario) over the period 2011-2031. In all scenarios, employment growth is anticipated to come mainly from B1a/b sectors (mainly office based jobs). According to the Trend-based projections, employment in industrial and warehousing sectors will decline. According to the Experian-based projections, employment in B1c/B2 sectors will decline but employment in B8 sectors will grow.

The London Plan designates two Haringey locations as Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL), the Central Leaside Business Area (part of which is in Haringey) and part of Tottenham Hale. Strategic Industrial Locations should be promoted, managed and, where appropriate, protected as London's main reservoirs of industrial and related capacity, including general and light industrial uses, logistics, waste management and environmental industries, utilities, wholesale markets and some transport functions.

Taking account of local variations of demand, boroughs are encouraged to manage and where possible, reconfigure their portfolios of industrial land, safeguarding the best quality sites and phasing the release of industrial land in their DPDs in particular for

waste management and logistics uses.

## 5.10 Retail and Town Centres

The hierarchy of shopping centres in the borough is defined as follows:

- **Metropolitan Centres:**
  - Wood Green
- **District Centres:**
  - Muswell Hill
  - Crouch End
  - Green Lanes
  - Tottenham High Road/Bruce Grove
  - West Green Road/Seven Sisters Road
- Local Shopping Centres

Wood Green is identified as a Metropolitan Centre with a floorspace of 106,000 sq. m, with a modelled comparison goods floorspace need between 2001-2016 of 7,000 - 11,000 sq.m. The District Centres in the Borough have the following floorspace and modelled comparison goods floorspace (shown in brackets):

- Tottenham – 26,000 sq m (1,000 - 2,000 sq m)
- Muswell Hill – 29,000 sq m (1,000 – 2,000 sq m)
- Green Lanes – 36,000 sq m (<1,000 sq m)
- Crouch End – 32,000 sq m (1,000 sq m)
- West Green Road – 2,000 sq m

### Wood Green

The Wood Green Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document (2008) was prepared to establish a vision for the future of Wood Green town centre. To achieve the vision a series of objectives were developed including: to develop the range and quality of the retail offer within the town centre and to encourage the development of appropriate leisure and night-time economy uses in the town centre.

The revised retail capacity projections (2015) from the Wood Green Retail Study suggest there is scope for up to 50,800 sq.m net (67,800 sq.m gross) of comparison and convenience goods retail floorspace in Haringey Borough as a whole by 2032, of which 20,100 sq.m net (26,800 sq.m gross) could be accommodated in Wood Green,

assuming constant market shares and the distribution of facilities across the Borough remains unchanged.

By total floorspace Wood Green is ranked thirteenth in the TCHC's ranking of the large town centres – including Major and International centres – and tenth for Metropolitan centres, with 120,757 sqm. Comparison goods retail accounts for only 76% of total retail floorspace in Wood Green where it falls at the lower end of the scale for Metropolitan centres at ninth with 68,702 sqm. Wood Green's leisure provision on the basis of the total number of leisure facilities (76) was well below the levels in other more comparable sized town centres such as Sutton, Ilford and Bromley. Restaurants and cafés make up the lowest percentage of leisure floorspace in Wood Green (31%) in comparison to the other Metropolitan centres whilst containing a high proportion of takeaways. Areas with high levels of takeaways, fast food outlets, and betting shops are generally of a poorer quality.

Wood Green has been achieving similar rental levels to Harrow and more recently Ilford. Whilst Hounslow and Sutton are in a lower rental band than Wood Green, Romford and Uxbridge Metropolitan centres appear to record rents approximately 30% or more higher.

As the main shopping destination within the Borough, Wood Green has the best prospects for attracting investment and large scale retail development, therefore the floorspace projections for Wood Green could be viewed as a minimum, recognising there may be opportunities to concentrate and redirect future growth in the Borough.

The AAP for Wood Green will need to explore in more detail the potential to intensify retail and town centre uses.

### Vacancy Rates

Haringey's town centre vacancy rates have increased in recent years. However, when surveys were last carried out, the overall local vacancy rate (7%) remained lower than the national (14%) and London (9%) averages at that time. The proportion of non-retail uses in Haringey's town centres is broadly consistent with local targets, which suggests that planning policies are supporting an appropriate balance of uses. Town centres will need to be regularly surveyed to ensure up-to-date evidence is available to inform planning decisions.

The Council is currently liaising with the GLA in the preparation of updated town centre information for the Borough, and once published, this will be considered as part of the baseline information.

In the future, it is noted that town centres are expected to be subject to changes reflecting new shopping and macro-economic patterns, as well as the proposed national planning policies and legislation that aim to relax planning rules for town centre uses. The emerging Local Plan documents include a dedicated suite of policies to ensure Haringey's town centres retain their vitality and unique identities, and remain at the heart of local communities, even in the face of these changes.

## 5.11 Transport

### Public Transport

Wood Green is well served by public transport. In addition to the two tube stops at Wood Green and Turnpike Lane, which provide a regular service to the West End in 20 minutes, Alexandra Palace station also provides commuter, and semi-fast services to Moorgate via Finsbury Park, Highbury & Islington and Old St. Buses are very frequent on Wood Green High Rd, which is supported by routes terminating at Wood Green and standing at Wood Green Bus Garage and on Redvers Rd. Additionally services west and east go along Lordship Lane, Turnpike Lane, Station Rd, and Westbury Avenue, intersecting the High Rd at the two tube stations. In the south west of the AAP area, Hornsey station provides commuter train services along the same route as Alexandra Palace station. There are proposals for Crossrail 2 to have a station within the Wood Green area, potentially at Alexandra Palace, although this is not yet confirmed.

### Car Movements

Car traffic is heavy along Wood Green High Rd, Lordship Lane, Turnpike Lane and Station Rd. This creates significant transport pressure at the Turnpike Lane and Wood Green intersections. There is an identified issue with rat running along Watsons/Ringslade/Cumberland Rds as car users seek to avoid the Wood Green station junction. Conversely, Clarendon Rd is underutilised, and is frequently being clear enough to have a game of football on, even during rush hour.

### Pedestrian movement

East-west pedestrian connections are generally weaker than north south ones through Wood Green. The train, underground, High Rd, and buses create strong north south connections. The large footplates of post-war developments and terraces, and mix of industrial, residential and town centre typologies, along with congestion on the High Rd, impede east-west connectivity however. The rail line also restricts connectivity to the west of the borough, with there only being three points to cross on foot in Wood Green at Turnpike Lane, Penstock foot tunnel, and Alexandra Palace station.

Haringey's Local Implementation Plan (LIP) sets out how the Council intends to deliver more sustainable transport. Haringey has relatively good public transport, providing its residents access to employment opportunities in the City and West End, which are within easy travelling distance of rail and tube connections.

The Piccadilly Line serves Turnpike Lane, Wood Green and Bounds Green. The Northern Line serves Highgate while Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters are on the Victoria Line. Statistics from London Underground show that substantial overcrowding occurs on Underground lines in the borough during the morning peak. This occurs particularly at Seven Sisters on the Victoria Line and Turnpike Lane on the Piccadilly Line.

Forty bus routes serve the borough, of which all but seven are high frequency routes. The routes are mainly radial in nature. The main issue for these radial routes is provision of capacity to meet growing demand. A number of routes form a high frequency orbital network. However, further development of the orbital bus routes is needed to provide an effective and sustainable alternative to the car for journeys to the east and west of Haringey. In addition the development of the orbital bus network is constrained by the nature of the road network and low rail bridges.

Over half of Haringey households do not own a car or van (51.8%) an increase from 46.5% in 2001. This is much higher than London where 41.6% of households have no car. The number of cars belonging to Haringey households has also decreased from 62,929 in 2001 to 61,515 in 2011.

In Haringey, 34% of all trips are on foot. This compares with the London wide figure of 30%. Haringey residents make more than 184,000 walking trips per day, which is more than car driver trips (118,000). The Council is undertaking a programme of schemes to



enhance the attractiveness of the walking environment and improving safety features, such as natural surveillance, lighting and removal of blind spots in certain routes and alleys.

Haringey has a network of cycle routes across the borough including cycle lanes on main roads, separated cycle lanes and special fully signed, quiet routes. The borough is part of the London Cycle Network and the London Cycle Guide provides a map of Haringey's

## 5.12 Flood Risk and Water Management

The area has a rich hydrological system connected with higher ground to the west where many brooks, streams and rivers originate. The Moselle River, Lesser Moselle, New River (old and new course) and Muswell Stream flow through Wood Green and Pymmes Brook flows to the north (in LB of Enfield) and Bounds Green Brook flows to the north-west along the borough boundary with Barnet and Enfield. Unfortunately many of these water channels are culverted or inaccessible, so unnoticeable to the pedestrian.

The River Lee (including the Lee Navigation) on the borough's eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in Haringey, with the Moselle Brook the primary watercourse within Wood Green itself. The Thames River Basin Management Plan 2016 identifies actions to improve this watercourse to Good Ecological Potential. Such actions should be considered when planning development.. The quality of the water bodies and proposed actions for improvement up to 2027 are set out in the Thames River Basin Management Plan (2015).

There are source protection zones, which protect two drinking water extraction sites in Haringey. These are the North London Artificial Recharge wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey, where surface water is periodically pumped into the chalk aquifer to balance deep ground water abstraction. The suitability of land-use activities within source protection zones is set out in the EAs Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (2013) which provides a framework for the management and protection of groundwater. It also sets out position statements which restrict/prevent certain uses within source protection zones. The Environment Agency will comment on applications in Source Protection Zones where the proposed use is potentially contaminative.

Flood risk is largely present in the east of the borough. Tottenham Hale is the worst affected ward in the borough with more than 50% lying within Flood Zone 2 (low to medium risk of flooding).

Northumberland Park to the north of Tottenham Hale is also largely within Flood Zone 2. The wards of Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters and West Green contain smaller areas lying in Flood Zone 2 and Alexandra and White Hart Lane have very small areas at risk from flooding. It should also be noted that small areas within Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters lie within Flood Zone 3, which is land with a high risk of flooding.

The combination of climate change, predicted growth in population and increased water usage will exacerbate demand for water. Therefore, along with the increase in the intensity of rainfall, and more hard surfaces in our environment, there is a greater pressure on the drainage systems. Haringey requires that new developments should aim to decrease the demand for water as much as possible.

Increased flood risk due to anticipated changes in the climate also requires consideration of measures for adapting to climate change and minimising the flood risk in the area. Hard and soft landscaping associated with new development must take account of sustainable land management practices and managing the risk of flooding by applying Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in order to improve water attenuation, quality and amenity.

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) 2015 provides an update to the Stage 1 SFRA and assesses the flood risk of the potential site allocations. A range of mitigation measures is outlined in the SFRA, which predominantly focus on surface water management, the greatest risk of flooding identified for the borough. Such mitigation measures should be considered when planning development. Haringey's surface water management plan identifies that part of Wood Green lies within a Critical Drainage Area (Section 3.8)

## 5.13 Soil and Land Quality

Even though Wood Green is largely built up and has been since the beginning of the C20th, the urban ecology of the area is rich, complex and varied. It's characterised by waterways, private back gardens, allotments, commons, public parks and gardens, street trees and linear stretches of ecologically rich railway lands. All of these elements, together help form a complex, often overlooked home to wildlife and plant systems, and where possible should be protected and enhanced

The soilscape is comprised of London Clay with a small pocket of Boyn Hill Gravel in the north-east. The soilscape can be characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. This soil supported dense oak forests which characterised this area for much of its existence until clearings were made and houses built.

Haringey's industrial history has left a legacy of contamination. Haringey's Contaminated Land Strategy identified potentially contaminated sites in the borough. The Greater London Authority has identified 29 Previously Developed Land (PDL) sites in Haringey, which cover 84.9ha of land. The vast majority (86%) of PDLs is already allocated for development or has planning permission with only 2% of sites without planning permission. Sites with vacant or derelict buildings account for the remaining 12% of Haringey's PDL.

#### **5.14 Air Quality**

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

The two London Air Quality Network (LAQN) monitoring sites in Haringey are located at Haringey Town Hall and Priory Park. The 2016 Air Quality Monitoring data shows that at Haringey Town Hall, NO<sub>2</sub> (Annual Mean) and PM<sub>10</sub> (Annual Mean) Objectives were achieved. Data is currently not available for Priory Park for 2016.

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

#### **5.15 Noise**

The Council supports the Mayor of London's noise strategy 'Sounder City – The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy', March 2004. The strategy focuses on reducing noise through better management of

transport systems, better town planning and the design of buildings, including minimising the noise on roads and railways and the careful siting of noisy activities. The strategy seeks to protect housing, schools, waterways and open spaces as areas, which should be peaceful havens.

The Council seeks to address this issue by controlling pollution and nuisance from new development, as well as nuisance from existing uses and from road traffic, by safeguarding the amenities of neighbourhood and quality of life for local people. The Council also encourages the reduction of the adverse effects of traffic by encouraging more sustainable forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport through the Haringey Walking Plan and Cycling Action Plan and the Haringey Cycle Route Network, where minimal noise is created from both these activities.

#### **5.16 Climatic Factors**

In 2009, Haringey Council adopted a target of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 40% by 2020 on the 2005 baseline. The Council is committed to developing an annual action plan to meet this target, fulfilling a commitment to establish a long term CO<sub>2</sub> reduction target made in the Greenest Borough Strategy. The Annual Carbon Report 2012 sets out the carbon targets and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction activity and projects for the borough.

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

The Council has developed a de-centralised energy feasibility study (2015) for selected sites to identify financial and operational matters to assist with future implementation of such networks. The London Heat map is a map-based data tool to assist developers and local authorities in identifying and implementing de-centralised energy. Haringey and its partners will continue to update and populate the London Heat Map with Haringey specific information on heat load and demand, and identify opportunities for new developments or major retrofitting projects to connect to or future proof buildings and sites to connect to future de-centralised networks. Wood Green is currently an area where a network is feasible, and the AAP will help ensure sites are required to connect to any network that is established.

In line with the London Plan energy hierarchy, the Council will expect developments to achieve a reduction in predicted carbon dioxide emissions of minimum 20% through the use of on-site renewable energy generation unless it can be demonstrated that such provision is not feasible. Additionally, water efficiency measures and water saving products incorporated into new development can also help reduce CO2.

## 5.17 Open Space and Biodiversity

Wood Green has a number of open spaces, most of which are located around the edge of the AAP area. The most prominent are Wood Green Common and Duckett's Common, which both are located proximate to the Town Centre, and are open spaces of a significant scale. Nightingale and Trinity Gardens, along with the New River reserve and former rail line stretching between Station Rd and Park Avenue create a contiguous network of green spaces in the north of the area. There are large, high quality open spaces close to the AAP area in the form of Alexandra Palace, White Hart Lane Recreation Ground, Lordship Rec, and Downhills Park. Other smaller, but locally significant open spaces in the wider Wood Green area include Russell Park and Belmont Recreation Ground.

The New River and (culverted) Moselle river both run through the area. While the New River is visible in part, and has sections which are parkland above it's alignment, the Moselle is not visible, and it's alignment, while influencing land use patterns above ground, is not easily identifiable by visitors to the area.

Appendix 3 contains diagrams showing public space, including green space, in Wood Green. The High Road is congested, both in terms of traffic, and pedestrian footfall, creating an environment in which it is not comfortable to dwell for any significant length of time. Where there is greater depth outside HollyWood Green, and the Library, frontages are poor and the opportunities are not optimised.

Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) is defined as open land within the built-up area, which has wider than borough significance. It receives the same presumption against development as Green Belt land. There are 17 areas designated as MOL in Haringey, for example Alexandra Park a ten minute walk from Wood Green centre.

Haringey has 382.9 hectares of open land, the largest areas being:

- Fortis Green reservoir and playing field
- St Alloysius/Channing playing fields
- Chestnuts recreation ground
- Down Lane recreation ground
- Priory Park.

Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park are identified by English Heritage in their *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England*. A further 34 of Haringey's public parks, gardens, squares, cemeteries and churchyards are of local historic interest and are registered in *The London Parks and Garden Trust Inventory*.

Haringey has a total of 60 areas designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Importance. Of these, five are of Metropolitan Importance, 22 of Borough Importance Grade I and Borough Grade II and 33 of Local Importance. Haringey also has three Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), with wildlife or geological features that are of interest locally. The waterways also offer a valuable habitat, which it is recognised should be preserved and enhanced. Details of the ecological status of the waterways are given in the Thames river Basin Management Plan, 2009.

LNR's are a statutory designation made under the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949. The 3 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) in Haringey are:

- The Parkland Walk
- Railway Fields
- Queen's Wood

The LNRs lie to the west of the wards Crouch End, Highgate, Muswell Hill, Stroud Green and Harringay. The areas designated as Sites of Metropolitan Importance are located in Highgate, Muswell Hill, Crouch End, Stroud Green and Harringay in the western part of the borough and adjacent to the Lee Valley in the eastern end of the borough. None are within the AAP area. There are also 42 hectares of managed allotments in the borough providing a total of 1650 individual plots. This equates to 0.18 hectares of allotment space and 7.9 plots per 1,000 residents.

A further update of the Open Space Study is scheduled for 2016, which will be used to inform the development of the DPD. The Council will seek to create new open space, where the opportunity arises as well as seek to improve the quality, usage and accessibility of existing public open space.

## 5.18 Cultural Heritage and Townscape

### Views and Vistas

A number of buildings offer visual reference points in the area. Positive buildings include St. Michael's Church, which is prominent on the approach to Wood Green tube station from the south. The Chocolate Factory building is prominent, particularly from Western Rd.

There are numerous views of Alexandra Palace through the AAP area, however views towards Alexandra Palace are restricted locally, particularly from the High Rd. The railway embankment and railway development also block views from some western parts of the area. The Mall presently marks the centre of the shopping area, while River Park House, at 11 storeys sits opposite to Wood Green Underground station. Both buildings are visible from around the AAP area.

### Heritage Assets

The AAP area is home to 11 Listed buildings, and includes or is adjacent to four Conservation Areas. The Gaumont Cinema is Grade II\* listed, and fronts the High Rd with a traditional stone and brick frontage, but has a particularly significant interior. It's rear and side elevations offer large, and largely blank facades however. St. Michael's Church, the War Memorial within Trinity Gardens, and 7&9 Bounds Green Rd have significance when considering development opportunities in the north of the AAP area, and the two Charles Holden-designed tube stations at Wood Green and Turnpike Lane stations are also proximate to development sites.

Key Conservation Areas influencing the AAP are Wood Green Common, Trinity Gardens, and Noel Park. Wood Green Common includes the Common itself, and a number of characterful buildings surrounding it, dating to the Victorian period. Trinity Gardens covers much of the northern part of the AAP area, and forms a number of interlinked open spaces, with an eclectic parade of residential buildings on the north of Trinity Gardens. The Noel Park estate lies to the immediate east of the AAP area, and some buildings within the AAP area were constructed as part of the estate, including some High Rd frontages. The Alexandra Palace and Hornsey Water Works and Filter Beds Conservation Areas lies across the railway line to the west, but will be important factors in determining how the AAP developments forge a relationship with areas to the west.

### Buildings of value and local assets

There are many notable, but not statutorily listed buildings within the AAP area. A number of these are along the High Road, including the Civic Centre and sections of terraced shop frontages, including the former Empire theatre frontage. There are three pubs which are worthy of preservation in the Goose, the Jolly Angler, and the Duke of Edinburgh. Notable assets which have become "local landmarks" include Coffee Republic, and the Big Green Book Store, street markets, and the Mall's market section, an underused asset reflecting the area's diversity.

