



London Borough of Haringey

Development Management and Site Allocations
Development Planning Document

Sustainability Appraisal

Initial Scoping Report

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Initial Scoping Report

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Abbreviations

AAP	Area Action Plan
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DM	Development Management
DPD	Development Plan Documents
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EH	English Heritage
EU	European Union
LBH	London Borough of Haringey
LDA	London Development Agency
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NE	Natural England
NLSA	North London Strategic Alliance
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PAS	Planning Advisory Service
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPPs	Policies, Plans and Programmes
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

1 Introduction

The Development Management and the Site Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPDs) form part of the London Borough of Haringey's Local Development Framework (LDF) and will provide guidance on the implementation of policies within the Core Strategy. The Development Management DPD will setting out detailed planning policies that the Council will use when determining applications for planning permission to help implement the policies in the Core Strategy. The Site Allocations DPD will set out the Council's preferred use for land and buildings on specific sites which are likely to be subject to development proposals.

This Initial Scoping Report will provide the context, baseline and Sustainability Appraisal Framework that is proposed to be used to appraise the DPDs.

1.1 Background

The Planning and Compulsory Act 2004 and its accompanying Regulations have led to the replacement of existing system of Unitary Development Plans (UDPs) with Local Development Frameworks. This is the folder of local development documents which comprise the spatial planning strategy for a local planning authority area.

LDFs comprise of Local Development Documents (LDDs), which include Development Plan Documents (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) which expand policies set out in a development plan document or provide additional detail.

1.2 Haringey's Local Development Framework

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

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

LBH's UDP was adopted in July 2006 and sets out land use policies for the area up to 2026. The UDP is to be replaced by a LDF. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 allows policies in the existing plan to be 'saved' for 3 years as part of the LDF until they can be replaced by new DPDs. The LDF will include the following documents:

- *Statement of Community Involvement* – this establishes how the Council will involve the community in the preparation of the development plan documents.
- *Core Strategy* – sets out the spatial vision, spatial objectives and core policies for the development of the borough and provides the framework for all the other DPDs.
- *Proposals Map* – this will show the main proposals, designations and areas to which site specific policies apply.
- *Development Management Development Plan Document* - sets out detailed planning policies that the Council will use when determining applications for planning permission.
- *Site Allocations Development Plan Document* – sets out the Council's preferred use for land and buildings on specific sites which are likely to be subject to development

proposals during the lifetime of the LDF. These allocations are intended to assist in delivering the priorities and objectives of the Council's Core Strategy (which is the main document in the LDF) and the London Plan.

- *Area Action Plans* – For example, Central Leaside (to be prepared jointly with London Borough of Enfield).
- *Supplementary Planning Documents* – these will provide guidance for specific areas or topics.

The Core Strategy Pre-Submission DPD is being issued for consultation. A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process was carried out during the development of the Core Strategy and a SA Report is being issued to accompany the Pre-Submission Core Strategy.

1.3 Sustainability Appraisal of the Development Plan Documents

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

It is a legal requirement that DPDs are subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive¹ which was transposed directly into UK law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004² (the SEA Regulations).

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

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

1.4 Purpose of this Scoping Report

The purpose of this SA Scoping Report is to set out the initial context and findings of the SA and the proposed approach to the rest of the appraisal of the Development Management (DM) DPD and the Sites Allocations DPD. The aim is to ensure that the SA addresses all relevant issues and objectives and enable input from key stakeholders and consultation bodies at an early stage in the process. Furthermore, the Scoping Report is being used to consult the four consultation bodies defined in the SEA Regulations on the likelihood of significant environmental effects.

The Scoping Report sets out an initial assessment of:

- The relationship of the DPDs with other relevant plans and programmes;

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

² The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004 (S.I. 2004 No. 1633)

- Relevant sustainability objectives established at the national, regional and local level;
- Current environmental, social and economic baseline and their likely evolution. This will be an ongoing process and where environmental, social or economic factors require assessment in relation to a specific DPD this will be collated throughout the SA process;
- Characteristics of the area which are most likely to be affected by the DPDs;
- Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the borough – based on assessment of the baseline and SA of the Core Strategy. As the DPDs are developed, specific sustainability issues may be identified. At this stage a list of sustainability issues identified in the Core Strategy SA is included but these will be refined as certain issues of particular relevance to the Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs are identified.

This report also sets out the proposed methodology for the SA, including suggested sustainability objectives and sub-objectives, the level of detail and scope of the SA, a proposed programme of work and draft structure of the final SA Report.

2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Overview of SA Methodology

The proposed approach to the Sustainability Appraisal of the DPDs will follow the SA process set out in the following:

- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance on sustainability appraisals of Plan Making Manual (2009) available at: www.pas.gov.uk.
- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

The DCLG SA guidance advocates a five stage process for undertaking an SA:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.
- Stage B: Developing and refining options.
- Stage C: Appraising the significant effects of the options and prepare SA Report.
- Stage D: Consultation on the draft DPDs and SA Report.
- Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the DPDs.

These stages of the SA are divided into a number of tasks as outlined in Table 2-1. The Scoping Report should set out the findings of Stage A and information on the next stages of the SA process.