## 5.19 Waste and Recycling

All households and schools in the borough now have access to convenient and comprehensive recycling facilities, with facilities at a number of community centres and on-street recycling points on high streets and around transport hubs. There are two Reuse & Recycling Centres in the borough for residents to bring unwanted items to, and these accept an increasing range of materials and items for reuse or recycling.

North London's waste is expected to rise from approximately 1.5 million tonnes in 2010 to over 2.3 million tonnes by 2020. Whilst the Council will continue to develop its waste reduction and recycling policies to minimise the environmental impact of municipal waste under its control, it will be necessary for North London to develop new solutions and facilities for managing waste sustainably, and as far as possible, within the boundaries of the sub-region.

In this context, the seven North London boroughs that constitute the North London Waste Authority are developing the North London Waste Plan Development Plan Document (DPD) a planning framework with the aim of identifying suitable and viable sites to meet the sub-region's future waste management needs and satisfy the apportionment targets of the London Plan. The plan is part of each borough's Local Plan. The Waste Plan has to identify sufficient sites to cover 85% of the waste produced in the north London area and to meet the London Plan apportionment of 2,384,334 tonnes (equivalent to 28.4 hectares).

Haringey residents generate approximately 366kg of waste per person. Overall, residents produce 85,000 tonnes of waste each year. Around 75,000 homes currently receive a green box recycling service, enabling them to recycle a wide range of goods.

Veolia was awarded the waste contract for the borough in 2011 and has committed to the following key outcomes for Haringey:

- Top 25 percent performance in London on street cleansing
- 40 percent recycling rate by 2015, with a view to reaching 50 percent
- Reduction in carbon emissions of 40 percent from current levels.

Household recycling rates in Haringey have shown continued improvement in recent years, with 37% of household waste recycled or composted in 2014/15, which up from 21% in 2006/07.

## 5.20 Infrastructure

The Infrastructure that will be needed to support the future growth in the borough has been assessed in the Community Infrastructure Study 2010 and is set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and Update 2013. The IDP also identifies the funding required and identifies gaps in the funding stream that the Community Infrastructure Levy could contribute towards.

### Education

There is a need for new 2 form entry Primary School to accommodate growth to be managed through the Wood Green AAP.

### Health

There is projected deficit in the Wood Green area totalling 3,755 people due to the anticipated retirement of current single handed GPs. Additionally, new development is forecast to increase the population of Wood Green by 10,785. This creates a need for an additional 8 new GPs, 8 new C&E rooms, and 3 new treatment rooms. This equates to a floorspace of 1,011m<sup>2</sup>.

### Leisure

Leisure uses perform an increasingly important role in successful town centres, largely driven by changing perceptions about how retail is provided with the advent of online shopping, with people increasingly seeking an enjoyable “experience” from their trips to town centres.

Leisure floorspace comprise a range of activities including cinemas, theatres, concert halls, restaurants, sports facilities, cafes, takeaways, pubs, bars, and night clubs, alongside other uses. There is an

identified shortfall in swimming pool facilities in the centre of the borough.

# 6 Sustainability Issues and Objectives

## 6.1 Sustainability issues and objectives

Sustainability issues with Haringey have been identified during the preparation of the Local Plan: Strategic Policies based on existing documents, strategies and assessments and consultation. The key issues and opportunities identified through the SA Scoping process are summarised below. These issues are considered relevant to the Wood Green AAP but other more specific issues may be identified during the preparation of the DPD and the subsequent SA process. Reference should also be made to the implementation considerations for each site as set out in the draft AAP.

### Social

#### Demographic profile

- The borough has a higher proportion of younger people than London as a whole, which will increase pressure for housing and associated infrastructure
- Nearly half the population comes from ethnic minority backgrounds
- The proportion of older people is lower than the London average but is likely to place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.

#### Housing

- There is a significant need for affordable housing in the borough.
- Future housing growth is likely to place pressure on other land uses, such as open spaces and employment sites.
- There is a high proportion of smaller households in the area
- Local services, if not carefully integrated, may affect the character of the borough.

#### Education

- Additional primary school provision is anticipated in Wood Green
- Educational attainment is significantly lower than the London average and lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters.

### **Health**

- Appropriate service provision is required for all groups of the community in terms of education, housing and health.
- The population in the west of the borough is predominantly ‘older’ than the east, which will have implications for the provision of educational, health and recreational facilities.
- There is a need to increase GP provision within the AAP area to meet growth projections and serve new development

### **Employment**

- Worklessness, isolation and low income have adverse effects upon resident’s health and well-being. Employment growth is below the London average.

### **Crime and deprivation**

- Crime rates are relatively high across the borough with incidences of crime and disorder evenly spread across the borough.
- Haringey is the 13<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England
- There are pockets of multiple deprivation in a number of the wards particularly in the Wood Green area and east of the borough.

### **Transport**

- Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.
- Overall there is good connectivity within the area, and the potential introduction of Crossrail 2 by 2030 should help address growing overcrowding at peak times and ensure the area remains highly connected.
- Road congestion is a problem in parts of the area, and car free developments can be encouraged within the area due to it’s high overall PTAL.

## **Economic**

### **Employment**

- Employment areas should be protected where viable to retain employment provision within the borough

### **Economic Growth**

- Inward investment should be encouraged, with a focus on growth sectors and existing key business clusters, notably B1a/b
- The regeneration of Wood Green centre and Haringey Heartlands offer new business and employment opportunities
- Start-up businesses should be encouraged and supported
- Existing employment areas including town centres should be retained and enhanced.

### **Skills and training**

- Opportunities need to be found to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.
- Training and skills development should be promoted in to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.

### **Retail Provision**

- The town centres need to be maintained and enhanced to retain retail capacity within the borough especially Wood Green where there is potential to accommodate significant growth
- Additional shopping and service facilities are needed in order to meet projected growth in expenditure given low overall vacancy rates

### **Transport**

- High levels of accessibility and public transport provision to Wood Green need to be maintained including promoting a Cross Rail Station in the centre
- Transport links need to be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.

## **Environmental**

### **Biodiversity**

- All biodiversity sites and species should be protected and, where possible enhanced.
- Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional green space, which are designed to a high standard to accommodate nature, wildlife, health, recreation, historic and cultural assets

- The biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites should be recognised.
- Identify opportunities to enhance green corridors/chains within the borough, including the use of the existing natural signature of the borough

### **Open Space**

- Improve accessibility to and quality of open spaces. Explore opportunities for accessible open spaces within new development and the opportunities to link open spaces
- Improve smaller open spaces and green areas around highways and junctions, including tree planting.
- Ensure waterways contribute towards the provision of green corridors, chains and the blue ribbon network within the area by creating buffer zones.
- The All London Green Grid Framework presents an opportunity for Haringey to enhance inter-borough green corridors and to connect Wood Green to surrounding MOL

### **Historic Environment**

- Haringey has a total of 467 Listed Buildings of which 6 are Grade 1 and of outstanding national significance. There are 29 Conservation Areas and 22 Areas of Archaeological Importance. All cultural heritage features should be conserved including the 11 Listed Buildings in Wood Green.
- Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park are identified as historic parks. Whilst preserving statutory sites, it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is also protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development
- The four conservation areas will need active and updated management plans to help preserve their character
- Ensure Heritage assets do not become neglected, un-used or decay through lack of investment, and that their condition are improved, especially where they are potentially at risk (as identified by the Heritage at Risk Register)
- Increasing access to and understanding of the significance of heritage assets and their contribution to the regeneration of the Wood Green area
- Promoting the use of local planning tools to identify and conserve local features, buildings and townscapes (e.g conservation areas, area of townscape quality, locally listed buildings).

### **Built Environment**

- The quality in the design of the built environment should be

improved especially along the High Road

- Consideration should be given to the height, density and location of development
- The microclimate should be considered when planning new development in terms of sun, wind, shading, urban heat island effect etc especially where tall buildings are proposed.

### **Soil and Land Quality**

- A variety of industrial land uses have left behind substantial contamination in the borough, which may need to be remediated before development
- Brownfield sites should be prioritised and sites which offer the greatest capacity for development
- Sites which may be better used as a green resource should be identified.

### **Air and Noise Quality**

- Measures to improve air and noise quality in development should be considered

### **Flood Risk and Water**

- Development should be avoided in areas of flood risk
- Flood risk should be reduced by creating space for water and reducing surface water rates to greenfield runoff rates where viable
- Development should be encouraged which includes Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water
- Poor water quality of the receiving drainage network and watercourses, and surface water flood risk are both present. Promoting the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and improving existing drainage networks will improve the quality of surface water runoff, reduce surface water flooding and increase the adaptability to climate change.
- Enhancing the watercourses in the area (New River and Moselle Brook) and linking their enhancement to creating new green space and linkages. Options to open up the culverted Moselle Brook should be investigated and made a feature of developments where feasible. Inappropriate development in close proximity to the culvert should be avoided so that access is maintained so we can remove blockages and the culvert is not damaged in any way. The condition of the culvert should be protected (and where necessary upgraded) to ensure flood risk is reduced.

**Energy and Carbon**

- Encourage further reductions in CO2 emissions, particularly in the built environment
- Promote energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power and energy action zones and link homes to decentralised local energy networks within the Wood Green area.
- Identify broad areas for development of specific renewable energy technologies.
- Promote the Wood Green decentralised heat and power network opportunity and require connections to a future network

**Waste and Recycling**

- Further reduce waste production and promote sustainable sourcing and waste management principles for all new developments in the borough.

**Sustainable Transport**

- 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
- Reduce dependency on the private car and increase public transport use
- Improve key transport interchanges to accommodate proposed housing developments and regeneration programmes
- Encourage a high quality urban environment that supports active travel.



## 6.2 Specific Site Issues

The following table sets out the draft AAP Site Allocations and the potential key social, economic and environmental impacts that will be need to be assessed.

| SITE DETAILS                        | POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS |          |               |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|
|                                     | Social                | Economic | Environmental |
| LBH Civic Centre                    | ✓✓✓                   | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| Green Ridings House                 | ✓✓                    | ✓✓       | ✓             |
| Wood Green Bus Garage               | ✓                     | ✓✓       | ✓✓            |
| Station Road Offices                | ✓✓                    | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| Vue Cinema                          | ✓✓✓                   | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| Mecca Bingo                         | ✓✓✓                   | ✓✓       | ✓             |
| Morrison's Wood Green               | ✓✓                    | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| Wood Green Library                  | ✓✓✓                   | ✓        | ✓             |
| Caxton Rd Properties                | ✓✓✓                   | ✓✓       | ✓             |
| Asian Centre Site                   | ✓✓✓                   | ✓        | ✓             |
| The Mall West                       | ✓✓                    | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| The Mall East                       | ✓✓                    | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| Bury Road Car Park                  | ✓✓                    | ✓        | ✓✓            |
| 16-54 Wood Green High Road          | ✓✓                    | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| L/b Westbury & Whymark Avenue       | ✓✓✓                   | ✓✓       | ✓             |
| Turnpike Lane Triangle              | ✓✓                    | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| Mays Rd Properties + Bittern Place  | ✓✓                    | ✓✓       | ✓✓            |
| Iceland site                        | ✓✓                    | ✓✓✓      | ✓             |
| Clarendon Road                      | ✓✓                    | ✓✓       | ✓✓            |
| Wood Green Cultural Centre (South)  | ✓✓✓                   | ✓        | ✓             |
| Wood Green Cultural Centre (North)  | ✓✓✓                   | ✓        | ✓             |
| Wood Green Cultural Centre (East)   | ✓✓✓                   | ✓        | ✓             |
| Land Adjacent to Coronation Sidings | ✓                     | ✓✓       | ✓✓✓           |
| Western Rd Depot                    | ✓                     | ✓✓       | ✓✓✓           |
| Western Rd Car Park                 | ✓✓                    | ✓✓       | ✓✓            |
| Clarendon Road South                | ✓✓                    | ✓✓       | ✓✓            |
| Hornsey Filter Beds                 | ✓✓                    | ✓✓       | ✓✓✓           |

### 6.3 Sustainability Objectives

A set of 20 Sustainability Objectives was developed in the SA of the Local Plan: Strategic Policies, which will also be used in the SA of the AAP. Additional sub-objectives and sustainability indicators will be added where appropriate. The Sustainability Objectives are as follows:

- SO1** To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime
- SO2** To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society
- SO3** To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities
- SO4** To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents
- SO5** To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion
- SO6** To improve access to services and amenities for all groups
- SO7** To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the borough
- SO8** To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool
- SO9** To encourage economic inclusion
- SO10** To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres
- SO11** To protect and enhance biodiversity

- SO12** To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting

12a – To protect and enhance the cultural features of the area and deliver good design that contributes to existing character and townscape

- SO13** To protect and enhance the borough's landscape resources
- SO14** To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources
- SO15** To encourage the use of previously developed land
- SO16** To mitigate and adapt to climate change
- SO17** To protect and improve air quality
- SO18** To limit climate change by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- SO19** To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources
- SO20** To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport

# 7 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

## 7.1 The SA Framework

The SA framework that was developed for the SA of the Local Plan has been used as the starting point for this assessment and amendments made where considered necessary.

| Topic         | SA Objective   | Appraisal criteria<br><i>Will the policy approach under consideration help to...</i>  |
|---------------|--|---|
| <b>Social</b> |  |   |
| Crime         | Reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage safety by design?</li> <li>• Reduce levels of crime?</li> <li>• Reduce the fear of crime?</li> <li>• Reduce levels of antisocial behaviour?</li> </ul>   |
| Education     | Improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society?</li> <li>• Improve the provision of and access to education and training facilities?</li> <li>• Ensure educational facilities are accessible to residential areas?</li> <li>• Enhance education provision in-step with new housing?</li> </ul>  |
| Health        | Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to health and social care services?</li> <li>• Prolong life expectancy and improve well-being?</li> <li>• Promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces?</li> <li>• Promote healthy lifestyles?</li> <li>• Provide good quality outdoor sports facilities and sites?</li> <li>• Avoids impacts on the quality and extent of existing recreational assets, such as formal or informal footpaths?</li> </ul> |

| Topic               | SA Objective   | Appraisal criteria<br><i>Will the policy approach under consideration help to...</i>   |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Housing             | Provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce homelessness?</li> <li>• Increase the availability of affordable housing?</li> <li>• Improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock?</li> <li>• Improve the diversity of the housing stock?</li> <li>• Promote the efficient reuse of existing housing stock whilst minimising the impact on residential amenity and character?</li> <li>• Create balanced communities of different affordable housing types, densities and tenures?</li> <li>• Create integrated, mixed-use tenure developments?</li> </ul> |
| Community Cohesion  | Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote a sense of cultural identity, belonging and well-being?</li> <li>• Develop opportunities for community involvement?</li> <li>• Support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities?</li> </ul>   |
| Accessibility       | Improve access to services and amenities for all groups  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to cultural and leisure facilities?</li> <li>• Maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health, education) facilities?</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Economic</b>     |  |  |
| Economic Growth     | Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the borough                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities?</li> <li>• Diversify employment opportunities?</li> <li>• Meet the needs of different sectors of the economy?</li> <li>• To facilitate new land and business development?</li> </ul>  |
| Skills and Training | Develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training?</li> <li>• Reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness?</li> <li>• Facilitate development of new and improved training facilities in high unemployment areas?</li> </ul>   |
| Economic Inclusion  | Encourage economic inclusion   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs?</li> <li>• Support flexible working patterns?</li> <li>• Encourage new businesses?</li> </ul>   |

| Topic                           | SA Objective   | Appraisal criteria<br><i>Will the policy approach under consideration help to...</i>   |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Town Centres                    | Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres?</li> <li>• Promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit?</li> <li>• Ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements?</li> <li>• Promote high quality buildings and public realm?</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Environmental</b>            |  |  |
| Biodiversity                    | Protect and enhance biodiversity   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance biodiversity at designated and non-designated sites?</li> <li>• Link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors?</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces?</li> <li>• Ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced?</li> </ul>   |
| Townscape and Cultural Heritage | Protect and enhance the borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources and the wider London townscape | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote townscape character and quality?</li> <li>• Preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest?</li> <li>• Conserve or enhance and better reveal the significance of heritage assets?</li> <li>• Deliver high quality design, that contributes to the local character and distinctiveness</li> <li>• Improve understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment?</li> <li>• Regenerate heritage assets so they continue to deliver cultural, social, environmental and economic benefits?</li> </ul> |
| Open Space                      | Protect and enhance the borough's landscape resources  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces?</li> <li>• Address deficiencies in open space provision?</li> </ul>   |
| Water Resources                 | Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve ground and surface water quality?</li> <li>• Conserve water resources?</li> <li>• Incorporate measures to reduce water consumption?</li> </ul>   |
| Soil and Land Quality           | Encourage the use of previously developed land   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land?</li> <li>• Promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts?</li> </ul>  |
| Flood Risk and Climate Change   | Mitigate and adapt to climate change   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce and manage flood risk from all sources?</li> <li>• Encourage the inclusion of SUDS in new development?</li> </ul>  |
| Air Quality                     | Protect and improve air quality  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage air quality within the borough?</li> <li>• Encourage businesses to produce travel plans?</li> </ul>  |
| Noise                           | Minimise the impact of the ambient noise environment   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise the impact of the ambient noise environment?</li> </ul>  |

| Topic                 | SA Objective   | Appraisal criteria<br><i>Will the policy approach under consideration help to...</i>   |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Energy and Carbon     | Limit climate change by minimising energy use reducing CO2 emissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise the use of energy?</li> <li>• Increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives?</li> <li>• Increase the use of renewable energy?</li> <li>• Mitigate against the urban heat island effect?</li> <li>• Ensure type and capacity of infrastructure is known for future development?</li> </ul>   |
| Waste Management      | Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources)?</li> <li>• Encourage the re-use of goods?</li> <li>• Reduce the production of waste?</li> <li>• Support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods?</li> <li>• Increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors?</li> </ul> |
| Sustainable Transport | Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes?</li> <li>• Promote the use of public transport?</li> <li>• Reduce the use of the private car?</li> <li>• Encourage development in growth areas and town centres and reduce commuting?</li> </ul>  |

## Equalities and health considerations

In accordance with the Equality Act 2010, the Council has a statutory duty to give “due regard” to promoting equality of opportunity for all protected groups when making policy decisions, and to publish information showing how it is complying with this duty. ‘Protected groups’ are those with the following characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation. Equalities Impact Assessments (EqIA) are prepared in order to satisfy the public sector duty.

The NPPF sets out three dimensions to sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – which local planning authorities are expected to entrench within their development plans. The social role of planning, in particular, underpins the NPPF requirement for local plans to promote healthy communities and for the Council to use evidence to assess health and well-being needs. Health Impact Assessment (HIA) gives consideration to the health baseline characteristics of the population, but also assesses the wider determinants of health, including those related to the quality of the natural and built environment which impact on people’s daily lives and activities.

Equality and health considerations are implicit in the SA scoping exercise and ultimately reflected within the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The Council’s approach to addressing requirements in this regard is therefore met through the undertaking of an “integrated impact assessment”, which incorporates EqIA and HIA within the SA process.



### 7.3 Results of Compatibility Matrix

The following Sustainability Objectives raise areas of uncertainty regarding their compatibility with each other:

- **SO4 Housing and SO11 Biodiversity, SO13 Open Space, SO14 Water Resources, SO 19 Energy & Carbon**  
The provision of additional housing to provide for the growth in population could cause conflict with the need to protect and enhance biodiversity, open space and water resources in the borough. Care will need to be taken to ensure suitable mitigation measures are applied. Additional housing is likely to have an adverse impact upon energy consumption and carbon emissions. Again care will be needed to incorporate suitable mitigation measures to minimise any adverse impacts.
- **SO7 Economic Growth and SO11 Biodiversity, SO12 Townscape & Heritage, SO13 Open Space, SO14 Water Resources, SO17 Air Quality, SO18 Noise, SO19 Energy & Carbon, SO20 Waste Management**  
Whilst the need for economic growth is recognised as an essential part of sustainable development, care will be needed to ensure that the economic benefits do not cause unnecessary adverse environmental impacts. Significant adverse impacts should be avoided wherever possible and alternative options considered, which will reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where it is not possible to eliminate such impacts, suitable mitigation measures will need to be identified.
- **SO11 Biodiversity and SO15 Soil and Land Quality**  
There is a potential conflict between the desire to protect areas of biodiversity within the borough and the development of previously developed land. Significant adverse impacts should be avoided wherever possible and alternative options considered, which will reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where it is not possible to eliminate such impacts, suitable mitigation measures will need to be identified.

## 8 Sustainability Report Structure

### 8.1 Structure of the Sustainability Report

The proposed structure of the Sustainability Report is as follows:

- **Non-technical Summary**  
A summary in plain language that summarises the SA process, the likely significant effects of the plan and the difference the SA has made to the development of the plan.
- **Introduction**
  - Explanation of the purpose of the SA
  - The SA process



- Compliance with the SEA Directive and Planning Regulations
- Why is the DPD needed
- **Methodology**
  - When the SA was carried out
  - Who carried out the appraisal
  - The consultation process
  - Any difficulties in undertaking the SA
- **Plan Issues and Objectives**
  - The purpose of the DPD being assessed
  - The DPD Objectives
- **Context and Baseline**
  - Links to other policies, plans and programmes
  - A summary of the baseline information
- **SA Issues and Objectives**
  - Sustainability Issues (social, economic and environmental)
  - Sustainability Objectives
  - Any limitations or amendments to this information
- **The Sustainability Appraisal Framework**
  - Purpose of the framework
  - The SA framework – objectives, indicators and targets
- **Plan Issues and Options**
  - What options have been considered and how they were identified
  - Comparison of sustainability objectives against the plan objectives
  - Comparison of the significant sustainability effects of alternatives
  - Reasons for the selection and rejection of options
  - Any proposed mitigation measures
- **Effects of the DPD policies**
  - How sustainability has been considered in developing the DPD
  - Summary of the significant positive sustainability effects of the DPD
  - Summary of the significant negative effects of the DPD
  - Proposed mitigation measures
  - Any uncertainties and risks
  - Feedback from the consultation and impacts on the DPD development

- **Implementation**
  - Next steps in the plan preparation
  - How the plan will be implemented
  - Links to other tiers of plans and programmes
  - Proposals for monitoring

## **8.2 Method of assessment**

The DPD will be assessed against the SA framework to establish the likely significant effects, both positive and negative, of the policies. The SA framework sets out the Sustainability Objectives, Indicators and Targets that will be used to assess the likely impacts of the DPD, which has been developed in consultation with the statutory consultees and other key local stakeholders.

The SA will be used to predict the likely significant effects of the DPD, including alternatives and then evaluate the effects of the plan. The assessment will be carried out in the form of a matrix and will include the identification of potential mitigation measures.

A commentary will accompany the matrix to explain the reasons for the scoring against the SA Framework. The results will be assessed in terms of short, medium and long-term effects (5, 10 and 15 years) including permanent/temporary and direct/indirect effects.

The SEA Directive also requires an assessment of secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Collectively these effects are called cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts may arise, for example, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect or where several individual effects have a combined effect.

Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Significant synergistic effects often occur as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For example, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all.

The assessment of alternative options will include a clear audit trail of the details for selection and rejection in order to document a transparent approach. Any difficulties or lack of information in undertaking the SA will be clearly documented.

## **8.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive**

The SA will clearly signpost how the appraisal complies with the SEA Directive. The requirements of the SEA Directive are set out in Appendix A4

## **8.4 What are the next steps?**

The next stage of the development of the Wood Green AAP will be the development of policies to manage the growth within this area and a selection of preferred site allocations for the DPD, which will draw upon the information identified during the scoping stage. The options will be assessed against the SA framework as set out in Section 7. The most sustainable sites will form the basis of the AAP, which will be assessed in detail through the sustainability appraisal process.



Haringey Council

## **SCOPING REPORT - APPENDICES**

Wood Green Area Action Plan Development Plan Document

October 2016

### Appendices

- A1 Policies, Plans and Programmes
- A2 Baseline Data
- A3 Evidence Base Maps
- A4 SA/SEA Requirements

#### **A1 Policies, Plans and Programmes**

| <b>International</b>   |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Policy or Plan</b>  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
| Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit the emissions of 6 greenhouse gases including: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride.</li> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12.</li> <li>• UK has an agreement to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008/12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.</li> </ul>   |
| Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars.</li> <li>• Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>European</b>  |   |
| <b>Policy or Plan</b>  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
| EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)  | This strategy lays down a general framework for developing community policies and instruments to fulfil the community's obligations under the Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity. It is developed around four major themes, with specific objectives being determined and implemented for each by means of action plans.   |
| EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)   | The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan.  |
| European Landscape Convention (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)              | The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe. The ELC was signed by the UK government on 24 February 2006, ratified on the 21 November 2006, and became binding on 1 March 2007. The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies. |
| EU Sixth Environment Action Plan (Sustainable Development Strategy) (2002)         | The Sixth EAP identifies four priority areas: • Climate change • Nature and biodiversity • Environment and health • Natural resources and waste. The Sixth EAP promotes full integration of environmental protection requirements into all community policies and actions and provides the environmental component of the community's strategy for sustainable development. The link is made between environment and European objectives for growth, competitiveness and employment.  |

## European

| Policy or Plan  | Summary of objectives and targets  |
|---|--|
| European Spatial Development Perspective Report (1999)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy</li> <li>• Address threats to public health</li> <li>• Manage natural resources more responsibly</li> <li>• Improve the transport system and land use management</li> <li>• Combat poverty and social exclusion and deal with the economic and social implications of ageing society</li> </ul>   |
| EU Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 (revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)   | The overall aim of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy is to identify and develop action to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently, able to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy and in the end able to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion  |
| <b>EU Directives</b>  |  |
| Air Quality Framework (EU Directive 96/62/EC and daughter directives (99/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC)              | Objective is to improve air quality through out Europe by monitoring certain pollutants and set alert thresholds for specific pollutants. The Framework Directive was followed by daughter directives, which set the numerical limit values, or in the case of ozone, target values for each of the identified pollutants. The daughter directives are to harmonise monitoring strategies, measuring methods, calibration and quality assessment methods to arrive at comparable measurements throughout the EU and to provide for good public information   |
| Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment ( <b>EIA Directive 85/337/EEC</b> ) | The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (EIA) (85/337/EEC) has been in force since 1985 and applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II. All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the "screening procedure", which determines the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case-by-case examination.  |
| Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise ( <b>END Directive 2002/49/EC</b> )                                    | The Environmental Noise Directive or END concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic and from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on individuals, complementing existing EU legislation, which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources. The Directive requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping</li> <li>• provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public</li> <li>• adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary</li> <li>• preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good.</li> </ul> The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas). |
| Conservation on Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance.</li> <li>• Establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats</li> </ul>   |
| Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 79/409/EEC)   | The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States (except Greenland).  |

## European

| Policy or Plan  | Summary of objectives and targets  |
|---|--|
| <b>EU Directives</b>  |  |
| Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC)   | <p>The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness considering; This Directive lays down requirements as regards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings</li> <li>(b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings</li> <li>(c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation</li> <li>(d) energy certification of buildings</li> <li>(e) regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.</li> </ul> |
| Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC)  | <p>This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water course and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.</p>  |
| Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC   | <p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Directive is intended 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>  |
| Promotion of the use of Biofuels or other Renewable Fuels for Transport (EU Directive 2003/30/EC) | <p>The objective is to promote the use of bio-fuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources</p>   |
| Renewable Energy (EU Directive 2009/28/EC)  | <p>The Directive on renewable energy sets ambitious targets for all Member States, such that the EU will reach a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a 10% share of energy specifically in the transport sector. It also improves the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans that establish pathways for the development of renewable energy sources including bioenergy, creates cooperation mechanisms to help achieve the targets cost effectively and establishes the sustainability criteria for biofuels.</p>  |
| <b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC)</b>                              | <p>Requires the formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The focus of SEA is environmental effects.</p>   |
| Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)  | <p>The Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment was adopted on 21 May 1991. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of Domestic waste water, Mixture of waste water and Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive)</p>  |
| Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC  | <p>To set up a system for the co-ordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production. Member states must promote the prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their reuse.</p>   |

| <b>European</b>  |  |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| <b>EU Directives</b>   |  |
| Water Framework Directive (EU Directive 2000/60/EC)  | The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. All inland and coastal waters are to reach good ecological status by 2015. Indicates the importance of applying and developing SUDS policy.  |
| <b>National</b>  |  |
| <b>Regulations</b>   |  |
| Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)   | These Regulations replace the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 implement the following Directives: Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (this Directive replaces Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management, Council Directive 1999/30 EC relating to limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, Council Directive 2000/69/EC relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air, Council directive 2002/3/EC relating to ozone in ambient air.) Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. |
| Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010) and (Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010) | Part L – Conservation of fuel and power. The legal framework and Approved Documents for Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) were last revised by amendments that came into effect on 1 October 2010 and provide practical guidance on ways of complying with the energy efficiency requirements and regulation 7 of the Building Regulations 2010 (SI2010/2214) for England and Wales.<br><br>The 2010 edition of Approved Document G - Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, has been updated to incorporate amendments made to reflect any changes arising as a result of the Building Regulations 2010 and replaces the previous edition of Approved Document G - Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency.   |
| Climate Change Act (2008)  | The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setting ambitious, legally binding targets, including a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and 34% by 2020 against a 1990 baseline.</li> <li>• taking powers to help meet those targets</li> <li>• strengthening the institutional framework</li> <li>• enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change</li> <li>• establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures</li> </ul>  |
| Energy Act 2008  | The Energy Act 2008 updates energy legislation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reflect the availability of new technologies and emerging renewable technologies</li> <li>• correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply</li> <li>• protect our environment and the tax payer as the energy market changes</li> </ul>   |
| Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes regulations 2004  | Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts   |



## National

| Policy or Plan   | Summary of objectives and targets  |
|--|--|
| <b>Regulations</b>   |  |
| Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)            | The regulations transpose the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.  |
| Local Government Act 2000  | This act received Royal Assent in July 2000 and is made up of three parts:<br><b>Part I</b> introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental well-being of an area.<br><b>Part II</b> requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council manager, or alternative arrangements.<br><b>Part III</b> introduces a new ethical framework for councils, including a requirement to adopt a code of conduct for members and implement a standards committee. The general functions of the standards committee are to promote and maintain high standards of conduct within the local authority, and to assist members of the authority to observe the code of conduct. |
| Local Government White Paper: Strong and Prosperous Communities (2009) | The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.  |
| Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)                   | The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act was published by Parliament and is accompanied by a set of explanatory notes, a Regulatory Impact Assessment and a policy statement.  |
| Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)                            | The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002.   |
| Planning and Energy Act (2008)   | This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.   |
| Planning Act (2008)  | The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).  |

## National

| Policy or Plan   | Summary of objectives and targets  |
|--|--|
| <b>Regulations</b>   |  |
| Localism Act 2011  | <p>The Localism Act takes power from central government and hands it back to local authorities and communities - giving them the freedom and flexibility to achieve their own ambitions. There are five key measures in the Localism act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Rights</li> <li>• Neighbourhood Planning</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Empowering cities and other local areas</li> <li>• General power of competence</li> </ul> <p>Different parts of the Act will come into effect at different times.</p>  |
| Town and Country Planning Act (1990)   | <p>The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales</p>  |
| The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2012                                | <p>The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2012 replace the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2011 (the “2011 Regulations”), and in doing so insert one additional description of prescribed development under paragraphs (2A)(a) and (3C)(a) of section 108 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The additional description of prescribed development is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development permitted by Part 43 of Schedule 2 (installation of non-domestic microgeneration equipment).</li> </ul> <p>The transitional provision relates to Part 40 which was amended in December 2011.</p> |
| The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 | <p>These Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 so that they apply to applications for subsequent approval of matters under conditions attached to planning permissions.</p>   |
| The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999   | <p>These regulations outline the procedure for considering environmental impact when deterring planning permission applications.</p>   |
| The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011                       | <p>These Regulations replace the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No. 293) (“the 1999 Regulations”) and subsequent amending instruments. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Mineral Permissions and Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 remain in force. These Regulations, except for the provisions relating to projects serving national defence purposes, extend to England only. The 1999 Regulations remain in force for Wales. These regulations provide a consolidation of the 1999 regulations to reflect amendments to the EIA directive and recent case law.</p>    |
| The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995    | <p>These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.</p>   |
| The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010         | <p>This order amends the GDPO 1995 in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and access statements</li> <li>• Publicity of planning applications</li> <li>• Time limits for lodging certain planning appeals</li> <li>• Provisions to include on the planning register applications for non-material amendments</li> </ul>   |

## National

| Policy or Plan   | Summary of objectives and targets   |
|--|---|
| <b>Regulations</b>   |   |
| The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008         | This order amends the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995, which specifies procedures connected with planning applications, appeals to the Secretary of State, and related matters not laid down in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. It came into force on 6 April 2008.  |
| The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2006 | This Order, which applies to England only, amends the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995. It introduces further requirements to consult the Environment Agency before applications for development in certain areas are determined.   |
| The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012         | <p>The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012 amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 ("GPDO") by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adding a new Part 43 to Schedule 2 to introduce permitted development rights for solar panels, ground and water source heat pumps, and flues forming part of biomass and combined heat and power systems installed on non-domestic premises.</li> <li>• inserting new paragraphs into Parts 6 and 7 of Schedule 2 to clarify that permitted development rights can apply under those Parts to structures to house biomass boilers, anaerobic digestion systems and associated waste and fuel stores, and hydro turbines installed on agricultural and forestry units, and</li> <li>• amending paragraph J of Part 40 of Schedule 2 (interpretation of Part 40) to delete the words "product and installation" from the definition of "MCS Planning Standards".</li> </ul> |
| The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010         | This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.  |
| The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008         | This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of micro-generation equipment including solar PV and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.  |
| The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995                               | The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.   |
| The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009               | These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, which make conditions relating to local development planning. Amongst the significant changes, they add the Homes and Communities Agency as a statutory consultee when preparing development plan documents, and remove the requirement for LPAs to consult the Secretary of State for Transport when preparing a Statement of Community Involvement.   |
| The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008               | The Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 ("the 2004 Regulations") to simplify and deregulate the local development plan making procedures in England.   |
| The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012                              | The Regulations (a) consolidate the existing Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them; and (b) make new provision and amendments to take account of the changes made by the Localism Act 2011.  |

## National

| Policy or Plan  | Summary of objectives and targets   |
|---|---|
| <b>Regulations</b>  |   |
| The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules 2005 | These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into 1) applications for planning permission or 2) the approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.  |
| The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations 1992   | This Regulation gives further detail to the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.  |
| The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010                          | This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.   |
| The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order   | This Order revokes and replaces the Town and Country Planning Order 1972 as amended by the Town and Country Planning Order 1983.  |
| <b>Planning Policy</b>  |   |
| <b>National Planning Policy Framework March 2012</b>  | <p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</p> <p>At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a <b>presumption in favour of sustainable development</b>. For <b>plan-making</b> this means that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;</li> <li>• Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or</li> <li>- specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For <b>decision-taking</b> this means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and</li> <li>• where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out of date, granting permission unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or</li> <li>- specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| National Planning Practice Guidance   | These documents provides additional guidance to local planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.   |

| <b>National</b>                                  |  |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>                            | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| <b>Planning Policy</b>                           |  |
| Planning Policy for Traveller's Sites March 2012 | This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It should be read in conjunction with the NPPF, in particular that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning |

| <b>National</b>  |   |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
| Planning Circular 02/99 Environmental Impact Assessment          | This circular provides guidance on the <i>Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999</i> for local planning authorities.  |
| <b>Government Strategies</b>                                     |   |
| Securing the Future – UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) | <p>This sets out the national framework for Sustainable Development based on 4 central aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</li> <li>• effective protection of the environment</li> <li>• prudent use of natural resources</li> <li>• maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</li> </ul> <p>The strategy sets five guiding principles to achieve sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• living within environmental limits</li> <li>• ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>• achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• promoting good governance</li> <li>• using sound science responsibly</li> </ul>   |
| Sustainable Construction Strategy (2008)                         | <p>This Strategy is aimed at providing clarity around the existing policy framework and signalling the future direction of Government policy. It aims to realise the shared vision of sustainable construction by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability</li> <li>• Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas</li> <li>• Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward</li> </ul>  |
| Carbon Plan 2011   | <p>The Carbon Plan, published in December 2011, sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the 2050 target. This publication brings together the Government's strategy to curb greenhouse gas emissions and deliver our climate change targets, as well as the updated version of our actions and milestones for the next five years; replacing the draft Carbon Plan published in March 2011.</p> <p>Part 1, 2 and 3 of the report, Annex A and Annex B set out the Government's strategy for delivering carbon budgets and fulfill the legal obligation to report on what the UK is doing to ensure it meets carbon budgets set in law. Annex C of this report sets out, department by department, actions and deadlines for the next five years.</p> |
| UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)                             | The low carbon transition plan sets out how the government is to meet its binding carbon budget – an 18% cut in emissions on 2008 levels by 2020 (34% on 1990 levels). It also allocated individual carbon budgets for the major UK government departments, which are expected to produce their own plans.  |

## National

| Policy or Plan   | Summary of objectives and targets  |
|--|--|
| <b>Government Strategies</b>   |  |
| UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)  | <p>The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation</li> <li>• 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources</li> <li>• 10% of transport supply from renewable sources</li> </ul>  |
| Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)                    | <p>A radical new strategy to reignite the housing market and get the nation building again was launched on 21 November by the Prime Minister. The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• get the housing market moving again</li> <li>• lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future</li> <li>• support choice and quality for tenants</li> <li>• improve environmental standards and design quality.</li> </ul> <p>The new strategy addresses concerns across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been left empty for years are lived in once again.</p>   |
| Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes | <p>The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) was introduced to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single national standard within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market. The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.</p>  |
| Code for Sustainable Homes Technical Guide 2010                                  | <p>The technical guidance sets out the requirements for the Code for Sustainable Homes. It sets out the process by which a Code assessment is reached. It aims to make gaining a Code assessment as simple, transparent and rigorous as possible</p>   |
| Green Deal   | <p>The Energy Act 2011 includes provisions for the new 'Green Deal', which intends to reduce carbon emissions cost effectively by revolutionising the energy efficiency of British properties. The new innovative Green Deal financial mechanism eliminates the need to pay upfront for energy efficiency measures and instead provides reassurances that the cost of the measures should be covered by savings on the electricity bill. A new Energy Company Obligation will integrate with the Green Deal, allowing supplier subsidy and Green Deal Finance to come together into one seamless offer to the consumer.</p>  |
| Water Strategy Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)  | <p>The overarching aim of the Water Strategy is to improve standards of service and quality, through sustainable water management, whilst achieving a balance between environmental impacts, water quality of surface and ground waters, supply and demand, and social and economic effects. The intermediate outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No deterioration in water quality in the environment, aiming for improvement to good ecological status by 2015, and improved biodiversity and ecology with increased value from sustainable recreation</li> <li>• Climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>• Sustainable use of water resources with no essential supply interruptions during drought</li> <li>• High levels of drinking water quality</li> <li>• Fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges.</li> </ul> |

## National

| Policy or Plan                                  | Summary of objectives and targets   |
|---|---|
| <b>Government Strategies</b>                    |   |
| Waste Strategy (2007)                           | This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps. The Government's key objectives are to: • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.     |
| UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)   | The Government launched a package of actions to deliver the step change needed to ensure that supply chains and public services will be increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals. The Action Plan puts in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and develops plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government, which will strengthen delivery of these targets.   |
| Air Quality Strategy (2007)                     | The Strategy: sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.  |
| Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010) | This statement sets out the long-term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.   |
| Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)        | The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. The Government published the first lists of Priority Species and Habitats in 1995 as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP), which included over 300 species.   |
| Natural England's – England Biodiversity (2002) | <p>England Biodiversity Strategy was published in 2002. It brings together England's key contributions to achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. It also seeks to make biodiversity part of mainstream thinking and emphasises that healthy, thriving and diverse ecosystems are essential to everybody's quality of life and wellbeing. The Strategy has five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the best wildlife sites</li> <li>• Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats</li> <li>• Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making</li> <li>• Enthusing people</li> <li>• Developing the evidence base.</li> </ul> <p>An important aim of the strategy is to deliver the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in England, and a measure of success of conserving England's biodiversity is how the status of priority species and habitats is changing.</p> |

| <b>National</b>   |  |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>   | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)  | The UK Biodiversity Standing Committee, on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership, prepared this statement. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great. |
| Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England 2010 and update 2011                           | The strategy sets out a bold vision for a reformed public health system in England including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities to take new responsibilities for public health</li> <li>• Local authorities to be supported by a new integrated public health service – Public Health England</li> <li>• A stronger focus to be placed on outcomes across the system</li> <li>• Public health as a clear priority and a core part of business</li> <li>• A commitment to reduce health inequalities.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Guidance and other Reference Documents</b>   |  |
| Plan Making Manual (DCLG)   | The Plan Making Manual sets out guidance for Local Authorities and is to be reviewed in the light of the National Planning Policy Framework. The guidance remains extant until the review is completed.  |
| A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)  | Practical guidance, published in September 2005, on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".  |
| Planning Inspectorate Advice Notes  | Guidance on the LDF process and soundness of plans 2007-2010   |
| Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment | This document has been produced to help Member States implement the Directive in order to meet its requirements and gain the expected benefits. The guidance is intended to help understand the purpose and operation of the Directive and to consider the implications it will have for planning procedures.  |
| Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to procedures (2000)   | The guide is mainly for developers, their advisors and others who wish to gain a general understanding of EIA. It provides a general explanation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures transposed into UK legislation as required by Council Directive 85/337/EEC, as amended.   |
| By Design – Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR / CABE (2000)                            | The aim of this guide is to promote high standards in urban design. The central message is that careful assessments of places, well-drafted policies, well-designed proposals, robust decision-making and a collaborative approach are needed if better places are to be created.  |
| BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) (2008)   | BREEAM addresses wide-ranging environmental and sustainability issues and enables developers and designers to prove the environmental credentials of their buildings. It uses a straightforward scoring system that is transparent, easy to understand and supported by evidence-based research; has a positive influence on the design, construction and management of buildings and sets and maintains a robust technical standard with rigorous quality assurance and certification   |
| Department of Health: Next Step Review: High Quality Care for All (2008)  | High Quality Care for All sets a new foundation for a health service that empowers staff and gives patients choice. It ensures that health care will be personalised and fair, include the most effective treatments within a safe system, and help patients to stay healthy.  |
| Environment Agency - Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3) 2013   | This guidance document describes the EA's approach to the management and protection of groundwater in England and Wales and provides a framework for the management and protection of groundwater. The framework takes account of the government's sustainable development strategy and the water strategies of DEFRA and the Welsh Government.  |



## National

| Policy or Plan   | Summary of objectives and targets   |
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| <b>Guidance and other Reference Documents</b>  |   |
| Environment Agency – Our Ambition to 2020 (2016)   | This documents sets out the EAs ambition for how they plan to protect and improve natural resources in years to come, alongside Defra’s proposed 25-year environment plan. This document includes the EAs vision, principles and purpose, and sets out their objectives to create a cleaner healthier environment which benefits people and the economy, a nation better protected against natural threats and hazards, and a commitment to work in partnership.  |
| Environment Agency – Climate Change, adapting for tomorrow (2009)  | This report shows how the Environment Agency are working, often in partnership with others, to help communities and businesses adapt, while still protecting the natural environment.   |
| Environment Agency –A guide for developers (2013)  | This guide provides advice on making sure development contributes to the long-term environmental quality of our country. The guide gives practical advice on each of the environmental issues that may affect a site. This ranges from how you can reduce flood risk through to creating quality green space in your development. It gives pointers for building sustainable, cost-effective homes, helping create an environment in which people will really want to live. It also provides examples of sites where this good practice has already been applied. |
| Environment Agency State of Environment Report for Haringey (2011)   | This report provides a snapshot of the environment in the London Borough of Haringey It outlines trends and changes in the environment, and highlights some of the work being carried out in the local areas to improve the environment, and people’s experience of it. The report has been compiled as an extension of the London State of the Environment report to provide a local focus on the boroughs and the health of their environment.  |
| Environment Agency – Water for people and the environment. Water resources strategy for England and Wales (2009)     | The strategy sets out how water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted and used sustainably. Implementing these measures will help to ensure there will be enough water for people and the environment now and in the future. The strategy includes a series of actions that need to be taken to deliver a secure water supply and safeguard the environment.  |
| English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)          | This document contains policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment. This includes historic buildings, areas and their setting; archaeology; historic parks and gardens; heritage landscapes and the wider historic environment, such as those elements that may not be statutorily protected, yet help define the areas local distinctiveness. The document is used when considering heritage values, how to assess their significance and manage successful change in the historic environment.                             |
| English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010) | This guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, building on existing Government advice, it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEAs for other types of documents, such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.   |
| Historic England, Heritage at Risk Register  | This database identified listed buildings and structures that are at risk   |

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| <p>Historic England, Good Practice Advice Notes</p>                                 | <p>Good Practice Advice(GPA) - provides supporting information on good practice, particularly looking at the principles of how national policy and guidance can be applied. It follows the main themes of the planning system - plan-making and decision-taking - and other issues significant for good decision-making affecting heritage assets. GPAs are the result of collaborative working with the heritage and property sectors in the Historic Environment Forum and have been prepared following public consultation. .</p> <p>GPA1 - Local Plan Making<br/> GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment<br/> GPA3 - Setting and Views<br/> GPA4 - Enabling Development (forthcoming)</p> |
| <p>English Indices of Deprivation 2010</p>  | <p>The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.</p>  |
| <p>Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE and English Heritage (2007)</p>                  | <p>The aim is to 'ensure that tall buildings are properly planned'. The document is for use as a basis for assessment for specific local projects in local policy and guidance preparation. The most important issues are making sure that tall buildings of high architectural quality, that they have a positive impact on the environment and area, and that they are supported by services, transport etc.</p>   |
| <p>Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land-Environment Agency.</p> | <p>The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11, have been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination. The process involves identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.</p>   |

## Regional

| Policy or Plan  | Summary of objectives and targets   |
|---|---|
| <b>Air Quality</b>  |   |
| Clearing London's Air - Air Quality Strategy (2010)   | <p>The strategy sets out a framework for improving London's air quality and measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues. This will be delivered through a number of initiatives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age limits for taxis</li> <li>• Promoting low-emission vehicles (such as electric cars)</li> <li>• Promoting eco-driving</li> <li>• New standards for the Low Emission Zone</li> <li>• Retrofitting older buses</li> <li>• Targeted measures for areas where air quality is poor.</li> <li>• Using the planning system to reduce emissions from new developments.</li> <li>• Retrofitting homes and offices to make them more energy efficient.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Accessibility and Equity</b>   |   |
| Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004) | This provides detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan to make places usable by everyone especially disabled people.  |
| Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)         | This SPG provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan, which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities.   |
| <b>Culture</b>  |   |
| Cultural Strategy: Cultural Metropolis (2010)   | The Mayor's Cultural Strategy sets out his vision, priorities and recommendations for how to strengthen the cultural life of Londoners across the capital. The strategy recognises the significance of the cultural and creative sectors in making London a successful world city, and puts forward a case for its continued support and investment – particularly in the run up to the 2012 Olympics and the opportunity it presents for London to undertake a step change in cultural activity and participation.   |
| <b>Economy</b>  |   |
| Mayors Economic Development Strategy (2010)   | The Mayor's vision is for London to be the best big city in the world. The Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised. The Mayor's ambitions are for London to be the World Capital of Business, and to have the most competitive business environment in the world; to be one of the world's leading low carbon capitals, for all Londoners to share in London's economic success and for London to maximise the benefits of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.  |
| GLA Economics-Evidence Base (2014)  | The latest Economic Evidence Base document supports the public consultation drafts of the three Mayoral strategies currently being revised: the London Plan, the Economic Development Strategy and the Transport Strategy.  |
| GLA Economics-Working Paper 39 – Borough Employment Projections to 2031 (2009)                        | GLA Economics has published four papers -two technical papers and two working papers -that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.   |

| <b>Regional</b>  |  |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| GLA Economics-Working Paper 38 – Employment Projections for London by sector | GLA Economics has published four papers -two technical papers and two working papers -that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.  |
| Technical paper 1: London employment sites database (2009)                   | GLA Economics has published four papers -two technical papers and two working papers -that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.  |
| Technical paper 2: Accessibility-based employment projections (2009)         | GLA Economics has published four papers -two technical papers and two working papers -that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.  |
| London Office Policy Review (2009)   | Prepared by a consortium of independent office specialists led by Ramidus Consulting, the 2009 Review charts the relationship between office demand and supply to the end of 2008, with a mid-year update to 2009, and provides forecasts of demand for office floorspace to 2031. The report also covers other issues facing the London office market including a market view of the prospects for office markets and town centres outside of the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) including the Outer London Development Centres. The report also considers issues such as transport infrastructure, the conversion of surplus offices to other uses, mixed use development, climate change and the cumulative impact of 'mega-schemes' on the edge of or beyond CAZ.   |
| Industrial Capacity Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2008)           | The importance of integrating transport and industrial development is recognised in this document, with particular reference to improving linkages between rail connectivity and major distribution locations. It also provides guidance for freight requirements for Storage and Distribution functions.  |
| GLA Hotel Demand Study (2006)  | This study tests the hotel demand assumptions used in the 2004 London Plan to inform the draft alterations to the plan. It adds a finer grained geographic dimension, which will help develop sub regional and more local monitoring benchmarks.   |
| <b>Energy and Climate Change</b>   |  |
| Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2011)                         | This Strategy has a positive message on targets. The strategy shows that if all the existing policies and programmes that are already in train – whether at national or local level – actually deliver as promised, it will be possible to get very close to London's ambitious CO2 reduction target of 60 per cent against 1990 levels. The Strategy also identifies the further measures needed to close the gap.  |
| Draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for London (2010)                   | <p>The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifies who and what is most at risk today</li> <li>analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heat-wave through the century</li> <li>describes what action is needed to manage the changes and who is responsible.</li> </ul> <p>The key actions proposed in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk</li> <li>An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of green space and vegetation in London – this will buffer us from floods and hot weather</li> <li>To retro-fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency of London homes</li> </ul> |

| <b>Regional</b>   |  |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>   | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| <b>Flood Risk</b>   |  |
| Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009   | This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. The plan is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the environment. The likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development are also taken into account.  |
| Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2009)  | The Mayor published the Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) in October 2009. The RFRA examines the nature and implication of flood risk in London and how the risk should be managed. The RFRA contains 19 recommendations, involving or lead by a range of organisations. Progress against the recommendations will be monitored annually in the London Plan Annual Monitoring Report.   |
| <b>Health</b>   |  |
| The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)  | The strategy sets out the Mayor's framework to reduce health inequalities in the capital. Key aims of the strategy include encouraging physical activity, supporting long-term investment to reduce poverty, improving access to primary care and NHS services, supporting individuals to make healthier choices and promoting well being in the workplace.  |
| NHS London: Strategic Plan (2008-13)  | A strategic plan that sets out an ambitious programme of work to deliver high-quality, value for money services.   |
| <b>Heritage</b>   |  |
| Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment - English Heritage 2010 | Whilst this guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, including neighbourhood plans, it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEA/SAs for other types of documents such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.  |
| English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register - London 2011  | Identifies listed buildings at risk from neglect, decay, under-use or redundancy in London.  |
| <b>Housing</b>  |  |
| London Housing Strategy (2010)  | London's first statutory housing strategy was published on 27 February 2010, embodying the Mayor's vision for housing in London to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing more affordable homes, particularly for families and by increasing opportunities for home ownership through the new First Steps housing programme</li> <li>• Improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes</li> <li>• Maximise delivery and optimise value for money: by creating a new architecture for delivery, by developing new investment models and by promoting new delivery mechanisms.</li> </ul> |
| GLA Housing Design Guide 2010   | The new 'interim edition' of the London Housing Design Guide sets out the Mayor of London's aspirations for the design of new housing in the capital. The Mayor is committed not just to delivering more homes in London, but also to improving the quality of our homes. The London Development Agency has published the new London Housing Design Guide, which sets a new benchmark for housing design in London. All housing built on London Development Agency land is expected to meet these standards. The standards will also start to be applied to housing schemes applying for funding from the London Homes and Communities Agency from April 2011.   |
| GLA 2015 Round Population Projections (August 2015)   | Revised Population Projections to 2036 for London Boroughs by single year of age and gender.. Includes detailed ward level population projections to support the London Plan, incorporating housing provision targets as outlined in the consultations draft of the revised London Plan.   |

| <b>Regional</b>  |   |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>                                  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
| Housing Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012) | <p>This draft document sets out proposed guidance to supplement the housing policies in the 2011 London Plan (LP). In particular, it provides detail on how to carry forward the Mayor's view that: "providing good homes for Londoners is not just about numbers. The quality and design of homes, and the facilities provided for those living in them, are vital to ensuring good liveable neighbourhoods".</p> <p>The SPG is informed by the Government's draft National Planning Policy Framework and by its new Housing Strategy for England.</p>   |
| <b>Infrastructure</b>                                  |   |
| Central London Infrastructure Study (2009)             | <p>The study aims to provide a strategic understanding of the implications of growth for the whole of Central London, with an indication of how growth, and therefore demand for infrastructure, is distributed across the study area. This analysis allows Central London Forward to build a robust case for additional infrastructure investment for Central London to achieve sustainable growth up to 2026. In particular, as well as offering local authority level information and analysis, the report provides evidence of sub-regional issues and opportunities, encouraging joint solutions wherever appropriate. This study also identifies existing gaps and shortfalls in infrastructure provision.</p>  |
| <b>London Plan</b>                                     |   |
| London Plan (2015 with alterations)                    | <p>The London Plan describes an integrated economic, social, environmental and transport framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. London boroughs' local plans need to work within this larger structure, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor. The new London Plan sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet the needs of a growing population with policy on new homes, including affordable housing, housing design and quality, and social infrastructure, which will promote diverse, happy and safe local communities.</li> <li>• Support an increase in London's development and employment with policy on: outer London, inner and central London; finding the best locations for development and regeneration, and protecting town centres; encouraging a connected economy and improving job opportunities for everyone, so that London maintains its success and competitiveness.</li> <li>• Improve the environment and tackle climate change by: reducing CO2 emissions and heat loss from new developments; increasing renewable energy; managing flood risk, ensuring water supply and quality; improving sewerage systems; improving London's recycling performance and waste management; and protecting our open spaces making London a green and more pleasant place to live and visit. Ensure that London's transport is easy, safe and convenient for everyone and encourage cycling, walking and electric vehicles.</li> </ul> |

## Regional

| Policy or Plan   | Summary of objectives and targets   |
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| <b>Noise</b>   |   |
| London Agglomeration Noise Action Plan (2010)                                      | The purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to assist in the management of environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary, in the context of government policy on sustainable development. Noise Action Plans are based on the results of the strategic noise maps published in 2008.  |
| Sunder City: The Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)                              | The aim of the Mayor's ambient noise strategy is a practical one – to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework. Three key issues are: 1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces 2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London 3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing   |
| <b>Open Space and Biodiversity</b>   |   |
| London's Natural Signatures: The London Landscape Framework – Natural England 2011 | The London Landscape Framework aims to support but also go beyond existing green space policy. The Natural Signatures are a means of encapsulating and evoking the key natural characteristics of the Natural Landscape Areas.  |
| All London Green Grid March 2012   | <p>The All London Green Grid takes the principles of the East London Green Grid and applies them across London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concept of a “green grid” – an integrated network of green and open spaces together with the Blue Ribbon Network of rivers and waterways – is at the centre of the London Plan's approach to the provision, enhancement and management of green infrastructure (Policy 2.18). This network of spaces functions best when designed and managed as an interdependent ‘grid’.</li> <li>• The ALGG SPG aims to promote the concept of green infrastructure, and increase its delivery by boroughs, developers, and communities, by describing and advocating an approach to the design and management of green and open spaces to deliver hitherto unrealised benefits. These benefits include sustainable travel, flood management, healthy living, and creating distinctive destinations; and the economic and social uplift these support.</li> </ul>   |
| Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG - 2012                    | The guidance supports the implementation of the London Plan Policy 3.6 on ‘Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation Facilities,’ and other policies on shaping neighbourhoods (Chapter 7 of the London Plan), in particular Policy 7.1 on Lifetime Neighbourhoods. The SPG: promotes an approach that supports the presence of children and young people in the built environment/public realm and encourages the creation of ‘shared’ public and communal space used by adults and children at the same time (Chapter 3); introduces the concept of lifetime neighbourhoods and the importance of play and recreation opportunities to create places that meet the needs of all Londoners, at every stage of their lives (Chapter 3); promotes more innovative approaches to play provision in terms of facilities, locations, design and management such as the opening of schools’ play facilities to the community, the use of natural features (Chapter 3); promotes healthy lifestyles and access to nature (Chapter 3) provides benchmark standards on play requirements that can be used as a reference to guide boroughs in the development of their own local standards and to secure places to play in existing and new housing developments (Chapter 4) provides updated child yield figures for boroughs and developers to assess child occupancy and play space requirements (See 'Assessing child occupancy and play space requirements' calculator file linked below); supports community involvement and volunteering to increase the use and enhanced the quality of play provision (Chapter 5); and provides more detailed guidance on the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) (Chapter 5) |

## Regional

### Policy or Plan

### Summary of objectives and targets

Connecting with London's Nature. The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)

The document details the Mayor's vision for protecting and conserving London's natural open spaces. It seeks to ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London, and that open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space. The strategy is an important step in establishing a London-wide framework for maintaining London's diversity of wildlife.

## Sustainability

Sustainable Design and Construction SPG, July 2013

This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan policy 5.3 - Sustainable Design and Construction, as well as a range of policies, primarily in Chapters 5 and 7 that deal with matters relating to environmental sustainability. This draft SPG includes guidance on:

- Energy efficient design
- Meeting the carbon dioxide reduction targets
- Decentralised energy
- How to off-set carbon dioxide where the targets set out in the London Plan are not met
- Retro-fitting measures
- Support for monitoring energy use during occupation
- An introduction to resilience and demand side response
- Air quality neutral
- Resilience to flooding
- Urban greening
- Pollution control
- Basements policy and developments
- Local food growing



| <b>Regional</b>  |   |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
| Adapting to Climate Change: A checklist for development (2005)                   | This guidance was published by the Greater London Authority and provides advice on designing developments in a changing climate. The main actions are summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed guidance  |
| <b>Transport</b>   |   |
| Mayors Transport Strategy (2010)   | <p>The Mayor's Transport Strategy is a statutory document, developed alongside the London Plan and Economic Development Strategy as part of a strategic policy framework to support and shape the economic and social development of London over the next 20 years. It sets out the Mayor's transport vision and describes how Transport for London (TfL) and its partners, including the London boroughs, will deliver that vision. Six goals set out how the overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support economic development and population growth</li> <li>• Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners</li> <li>• Improve the safety and security of all Londoners</li> <li>• Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners</li> <li>• Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience</li> <li>• Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy</li> </ul>   |
| Land for Industry and Transport SPG, 2012  | <p>This document sets out guidance to supplement the policies in the 2011 London Plan (LP) relating to land for industrial type activities and transport. The SPG provides advice on how to implement these policies, in particular LP Policy 2.17 on Strategic Industrial Locations, Policy 4.4 on Managing Industrial Land and Premises; and Policy 6.2 on Providing Public Transport Capacity and Safeguarding Land for Transport.</p> <p>The SPG provides guidance on industrial land requirements as well as on possibilities, appropriate processes and suitable locations for release of any surplus industrial land. The SPG further discusses how the requirements of different sectors can be addressed to enhance their competitiveness, and to carrying forward the Mayor's broader concerns for improvements to the overall quality of London's environment by emphasising the importance of good design for industrial development. The SPG also provides guidance to identify and protect land for transport functions including sites and routes, which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.</p> |
| <b>Views</b>   |   |
| London View Management Framework. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012) | The London View Management Framework is a key component of the Mayor's strategy to preserve London's character and built heritage. It outlines the policy framework for managing the impact of development on key panoramas, river prospects and townscape views.   |

## Regional

### Policy or Plan

### Summary of objectives and targets

#### Waste

Mayors Replacement Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010)

The Strategy is made up of six key policy chapters, outlining where the Mayor thinks he can make most difference. The six overarching policies are:

- Inform producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling
- Provide a greenhouse gas standard for municipal waste management activities to reduce their impact on climate change
- Capture the economic benefits of waste management
- Achieve 50 per cent municipal waste recycling or composting performance (including anaerobic digestion) by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031
- Catalyse municipal waste infrastructure in London, particularly low-carbon technologies
- Achieve a high level of street cleanliness.

North London Waste Plan

The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) will set out the planning framework for waste management in the North London Boroughs for the next 15 years. It will identify sites for waste management use and set out policies for determining waste planning applications.

#### Water

Securing London's Water Future (2011)

This is the first water strategy for London and provides a complete picture of the capital's water needs. The strategy calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to:

- invest in a water management and sewerage system to ensure London has the water services fit for a world class city and create jobs
- support and encourage Londoners to take practical action to save water, save energy and save on their utility bills (a standard package of water saving measures can save a household around 35,000 litres of water per year and £90 off their bills)
- realise the potential of London's sewage as a clean energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy security
- work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London's green spaces.

At the heart of the strategy is a six-point plan to reduce London's water demand. At a time of decreasing supply and increasing demand for water, it makes sense to use the water we have more wisely. The strategy promotes increasing water efficiency and reducing water wastage to balance supply and demand for water, safeguard the environment and help tackle water affordability problems.

| <b>Regional</b>   |  |
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| <b>Policy or Plan</b>   | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| Thames River Basin Management Plan (2013)   | <p>The EU Water Framework Directive requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) to promote the concept of sustainable water management. The purpose of this plan is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> to protect water bodies</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> to highlight areas of land and bodies of water that have specific uses that need special protection</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> to set legally binding objectives for each quality element in every water body</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> to provide a framework for additional future regulation</li> </ul>   |
| Taking Care of Water - Our Plan for the next 25 years (Thames Water Utilities 2007) | Taking care of water describes a long-term strategy to address a series of issues. It is built around the four main themes that have emerged from public consultation: delivering for customers; planning for a sustainable future; delivering efficiently; and providing affordable services. The document set out the things that are needed to meet the challenges of the future. It also set out the costs of providing those services and the likely impact on bills.   |
| Water Resources Management Plan (Thames Water Utilities) 2010-2035                  | Sets out how demand for water is balanced against the supply over the next 25-year period.   |
| Our Plans for Water (Thames Water Utilities) 2010-2015                              | A five-year Plan, which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2010 to 2015.  |
| <b>Local</b>  |  |
| <b>Policy or Plan</b>   | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| Draft Strategic Proposals for Sludge Management (Thames Water Utilities) 2008       | Thames Water Utilities Ltd. (Thames Water) has developed high-level strategic proposals for sludge management/disposal in our region for the 25 years to 2035. The decision to carry out the strategy development was taken for the following reasons: (1) to provide a broad framework for the specific investment proposals, particularly in the period 2010-2015 for the periodic review of our charges in 2009, and (2) to review the appropriateness of the current strategy (i.e. wherever possible recycle sludge to land) going forward, given the increasing costs and regulatory/other constraints arising from this outlet.   |
| <b>Community</b>  |  |
| A Sustainable Way Forward - Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-16                  | <p>A Sustainable Way Forward is the strategy of the Haringey Strategic Partnership and forms the overarching plan for Haringey, tackling those issues that cannot be dealt with by one agency alone. The Community Strategy provides a ten year vision for Haringey, based upon a wide ranging consultation process. The Community Strategy also addresses those issues that we know are key challenges and opportunities for Haringey. The priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• people at the heart of change</li> <li>• an environmentally sustainable future</li> <li>• economic vitality and prosperity shared by all</li> <li>• safer for all</li> <li>• healthier people with a better quality of life</li> <li>• people and customer focused</li> </ul> |

| <b>Local</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Policy or Plan</b>   | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
| <b>Community</b>  |   |
| Community Infrastructure Plan 2010                              | <p>The Community Infrastructure plan incorporates an assessment of existing facilities and is developed through engagement with services providers and stakeholders. The plan serves a range of purposes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the delivery of the outcomes envisaged in the Sustainable Community Strategy</li> <li>• Support the delivery of the Local Plan and other Development Plan Documents</li> <li>• Form the basis of a tariff system for defining developers' contributions to infrastructure needs, which stem from the housing growth</li> <li>• Help identify the possible need for financial contributions associated with individual planning applications</li> <li>• Inform relevant partners of social infrastructure requirements associated with planned housing development and population growth</li> <li>• Create a corporate community of stakeholders within the borough to ensure consideration of community infrastructure in future development, planning and policy</li> </ul> <p>One of the key aims of the study was to ensure that service deliverers throughout the borough are fully aware of future growth in Haringey and all stakeholders are sharing information and forward planning requirements.</p> |
| The Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2020                  | The aim of the plan is to protect vulnerable children and young people whilst providing support so they can to enjoy the same opportunities as any other child or young person. The Plan Includes 10 priorities for Haringey's children and youth   |
| Haringey Urban Renewal Strategy (2002-2012) – Narrowing the Gap | 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.   |
| Haringey's Community Safety Strategy 2011-2014                  | This strategy focuses on actions that address gaps in crime prevention and reduction services where a partnership approach can improve the outcome and save resources. It does not intend to replicate all ongoing activity.  |
| <b>Economy</b>  |   |
| Haringey Employment Study 2015                                  | This report updates key elements of the Haringey Employment Study undertaken in 2009 and 2012. The study provided up to date analysis of the borough's overall employment land supply as well as an assessment of the likely demand for employment land and premises up to 2026. The study includes the recent changes to the strategic policy context for economic development and its implications for the supply and demand for employment land in Haringey. As part of the up date, specific consideration has been given to the appropriateness of the Council's proposed changes to eleven employment land designations.  |

## Local

| Policy or Plan   | Summary of objectives and targets   |
|--|---|
| Haringey Economic Development and Growth Strategy 2015                 | <p>The Regeneration strategy focuses on putting people, places and prosperity at the heart of regeneration in Haringey. The strategy has three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To unlock the potential of Haringey residents through increasing skill levels and raising employment so that they can contribute to and benefit from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world</li><li>• To transform Haringey into a place in which more people want to live and invest by using the opportunity of major sites and key locations to create positive change.</li><li>• To develop a 21<sup>st</sup> century business economy that offers opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise to help make Haringey a place in which people want to work, visit and invest.</li></ul> |
| <b>Education</b>   |   |
| School Place Planning Report 2013                                      | School place planning ensures that there are enough school places in the correct area for parents to access them. Annual reports containing information on primary, secondary and special schools are also provided.  |
| Children and Young People's Strategic Plan 2009-2020                   | <p>The CYPP is the single statutory overarching plan for all services working for children and young people in Haringey. The Children's Trust will integrate provision to improve well-being across all five Every Child Matters (ECM) outcomes and focus on specific challenges and priorities for Haringey. The five ECM outcomes are:</p> <p>Be healthy; Stay safe; Enjoy and achieve; Make a positive contribution; and Achieve economic well-being.</p> <p>This Plan sets out the long term vision for children and young people in Haringey. It also sets the strategic commissioning framework within which partners will, together and individually, ensure delivery of services which will improve outcomes for children and young people and families in Haringey.</p>  |
| <b>Energy and Climate Change</b>                                       |   |
| Climate Change, Site Development and Energy Infrastructure Study, 2010 | The study provides the evidence base for policy development in the LDF. The aim of the study was to assess the capacity for the incorporation of low and zero carbon technologies and decentralised energy generation within new developments in Haringey. Four potential policy options were reviewed, which covered targets percentage reductions in CO2 emissions, Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) and BREEAM targets, requirements for connection to district energy networks and contribution into CO offset funds.   |
| Decentralized Energy Masterplan 2015                                   | This study identifies a number of key areas of high heat densities and development focus, and envisages that in the long term, networks could emerge. This shows both a number of cross-borough linkages to Enfield, Waltham Forest and Hackney and also a series of large-scale decentralised energy networks, particularly in the east of the borough.  |

| <b>Local</b>   |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Policy or Plan</b>  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
| <b>Environment</b>   |   |
| Greenest Borough Strategy (2008-18)                                    | <p>The document identifies the key environmental issues and aims to deliver a strategy for achieving the long-term aspirations for environmental sustainability. Seven priorities are established to help achieve the vision for a more sustainable Haringey, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the urban environment</li> <li>Protecting the natural environment</li> <li>Managing environmental resources efficiently</li> <li>Leading by example – managing the Council sustainably</li> <li>Ensuring sustainable design and construction</li> <li>Promoting sustainable travel</li> <li>Raising awareness and involvement</li> </ul> <p>For each of the priorities the document sets out what the Council will do to implement the priorities, including a timescale for when the action will be carried out, and how they will monitor their progress.</p> <p>A key target of the strategy is a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> levels by 2050.</p>                            |
| <b>Flood Risk</b>  |   |
| North London Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2008             | <p>The primary aims of the SFRA were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the areas within North London that are at risk of flooding for all Flood Zones identified</li> <li>Identify the risk of flooding due to surface water either in the form of flash flooding due to surface water run-off, rising groundwater, inadequate drain/sewer capacity or inadequate drain/sewer maintenance</li> <li>Identify the likely effects of climate change on flood risk</li> <li>Identify catchment areas and the potential for development to affect flood risk in areas beyond the individual borough boundaries</li> <li>Provide the basis for allocating sites in the LDF</li> <li>Provide a clear rationale for assessing the merits of potential development allocations based on a sequential FRA, taking into account the flood risk vulnerability of proposed uses</li> <li>Recommend policy options for dealing with the range of flood risks and provide guidance for developers.</li> </ul> |
| Level 2 Haringey SFRA 2013   | <p>The Stage 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) 2013 provides an update to the Stage 1 SFRA and assesses the flood risk of the potential site allocations. A range of mitigation measures is outlined in the SFRA, which predominantly focus on surface water management, the greatest risk of flooding identified for the borough. Such mitigation measures should be considered when planning development.</p>  |
| Flood Risk for Sequential Test for Potential Housing Sites in Haringey | <p>The Haringey strategic flood risk assessment was developed as a joint programme with the six surrounding boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest as part of the development of the North London Waste Plan. The data collected was the baseline data for Haringey's SFRA and is available on <a href="http://www.nlwp.net">www.nlwp.net</a>. There is a need for further data collation on local surface flooding to improve the baseline information. A surface water management plan will be carried out by Haringey Council and will be used to update the Sequential Test and SFRA once the information becomes available.</p>  |

| <b>Local</b>  |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Policy or Plan</b>   | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| Haringey Sequential testing – Identified Areas of Development, 2015 | This paper sets out the Sequential and Exception Tests relating to the key regeneration areas in the borough. The assessment identifies if it is possible to deliver all development within the borough without the need to develop within Flood Zones 2 and 3.  |
| Flood Risk Assessment 2015  | This assessment delivers requirements in the Flood Risk Regulations 2009, which define the LB of Haringey as a Lead Local Flood Authority under the Floods and Water Management Act. The regulations require the Council produce a flood risk assessment, supporting spreadsheet and GIS layer. Some of the information within this report will assist in the management of local flood risk.  |
| Haringey Surface Water Management Plan 2011                         | The SWMP outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for Haringey. Surface water flooding describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall.  |
| <b>Health</b>   |  |
| Haringey Joint Strategic needs Assessment (JSNA) 2012               | The assessment pulls together the information on the health and wellbeing of the people of Haringey. It includes evidence about what works and what services are available in order to make decisions about how to commission future services. This is in line with the priorities of the Health and Wellbeing Board to encourage better working between providers, commissioners and the local authority  |
| <b>Heritage and Archaeology</b>                                     |  |
| Conservation Area Character Appraisals                              | 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. The Conservation Area Appraisals contain special guidance identifying the local distinctiveness of individual conservation areas, the types of buildings within them that are to be preserved and/or enhanced, and the weight to be given to the preservation or enhancement of these characteristics and features as against other development needs.  |
| Urban Characterization Study 2015                                   | The Urban Characterisation Study is one of the key evidence studies to support Haringey's Local Plan, including our emerging Tottenham AAP, Development Management policies and Sites Allocations DPD, as well as future policies such as the planned Wood Green AAP. The study helps us identify areas with high townscape or landscape value, to identify appropriate locations for tall buildings and high density, to identify issues adversely affecting the quality of townscapes, to guide the urban design of new development in regeneration areas, and to protect significant vistas and view corridors. We hope that it will also provide a useful resource for those seeking background information on some of |
| <b>Housing</b>  |  |
| Affordable Housing Viability Study 2010                             | The study tests the viability of affordable housing on types of site that reflect the range of sites to be included in the Council's Local Development Framework. The focus of the study is to provide evidence to support the housing planning policy. The aim of the policy is to achieve the highest level of affordable housing possible whilst not discouraging the development of private market housing.  |

Borough Investment Plan 2011-14

The Haringey Borough Investment Plan (BIP) is part of Haringey Council's Single Conversation with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA). It provides a strategic framework detailing partner priorities and principles of investment to deliver the vision for Haringey of 'a place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to'. The Haringey BIP is underpinned by local, sub regional, London and national strategies and provides a structure for future investment from the HCA and other partners that are integrated with all aspects of regeneration and growth. This comprehensive investment approach will ensure the delivery of a sustained regeneration of the borough creating places where people want to live and work.



**Local**

| <b>Policy or Plan</b>                                      | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
|--|---|
| Haringey's Housing Strategy 2009-19                        | <p>This strategy has been developed by the Integrated Housing Board (IHB) as an over-arching policy document. It sets out Haringey's approach to housing over the next ten years by identifying a vision for housing in the borough and a set of strategic objectives. The strategy is for stakeholders across the entire spectrum of housing-related activity in the borough, including the Council, registered providers of social housing, developers, private sector landlords, owner-occupiers, residents, and voluntary and community sector providers. In order to deliver this vision our five aims are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To meet housing need through mixed communities which provide opportunities for our residents</li><li>2. To ensure housing in the borough is well managed, of high quality, and sustainable</li><li>3. To provide people with the support and advice they need</li><li>4. To make all homes in the borough a part of neighbourhoods of choice</li><li>5. To contribute to creating the Greenest Borough</li></ol>              |
| Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010                   | <p>The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), sets out an estimate of London's current and future housing requirements. Along with the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), the SHMA forms the foundation for the housing targets in the Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) and Local Plans. Together they provide the basis for addressing the National Planning Policy Framework's (NPPF) needs driven requirement to boost supply significantly housing supply in the unique circumstances of London.</p>   |
| Homelessness Strategy 2012-14                              | <p>The strategy sets out how the Council and its partners will work together to prevent homelessness, tackle the causes of homelessness and provide better outcomes for people who are homeless or are at risk of homelessness.</p>   |
| The Housing Investment and Estate Renewal Strategy 2013-23 | <p>This strategy sets out how the Council will create homes and communities that are fit for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, that are energy efficient and that meet tenant and resident expectations. It is set within the context of the HRA 30 year business plan but focusses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Investing in the existing Council housing in an efficient manner</li><li>- Reducing carbon emission and fuel poverty</li><li>- Embedding and financing a Council new build programme</li><li>- Making best use of HRA assets including through new build development opportunities and estate renewal</li><li>- Supporting the housing renewal element of the physical regeneration of Tottenham</li><li>- Creating mixed and balanced communities that contribute to positive social outcomes</li><li>- Contributing to growth, including bringing jobs, apprenticeships and supply chain benefits through construction work</li><li>- Engaging local residents in key investment and regeneration decisions that affect their homes and estates.</li></ul> |

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Affordable Warmth Strategy 2009-19 | The multi-partnership Affordable Warmth Strategy identifies how the Council intends to tackle fuel poverty and promote energy efficiency over the next ten years. There are four main aims:<br>1. Engage with people to improve awareness and understanding of fuel poverty and energy efficiency<br>2. Increase the energy efficiency of housing across Haringey<br>3. Maximise resources and opportunities for tackling fuel poverty<br>4. Link to other strategies |
| Older People's Housing Strategy    | The Older People's Housing Strategy aims to deliver an integrated approach to the housing needs of older people in the borough, to ensure that people are not isolated and detached from the communities in which they live and have the help and support to remain independent for as long as possible..   |
| Housing Needs Assessment 2007      | The report provided an overview of the housing situation in Haringey, calculating an estimate of affordable housing requirements and also looking at housing demand across all tenures and property sizes.  |

| <b>Local</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Policy or Plan</b>   | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>  |
| <b>Open Space and Biodiversity</b>  |   |
| Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan (2009)                                    | To protect and enhance key areas of biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</li> <li>• Lordship Recreation Ground – increase SINC designation by 2014</li> <li>• Local Nature Reserves – work to designate Coldfall Wood and The Paddock as new LNRs by 2014. Work to declare Alexandra Palace and Tottenham Marshes as LNRs by 2014.</li> <li>• Green Chains and Ecological Corridors – New River (Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation)</li> <li>• Gardens and Housing Estates Land</li> <li>• Parks and Green Spaces</li> <li>• Woodlands</li> <li>• Allotments</li> </ul> |
| Open Space and Biodiversity Study 2013/14                                     | The Council commissioned a study to assess the quality, function, accessibility and value of the borough's parks, green spaces and other open spaces. It found there need to preserve all existing open spaces, and proposes a network of Green Grid links to facilitate better access to existing open spaces. Provision of new open space is needed especially within the urban areas of the Borough where there are currently deficits.  |
| Open Spaces Strategy 2006-16  | The Open Space Strategy provides a framework for the management and development of open spaces within the borough. The basis of this framework is contained within an overall vision statement for open space. Eight strategic objectives set out the key areas of improvement that are being prioritised and an action plan, arising out of the strategic objectives, provides the detailed route map to enable the objectives to be achieved. The strategy is due to be updated in 2012.  |
| <b>Planning</b>   |   |
| Haringey Local Development Framework – Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2014-15 | The AMR is a tool used to assess the performance and effectiveness of Haringey's planning policies and objectives as well as the achievements of other services within the Council, which contribute to the delivery of planning objectives. The report is updated annually and provides information on: The Borough's demographic and socio-economic characteristics; Outcomes of policies and projects for the monitoring year; Development Management Performance; and Progress on the preparation of the Local Development Framework.   |
| <b>Pollution</b>  |   |

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Air Quality Action Plan 2010-18 | The borough of Haringey is and Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for the pollutants of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and PM10 (particulate matter) and so the Council is required to produce an air quality action plan. The first AQMP was published in 2003. The second is aimed at reducing NO2 and PM10 emissions, primarily through transport, non-transport and awareness raising measures. The main objectives of the Action Plan are to: Demonstrate the Council's commitment to improving air quality and lead by example; Provide an overview of local key policies with respect to air quality; Improve air quality whilst maintaining economic stability and to explore wider economic opportunities; Involve all relevant Council departments and external agencies where appropriate, to ensure a balanced and integrated approach; and to improve the quality of life and health of residents and workforce in Haringey. |
| Contaminated Land Register      | The Council maintains a public register of contaminated land within Haringey, this land is either regulated by the Council or the Environment Agency. Some information may be withheld if the site owners or persons responsible have proven that it is commercially confidential or that it is not in the public's best interest.  |

## Local

### Policy or Plan

### Summary of objectives and targets

#### Retail

Retail and Town Centres Study, Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners, 2013

The retail and town centres study includes an assessment of the Metropolitan and District Centres within the authority area, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012). The Study updates the Retail Study 2008 which included a retail audit/health check of Tottenham High Road (including the two district centres at Tottenham High Road/Bruce Grove and Seven Sisters/West Green Road) in 2011. This study focuses on the following centres:

- 1 Wood Green Metropolitan Centre
- 2 Crouch End District Centre
- 3 Muswell Hill District Centre
- 4 Green Lanes District Centre
- 5 Retail parks and local centres in the borough

#### Wood Green

Wood Green Investment Framework Character and Place Making Study - August 2015

The Investment Framework for Wood Green helps establish a co-ordinated vision and approach to future development in the area. The framework guides development in the area for the next 15-20 years and forms an evidence base for the council's Area Action Plan.

This document forms an evidence base for future work and is broadly divided into two sections, a study of the existing character of the area and a place making study.

**The character area study** provides an understanding of the existing context and character of distinct places within the Investment Framework boundary. This allows an understanding of how a place could develop in the future and highlights distinctiveness that should be protected and enhanced or issues that must be addressed in future proposals.

**The place making study** uses the above-mentioned research to inform a series of urban design principles and performance standards that will form an overarching 'Spatial Framework' used to inform and test future development proposals. This section also includes an assessment of the council's site allocations policy, highlighting divergence from current advice and additional sites that could be considered to realise a wider vision.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Wood Green Retail Study Update 2016  | <p>The update provides more robust information on future expenditure-based capacity for comparison and convenience goods floorspace in Wood Green.</p> <p>The key elements of work updated include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 revised retail floorspace data for Wood Green town centre based on the latest Goad Plan data;</li> <li>2 updated turnover estimates for existing and proposed retail floorspace within Wood Green town centre;</li> <li>3 Experian's latest 2014 local expenditure data;</li> <li>4 2011 census and GLA's 2014 round of population projections;</li> <li>5 Experian's latest (October 2015) expenditure growth projections and home shopping projections;</li> <li>6 update of benchmark turnovers for existing food stores (Mintel November 2015 data);</li> <li>7 impact implications of commitments implemented since 2013 and pipeline proposals including Brent Cross; and</li> <li>8 market commentary of recent changes and forecast for home shopping and how these will influence the demand for new floorspace and retail capacity projections.</li> </ol>  |
| Wood Green Parking and Circulation Study 2015<br>Wood Green Stage 2 Parking and Circulation Study 2016 | <p>The parking and circulation study sets out the baseline transport conditions in the Wood Green Investment Framework (WGIF) study area, assesses the existing provision of parking both onstreet and off-street across Wood Green and assesses the likely impacts of three potential development scenarios on the existing parking provision and transport conditions.</p> <p>The scope of the Stage 1 parking and circulation study included undertaking a parking survey of the WGIF study area to help inform whether parking could be amended/rationalised as part of the proposals.</p> <p>The Stage 2 parking and circulation study w includes the results of a parking survey undertaken in December 2015 and updates the previous conclusions and findings established in the Stage 1 report.</p>  |
| Wood Green Social Infrastructure Study 2015  | <p>The study establishes the housing characteristics and social infrastructure requirements arising from the future regeneration of Wood Green. It found there is a need for education, health and open space provision in the area.</p>   |
| <b>Local</b>   |  |
| <b>Policy or Plan</b>  | <b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>   |
| Wood Green Employment Land and Workplace Study Draft 2015  | <p>The sectoral demand forecast draws upon published data to investigate employment trends in Wood Green and the wider North London area. It finds that Wood Green's current workforce is mainly locally-based; over 70% of the total workforce lives in Haringey and its neighbouring boroughs. Meanwhile, businesses in the wider North London region (Barnet, Enfield and Haringey) have a greater proportion of 'micro' businesses (up to nine employees) than the rest of London. This suggests that demand is more likely to come from smaller occupiers in this area than elsewhere.</p> <p>Self-employment is more predominant in North London than elsewhere in the city. Working residents of North London are over twice as likely to work either from home or in no fixed place than is observed across London. This trend is anticipated to continue; according to GLA projections, 83% of new jobs in North London from 2015-2026 will be self-employed, compared to an average of 27% across London. This indicates the presence of a large and increasing pool of potential users of flexible workspace across both Haringey and the wider PMA.</p> <p>Employment forecasts present contrasting projections for office and industrial employment: over the period 2015-2026, North London is anticipated to add an additional 7,500 office jobs; 1,300 of which will be in Haringey. This represents an increase of approximately 10% on the current level of employment. Meanwhile, industrial employment in North London is expected to contract by 10,600 jobs over the period; a loss of broadly 20% of industrial jobs.</p> |

**Local****Policy or Plan****Summary of objectives and targets****Transport**

Local Implementation Plan 2011-14

Haringey's Transport Strategy is called the Local Implementation Plan (LIP) and contains details of the local transport objectives and delivery proposals for 2011-14. These reflect the transport needs and aspirations of Haringey's residents and businesses and contribute towards the implementation of key priorities with the Mayor's Transport Strategy for 2011-31. The LIP outlines the Council's long-term transportation goals and provides a framework that will enable the delivery of sustainable transport projects

**Waste**

North London Waste Plan

The seven north London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are preparing a joint Waste Plan. The Waste Plan will identify a range of suitable sites for the management of all North London's waste up to 2031 and include policies and guidelines for determining planning applications for waste developments.

## APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT AND BASELINE REVIEW

### Introduction

The SA scope is primarily reflected in a list of sustainability objectives

### What's the sustainability context?

#### Crime

- The NPPF calls on planning authorities to ensure that developments create safe environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life. It notes that measures to design out crime should be integral.
- The 'Haringey Community Safety Strategy 2013-2017' notes that following the riots in 2011, it was recommended that the Borough strengthen efforts to seek investment in economic growth, jobs, high quality housing and improved engagement with the communities affected.
- Crime rates are relatively high across the borough and crime is particularly prevalent in Northumberland Park. There is a need to design schemes in order to reduce levels of crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. Since unemployment is strongly correlated with acquisitive crime, there may also be a link to wider economic development.

#### Education

- The NPPF notes that providing a 'sufficient choice of school places is of 'great importance' and there is a need on the part of planning authorities to take a 'proactive, positive and collaborative approach' towards achieving this.
- According to the London Plan, the Mayor will support the provision of education facilities in order to meet the demand generated by London's growth.
- There is a need to increase participation and attainment in education for all, not least by improving the provision of and access to education and training facilities. School attainment in the area is significantly below the London average, with children and young people who live in the more deprived areas of Haringey tending to have a lower level of achievement than those from more affluent backgrounds. As the population grows more school spaces will need to be created.
- A site allocation is made for the expansion (underway) of the Harris Academy in Wood Green, and increased provision as part of the Northumberland Park Masterplanning area, to meet need in these growth areas.

#### Health

- The NPPF calls for the setting of strategic policies to ensure the provision of health facilities. In terms of the wider determinants of health, it notes that access to high quality open spaces and sport and recreation can make an important contribution.
- The 'Marmot Review' concluded that there is 'overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked'. The 'Haringey Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2015' endorses the findings of the Marmot review in terms of the need to 'ensure social justice, health and sustainability are at the heart of all policies'.
- The report 'Ready for Ageing?' warns that society is underprepared for the ageing population. Meanwhile, the study 'Under the Weather' finds that heat related illness is liable to increase under climate change, but that this could be addressed through appropriate urban planning.

- At a local level, Haringey Council recently published a Corporate Plan, 'Building a Stronger Haringey Together'. One of the priorities is: "Empower all adults to live healthy, long and fulfilling lives."
- There is a need to improve access to health services, extend life expectancy and improve wellbeing, including by increasing access to open spaces and sports facilities. High levels of deprivation in the area are linked to health and wellbeing challenges e.g. high rates of obesity. Large numbers of hot food takeaways in parts of Wood Green are identified as having a potential negative impact on health and wellbeing. Access to GPs is significantly poorer than in other parts of Haringey and the level of planned growth in Wood Green means a need for development of more health infrastructure.

### Housing

- The NPPF requires that authorities meet the full, objectively assessed need for market and affordable housing wherever possible, including where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The NPPF also notes that:
  - Plans for housing mix should be based upon 'current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community'.
  - Good design is a key aspect in sustainable development.
  - Authorities should ensure provision of affordable housing
  - Larger developments are sometimes the best means of achieving new homes.
- Each of London's Boroughs are required to fulfil the housing targets as set out in the London Plan, and to address the suitability of housing development in terms of location, type of development, housing requirements and impact on the locality.
- 'Haringey's Housing Strategy 2015-2020 sets out Haringey's approach to housing over the next five years. It includes a vision to create 'neighbourhoods that people choose to live in with a balance of different types of homes which offer quality, affordability and sustainability for current and future generations'.
- There is a need to provide greater choice, quality, quantity and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents. This includes refurbishing existing stock (many existing homes do not meet required standards of decency) as well as developing new supply. The aim is to create more mixed communities that have a balance of different types of housing which offer quality, affordability and sustainability (Haringey's Housing Strategy 2015-20).
- Affordability of housing is a significant issue in Wood Green. Over 60% of all social housing in the borough is located in the Wood Green wards and 36.9% of the population in Wood Green live in this housing. High levels of homelessness and overcrowding are also key issues.

### Community cohesion

- The NPPF states that a planning principle is to support strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all. There is a need to facilitate social interaction and promote the retention and development of community services and facilities.
- The report Natural Solutions notes that green spaces potentially have a role to play in increasing community cohesion by providing a neutral space for meeting and interacting.
- In the Haringey 'Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2016' an ambition is set out to achieve an open and inclusive Borough, including through the provision of affordable housing, and the construction of mixed and sustainable communities.
- Wood Green is one of the most ethnically diverse areas in the country. Over three quarters (78.9%) of the population have non White British ethnic group, compared to 55.1% for London. There are some 200 different languages spoken in Wood Green. The Haringey 'Sustainable Community Strategy

2007-2016' sets out an ambition to achieve an open and inclusive Borough, including through the provision of affordable housing, and the construction of mixed and sustainable communities.

### Accessibility

- The NPPF notes that the planning system has a role to play in providing accessible local services that reflect community needs and support health, social and cultural well-being.
- The London Plan states that development should provide and improve access to social and community infrastructure. Inclusive design should also be adopted to take into account the needs of older and disabled people.
- The Haringey 'Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2016' looks to ensure that the Borough's communities have easier access to open spaces, facilities and shopping areas.
- There is a need to improve access to essential services and amenities for all groups, including cultural, health, leisure and banking facilities. Access to GPs is particularly poor in the area and the level of planned growth in Wood Green means a need for development of more health infrastructure.

### Economic growth

- The European Union strategy for achieving economic growth up until 2020 focuses on smart growth, through the development of knowledge and innovation; sustainable growth, based on a greener, more resource efficient economy; and inclusive growth.
- According to the NPPF, the planning system can contribute to a responsive economy by ensuring sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements. It emphasises the need to:
  - Capitalise on 'inherent strengths', and meet the 'twin challenges of global competition and of a low carbon future'.
  - Support new and emerging business sectors, including positively planning for 'clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries'.
- The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy sets an ambition for London to be the world capital of business, and to have the most competitive business environment in the world.
- The Haringey Regeneration Strategy sets out a key priority to develop a 21<sup>st</sup> century business economy that offers opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise, to help make Haringey a place people want to work, visit and invest in.
- Issues relate to securing sustainable economic growth and business development, through increasing and diversifying employment opportunities, meeting the needs of different sectors of the economy and facilitating new land and business development. When it is compared with the rest of London, Haringey has levels of economic growth that are below the average, a higher rate of unemployment and lower gross weekly pay per capita. However it also has the highest start-up of new businesses in London; the economy is dominated by small businesses - 90% of businesses employ 10 or less people. Evidence suggests that employment growth within Wood Green will come primarily from small and medium sized B1 businesses, the creative sector, and retail and leisure opportunities unlocked by the area's regeneration plans.

### Skills and training

- The Haringey 'Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2016' sets an objective to extend training opportunities for people to improve their skills, especially in order to have access to jobs in key areas of commerce and growth.
- The Haringey Regeneration Strategy sets out a key priority to unlock the potential of Haringey residents through increasing skill levels and raising employment so that they can contribute to and benefit from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world.



- More Haringey employment than the London norm is with small firms often in the form of local retailers; this limits opportunities for employee training and progression within local firms. Evidence from providers active in the area suggest ongoing pressing demand for training in ESOL, literacy, numeracy and ICT, and flows of people into employment once these skills barriers are addressed.

#### Economic inclusion

- The London Plan notes that there is a need to tackle persistent poverty and deprivation through a policy framework that helps tackle unemployment and worklessness. In particular, there is a need to ensure Londoners have the education and skills they need.
- The Local Growth White Paper notes that growth should be broad-based industrially and geographically, ensuring everyone has access to the opportunities that growth brings.
- The Haringey 'Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2016' sets an ambition to target poverty through targeted social inclusion initiatives.
- There is a need to improve physical accessibility to jobs, support flexible working and encourage new businesses. Wood Green has some of the highest levels of unemployment in London and England, particularly amongst young people.
- Wood Green is expected to meet the provision for the bulk of the London Plan's forecast growth of 12,000 new jobs in the Borough by 2026

#### Town centres

- The NPPF emphasises the need to support competitive town centres, and oppose schemes that will impact town centre viability. It calls for town centres to provide a diverse retail offer and to reflect local 'individuality'.
- CLG's (2012) report 'High streets at the heart of our communities' notes that local policies should look to reinforce local distinctiveness and community value of town centres, and develop their social function with a view to underpinning ongoing commercial viability.
- The London Plan calls for the scale of new retail, commercial, culture and leisure developments within town centres to reflect the size, role and function of that centre.
- Wood Green has three shopping areas, Wood Green, Bruce Grove and High Road West; these line the 3.2km long Wood Green High Road. The scale of the High Road has to a large part been an obstacle to creating a cohesive and distinctive High Street experience, and the economic down turn has stunted the ability of many of these centres to fulfil their function effectively. There is a need to enhance the environmental quality of town centres (including quality of buildings and public realm), ensuring they are easily accessible and meet local needs and promoting them.

#### Biodiversity

- The NPPF emphasises the need to protect important sites, plan for green infrastructure and plan for ecological networks whilst taking account the anticipated effects of climate change. National policy reflects the EU Biodiversity Strategy's commitment to 'halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020'.
- The Natural Environment White Paper sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustained economic growth, prospering communities and well-being. It signals a move towards protecting biodiversity throughout the landscape.
- The London Plan states calls for priority to be given to achieving Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) targets and supporting sites within or near to areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites. The Haringey BAP notes that there is a need to consider biodiversity as a cross cutting agenda to be integrated into the delivery of all services.

- The Lee Valley Regional Park straddles the eastern boundary of Wood Green although access is a significant problem. This area is home to European designated sites and is a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The River Lee Navigation and Pyre's Brook waterways also offer a habitat for wildlife. There are no designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Wood Green and much of the area generally lacks access to the natural environment.
- The Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) contains data on aquatic ecology and biodiversity and can be used for indicators for ecological status and chemical status. The RBMP also provides a greater level of detail as to the element that a particular waterbody is failing on. The extent of new/existing buffer zones preserved, length of watercourses deculverted/restored, area of new habitat created should be considered as indicators for enhancing biodiversity.

#### Townscape and cultural heritage

- The NPPF calls for a 'positive strategy' towards the 'conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment', including assets most at risk. Heritage assets should be recognised as an 'irreplaceable resource' to be conserved in a 'manner appropriate to their significance'.
- The London Plan calls for Local Authorities to maintain and enhance the contribution of the cities 'built, landscaped and buried heritage' to London's environment, culture, and economy.
- English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk National Strategy' targets the removal of a quarter of nationally designated heritage at risk assets by April 2015. Meanwhile, 'Seeing history in the view' provides a means of understanding views that are recognised as important.
- Wood Green has nine Conservation Areas and includes several high quality listed and locally listed buildings along the High Road and outside the conservation areas. The North Wood Green Conservation Area is identified on English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register as a conservation area at risk. Key issues relate to preserving or where possible enhancing buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest.

#### Open space

- The NPPF recognises the health and wellbeing benefits of access to high quality open space and states that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The NPPF also emphasises the 'great importance' of Green Belts and encourages local authorities to plan positively to enhance beneficial use.
- The London Plan states that boroughs should plan for green infrastructure needs to realise the current and potential value of open space to communities and support the delivery of the widest range of linked environmental and social benefits.
- Haringey's 2014 Open Space and Biodiversity Study identified that Northumberland Park Ward and part of Bounds Green Ward have some of the greatest deficiency in access to open and green spaces. The recommendations include improving provision of small local parks and amenity green spaces as well as access to them and securing new open space in new developments.
- There is a need to deliver a network of high quality, accessible open spaces across Wood Green. Wood Green has a severe problem with a lack of accessibility to the wider natural environment. The Lee Valley Regional Park straddles the eastern boundary of Wood Green although access is a significant problem.

#### Water resources

- The EU Water Framework Directive drives a catchment-based approach to water management. An Environment Agency strategy implements Directive in relation to groundwater, highlighting that groundwater is at risk from point source and diffuse pollution.
- The NPPF calls for planning authorities to produce strategic policies to deliver the infrastructure necessary for water supply and wastewater and to take account of the effects of climate change in the long term, including on water supply.

- The 'Water White Paper' notes that through measures to encourage and incentivise water efficiency (and demand management measures by water companies), the Government aspires to reduce average demand to 130 litres per head, per day by 2030.
- An Environment Agency strategy for restoring rivers in North London considers how rivers play a role in urban regeneration, providing a range of social and environmental benefits.
- The modification of rivers in the area including in-stream structures and culverts has led to loss of habitat diversity. Upstream of its upper confluence with Pymmes Brook the River Lee has been assigned River Quality Objective (RQO) class 2 (good quality) whilst downstream of the lower confluence water quality is RQO 5 (poor quality).
- The Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) provides baseline data for assessing groundwater quality.

#### Soil and land quality

- The NPPF recognises the need to protect and enhance soils; prevent new or existing development from contributing to or being adversely affected by the presence of unacceptable levels of soil pollution or land instability; and remediate 'despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land', where appropriate.
- The NPPF also highlights the need to encourage the effective use of land through the reuse of previously developed land, provided that this is not of high environmental value.
- The 'Safeguarding our Soils' strategy highlights the vital role soils play in supporting ecosystems, facilitating drainage and providing urban green spaces for communities.
- The majority of development proposed in Wood Green is on brownfield land. A variety of industrial land uses have left behind substantial contamination in Wood Green which may need to be remediated before development.

#### Flood risk and climate change

- The EU's 'Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources' promotes the use of green infrastructure, such as wetlands, floodplains and buffer strips along water courses in order to reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts.
- The NPPF notes that development should be directed away from areas at highest risk from flooding. Where development is necessary, it should be made safe without increasing risk elsewhere. New developments should be planned to avoid vulnerability to climate change.
- The 'Flood and Water Management Act' calls for the incorporation of greater resilience measures into new buildings, retro-fitting at risk properties, and utilising the environment to address risk (e.g. harnessing wetlands to store water). 'Planning for SuDS' calls for greater recognition of the multiple benefits this form of water management can provide.
- The main source of flood risk within the borough is the River Lee, and also from surface water and groundwater flooding. Wood Green has more than 50% of the ward lying within Flood Zone 2.

#### Air quality

- The EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution aims to cut the annual number of premature deaths from air pollution-related diseases by 40% by 2020 (using 2000 as the base year).
- According to the NPPF, plans should contribute towards national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas. New and existing developments should be prevented from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of air pollution.

- The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy notes that air pollution harms the environment and health, with greater impacts felt most severely by vulnerable people, such as children and the elderly. The London Plan seeks to ensure that development is at least 'air quality neutral'.
- There is a need to improve local air quality, including through measures to reduce car use such as encouraging businesses to produce green travel plans. The area suffers poor air quality, primarily because of traffic congestion. The whole borough is an Air Quality Management Area, with monitoring sites located at Haringey Town Hall and Priory Park.

#### Noise

- The NPPF states that planning policies should aim to avoid noise that gives rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life.
- The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy focuses on reducing noise through better management of transport systems, better town planning, and better design of buildings.
- There is a need to minimise the impact of the ambient noise environment on quality of life. However, there is no suitable baseline data available for this issue.

#### Energy and carbon

- On energy, the European Commission recommends that the EU's energy efficiency improves by 20% and the share of renewable energy grows to 20% by 2020.
- The NPPF emphasises the key role for planning in securing radical reductions in GHG, including in terms of meeting the targets set out in the Climate Change Act 2008<sup>2</sup>. Plan-making should, for example, support efforts to deliver infrastructure such as low-carbon district heating network and increase energy efficiency in the built environment
- The London Plan seeks to reduce London's carbon dioxide emissions of 60% (below 1990 levels) by 2025. Haringey Council has set an ambitious target to reduce borough-wide carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 from a 2005 baseline.
- There are considerable opportunities, given that Haringey is planning to develop a decentralised energy network to supply energy efficiently to buildings in Wood Green and other areas.

#### Waste management

- The Mayor's municipal waste management strategy aims provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way they manage municipal waste, including minimising its impact on the environment and unlocking its economic value.
- The seven north London boroughs are preparing a joint Waste Plan. This plan will identify a range of suitable sites for waste management uses, to meet London Plan waste apportionments, and include policies and guidelines for determining planning applications.
- There are two reuse and recycling centres and these accept an increasing range of materials and items for reuse or recycling. Other waste, if suitable, is sent for incineration at Edmonton Waste Incinerator, which also generates electricity for the borough.

#### Sustainable transport

- The NPPF states that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes (including walking, cycling and public transport). To minimise journey lengths planning policies should aim for 'a balance of land uses', and where practical, key facilities should be located within walking distance or be well served by public transport.

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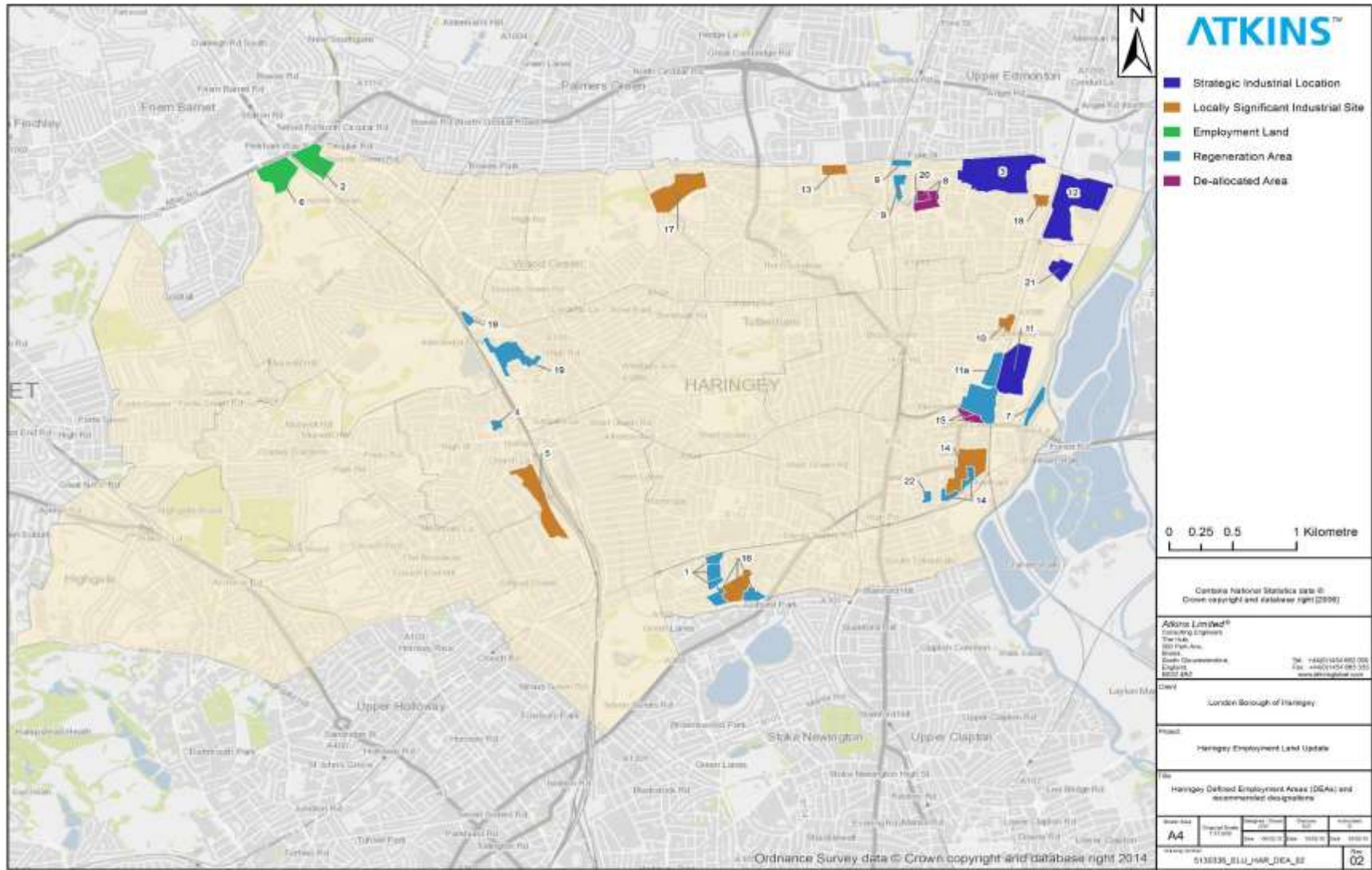
<sup>2</sup> In the UK the Climate Change Act 2008 has set legally binding targets on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the UK by at least 80% by 2050 and 34% by 2020 against the 1990 baseline.

- Haringey encourages 'sustainable' forms of transport through measures including the Haringey Walking Plan, Cycling Action Plan and Haringey Cycle Route Network.
- Wood Green has some of north London's best transport links with the Piccadilly line and rail services to Stratford, the City, Stansted Airport and Cambridge. Further investment in transport connectivity through Crossrail 2 (to be confirmed) and a major redevelopment of Wood Green Tube, rail and bus stations will further enhance this. Currently cycling only forms 2% of all journeys, more and better infrastructure is needed. Issues relate to improving walking and cycling routes, promoting the use of public transport and reducing the use of private cars.

## **A3 Evidence Base Maps**

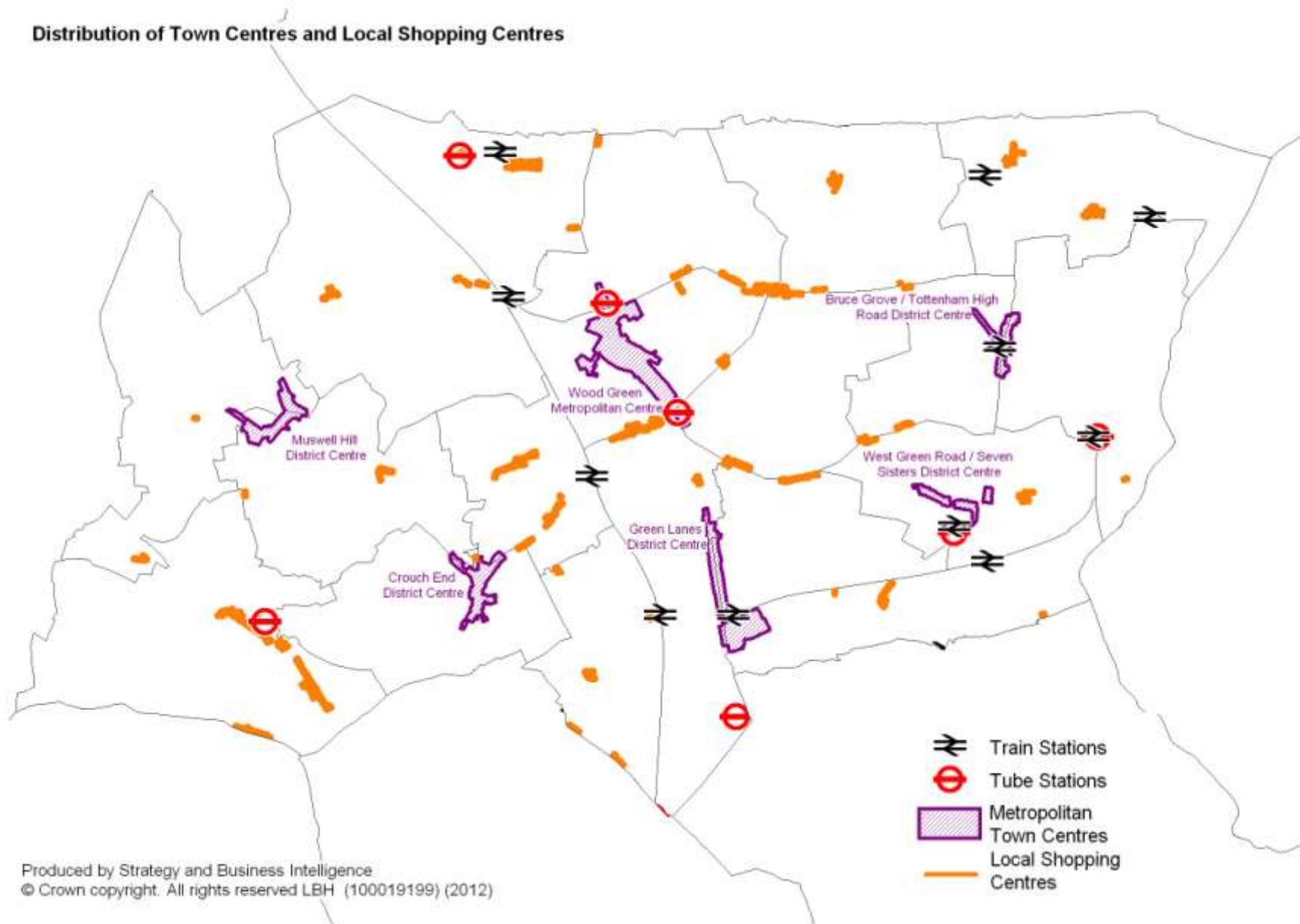


# Employment Land



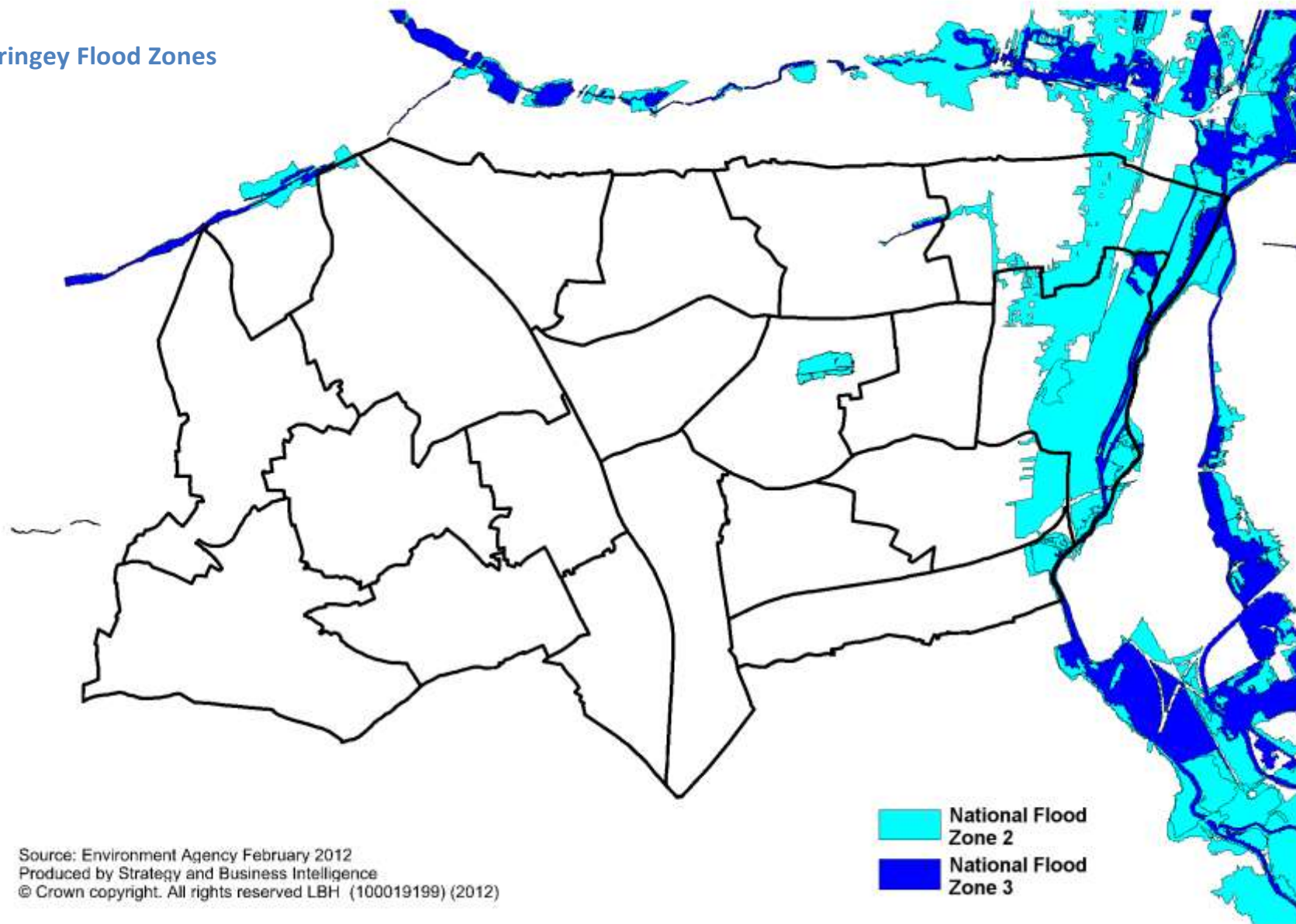


## Distribution of Town Centres and Local Shopping Centres



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## Haringey Flood Zones



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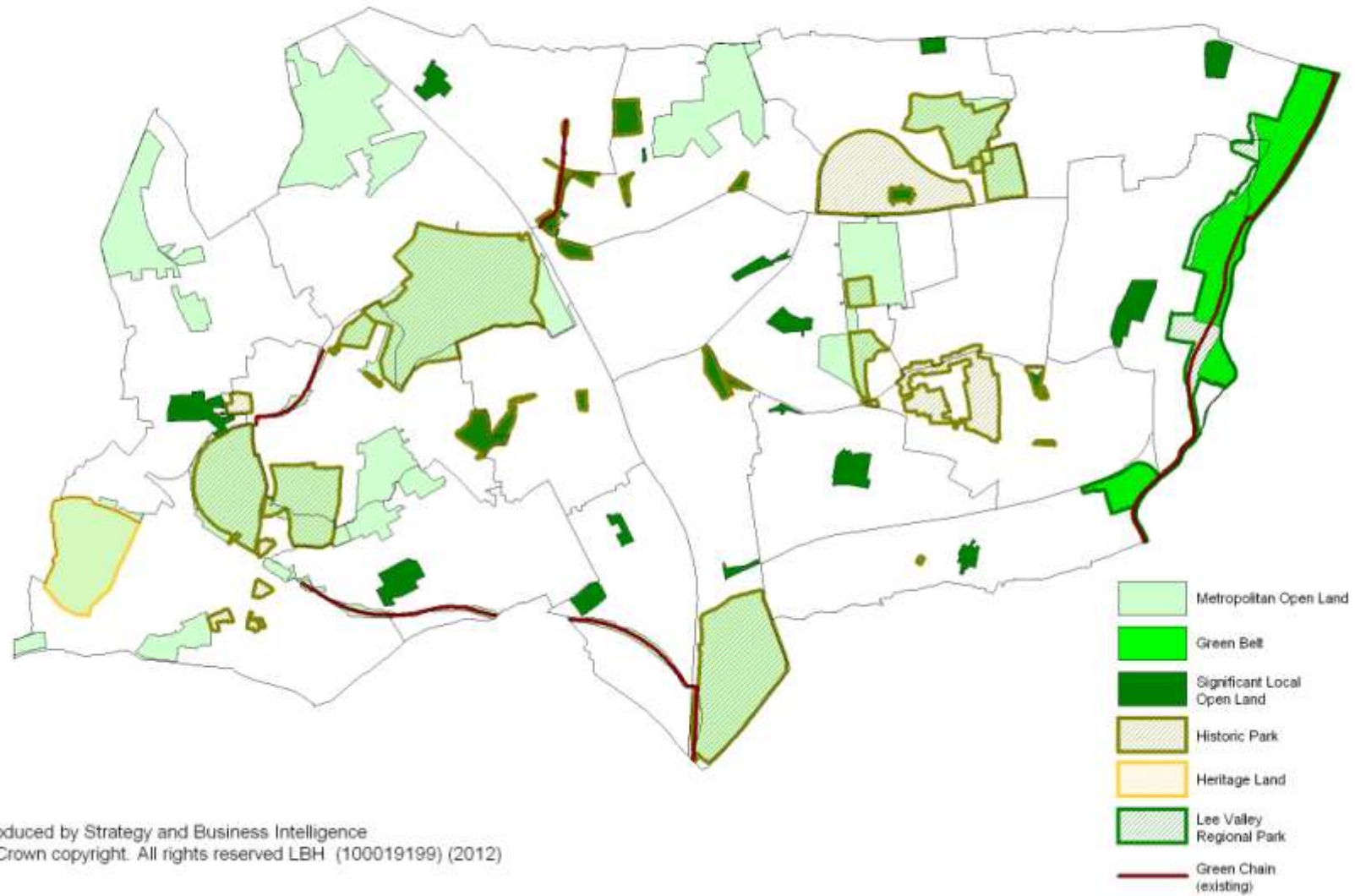
 National Flood Zone 2  
 National Flood Zone 3

Wood Green River Network



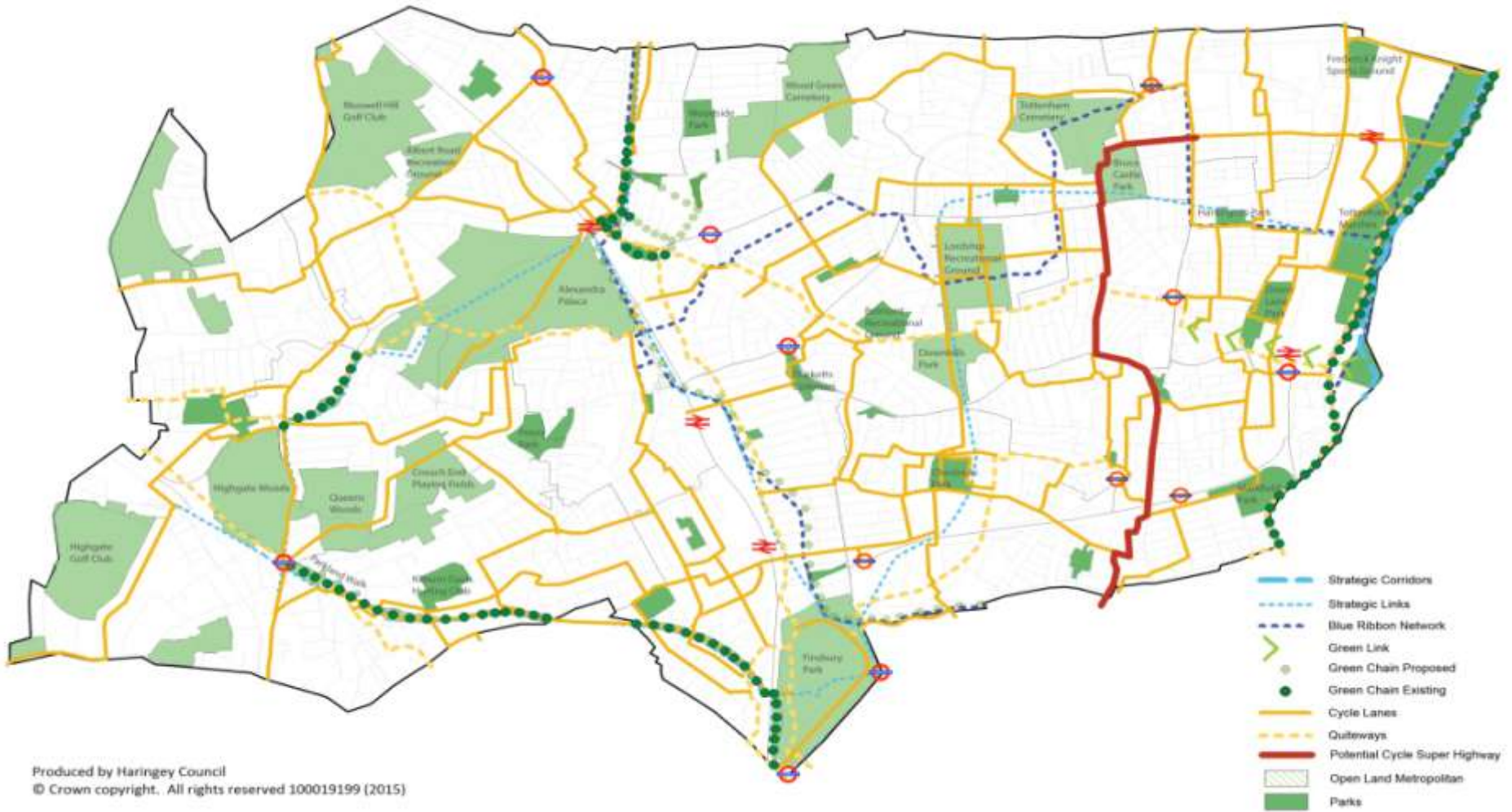
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## Open Space Designations

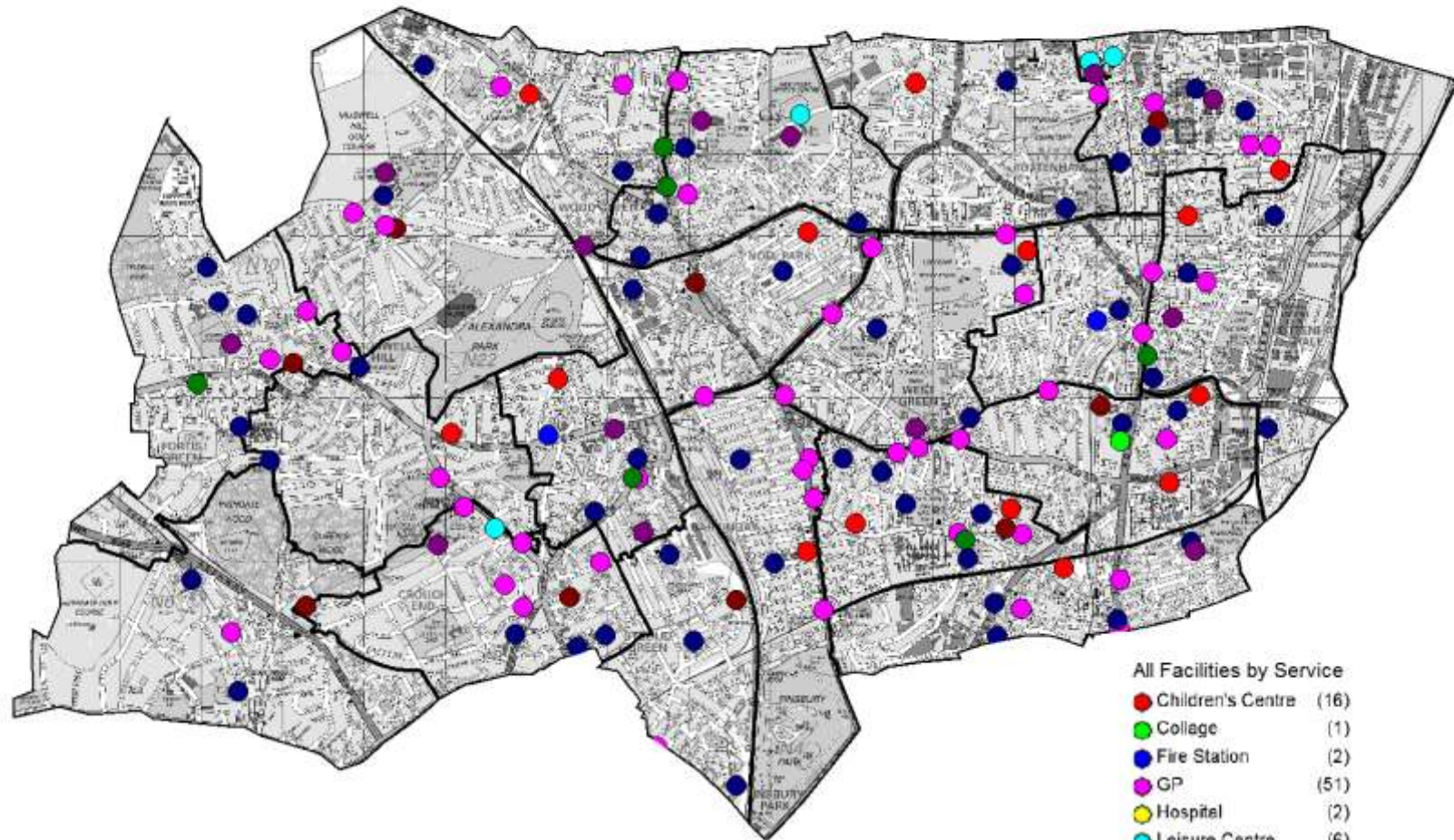


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# Green Grid Proposals

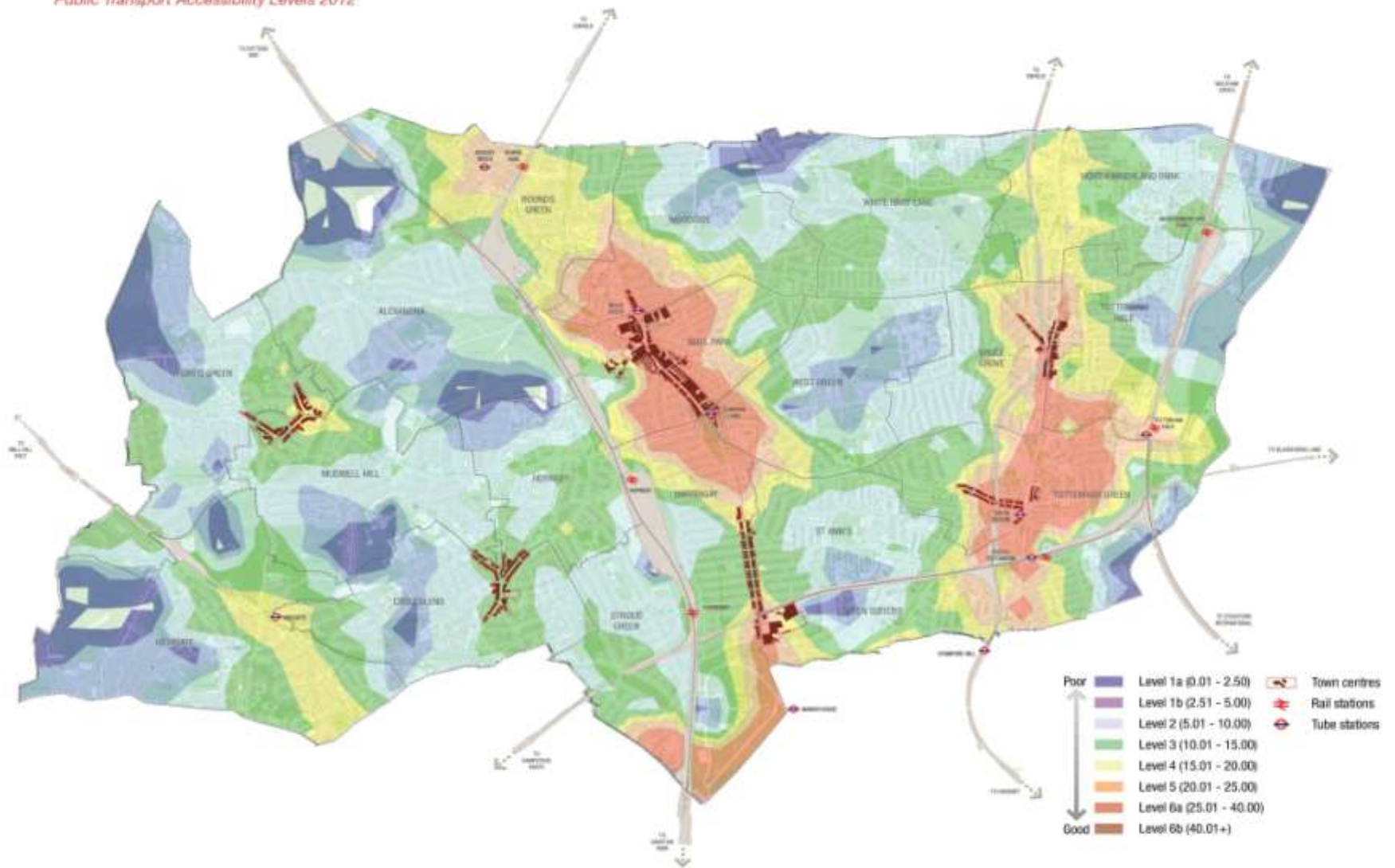


## Facilities by Service



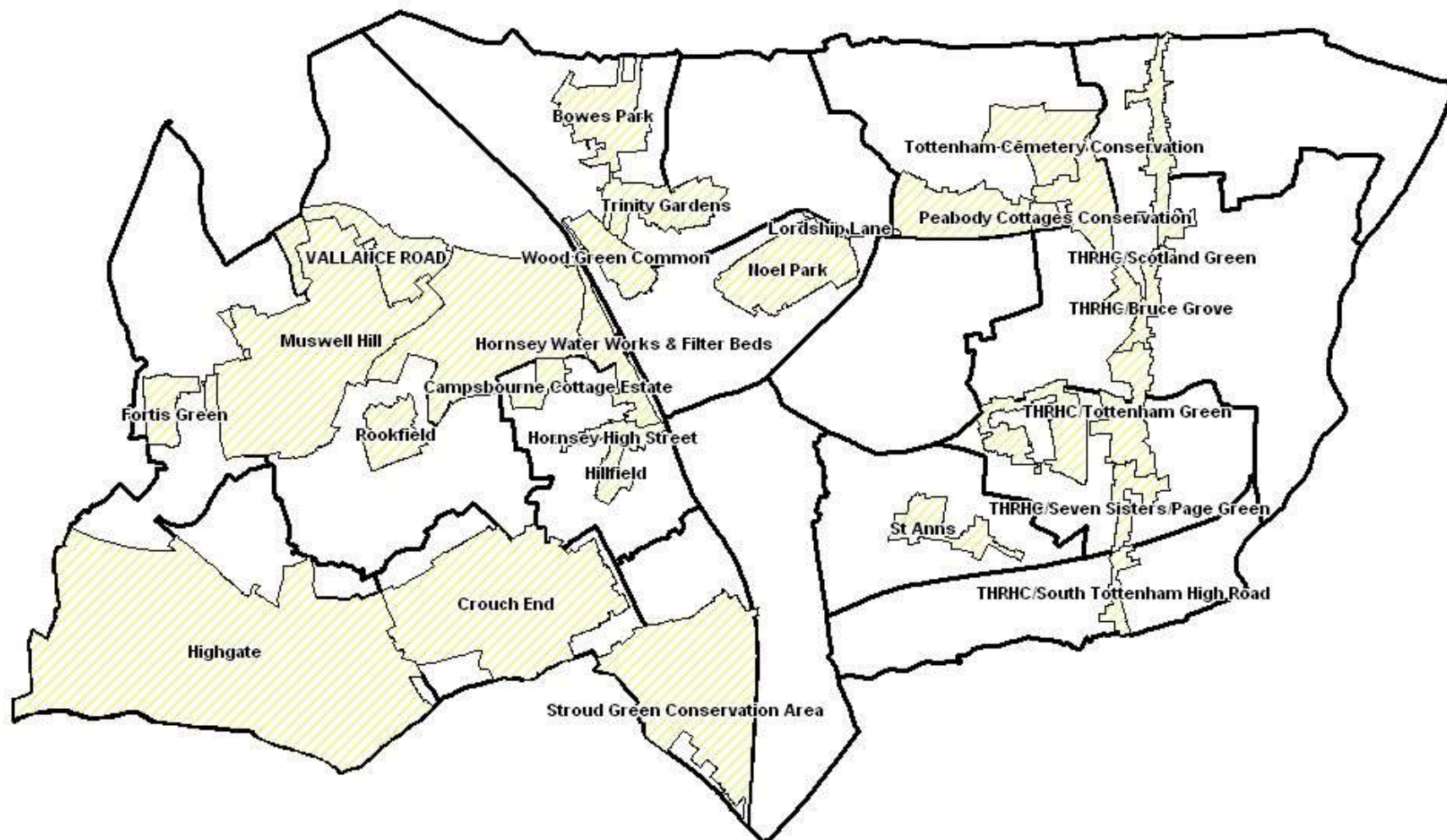
## Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL)

Public Transport Accessibility Levels 2012:





## Conservation areas



## A4 SA/SEA Requirements

A Sustainability Appraisal is required Under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the 2004 Act). Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of all Local Development Documents (LDD), including Development Plan Documents (DPD), is mandatory.

Sustainability Appraisals also need to satisfy the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (transposed into the UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Regulation 12), which requires formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The focus of SEA is environmental effects.

Whilst the Directive defines the environment broadly, in that it includes factors such as population, human health and cultural heritage, SA goes further by examining all the sustainability related effects of plans, whether they are social, environmental or economic. SA under the 2004 Act incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

The requirements of the Directive are set out below.

### Information required in the Environment Report according to the SEA Directive

Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.

The report shall include the 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, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Article 5.2).

The information to be given in the report is set out in Article 5 and Annex I of the Directive as follows:

- a. An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plan and programmes
- b. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme
- c. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected
- d. 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
- e. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, 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
- f. 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)
- g. 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
- h. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information

- i. A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10 Sections 2 and 9
- j. A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.

**Consultation:**

- authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).
- authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2)
- other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).

**Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8) Provision of information on the decision:**

When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:

- the plan or programme as adopted
- a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to 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 or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with
- the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10)

**Monitoring**

- of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)

**Quality assurance:**

- environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA checklist Directive (Art. 12).