Table 2-1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Tasks

CORE STRATEGY DPD STAGE – PRE-PRODUCTION, EVIDENCE GATHERING
STAGE A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
Task A1: Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. Task A2: Collect relevant baseline information and characterise the area. Task A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems. Task A4: Develop the SA Framework including objectives, indicators and targets. Task A5: Consult on the Scope of the SA Output: Consultation on the Scoping Report
DPD STAGE - PRODUCTION
STAGE B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects
Task B1: Test the plan objectives against the SA framework. Task B2: Develop the DPD options. Task B3: Predict the effects of the DPD, including DPD options. Task B4: Evaluate the effects of the DPD. Task B5: Consider ways to mitigate adverse effects and maximise beneficial ones. Task B6: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
STAGE C: Prepare the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Task C1: Prepare the SA Report Output: SA Report on the draft DPD

STAGE D: Consulting on the approach of the draft DPD and SA Report
Task D1: Public participation on the approach of the DPD and SA Report Output: SA Report on the Pre-Submission DPD
Task D2 (i) and (ii): Appraise significant changes resulting from representations Output: Assessment of significant changes
DPD STAGE - EXAMINATION
ADOPTION
Task D3: Making Decisions and providing implementation Output: Final SA Report and Sustainability Statement
STAGE E: MONITORING THE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE DPD
Task E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring Task E2: Respond to the adverse effects

2.2 Approach for DPDs

The Core Strategy provides the overall direction for development in the borough. More detail on implementation is provided by the policies in the Development Management DPD. The Site Allocations DPD will provide the spatial expression of the policies by identifying sites for particular land uses.

2.2.1 Development Management DPD

The Draft DM DPD will provide more detail and guidance on how the policies in the Core Strategy will be implemented. The DM DPD has been divided into sections that reflect those of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and Core Strategy. These sections are:

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

The Development Management policies will be assessed against the SA Objectives and Sub-objectives developed for the Core Strategy DPD and any other sub-objectives which may be identified during the SA process.

The SA Assessment will be organised into the same topics as used in the Draft DMD: Housing, Transport, Employment, Design, Conservation, Open Space and Biodiversity, Culture and Leisure, Community Facilities and Education.

2.2.2 Site Allocations

The Draft Site Allocations DPD document identifies a number of sites, each of which are proposed for development to the following uses: Mixed Use Development, Residential, community/commercial/Employment Development. The SA assessments of the proposed sites will be organised into the same topics as used in the Site Allocations document. The approach to the assessment of the sites will be carried out using a Geographical Information System.

This would allow many different types of spatial information (e.g. locations of listed buildings or

nature conservation designations and flood risk areas) to be integrated and viewed on a map. The baseline data that will be used will closely relate to the SA Objectives.

2.3 Proposed programme

The SA will be ongoing during the production of the DPDs and therefore follow the DPD programmes. It is currently proposed that a report discussing the sustainability implications will accompany the consultation on the draft DPDs and a formal consultation on the final SA Report and Pre-Submission Documents for the DPDs. The submission DPDs will be accompanied by any amendments that are necessary to the SA Report.

2.4 Proposed structure and content of the Sustainability Appraisal Report

The results of the appraisal will be presented in a Sustainability Appraisal Report. The SEA directive and DCLG guidance provide requirements for the content of the SA Report, to be completed in order to document the entire SA process.

The SA Report will broadly follow the structure below. The SA of the DPDs will be reported in a single SA Report.

Table 2-2: Proposed SA Report Structure

SA Report Component	Contents
Non Technical Summary	Summary of the findings of the SA
Part A	Sustainability Context
Introduction	Background: Haringey's Local Development Framework Purpose of the SA Report Structure and Content of the SA Report for the Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs Compliance with the SEA Directive and Regulations Consultation on the SA Report
Appraisal Methodology	Overview of approach adopted to the SA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management DPD • Site Allocations DPD Scoping Report Appraisal of alternatives Stakeholder Involvement Limitations of the SA Process
Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context	Links to other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives Descriptions and spatial analysis of the environmental, social and economic baseline characteristics Environmental, economic and social issues and opportunities Sustainability Appraisal Framework
Implementation and Monitoring	Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level Proposals for monitoring
Part B	Appraisal of the Management Development Policies

SA Report Component	Contents
Development Management Policies	List of Development Management Policies
Appraisal of Development Management Policies Options	Appraisal of Policies against SA Objectives and Sub-objectives
Implementation and Monitoring of the Development Management Policies	Monitoring indicators
Part C	Appraisal of the Site Allocations
Site Allocations	List of site allocations
Appraisal of Site Allocations Options	Appraisal of site allocations against SA Objectives and Sub-objectives
Implementation and Monitoring of Site Allocations	Monitoring Indicators

3 Relationship to other Plans, Programmes and Sustainability

3.1 Purpose of review

The purpose of reviewing other plans and programmes, which includes policies and sustainability objectives as part of the SA is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents are explored to enable the London Borough of Haringey to take advantage of potential synergies and address any inconsistencies and constraints. The plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that need to be considered include those at an international, national, regional and local scale.

3.2 Documents to be reviewed

Due to the tight time constraints in preparing the Scoping Report, an overview of the plans and programmes which have been carried out for the Core Strategy will be undertaken. A detailed review of the plans and programmes will be undertaken at the Stage B of the SA process. This detailed review will include reviewing any new plans and programmes relevant to each DPD.

Table 3-1 below shows a summary list of plans and programmes included in the review part of the SA.

Table 3-1: List of relevant plans and programmes

Plan or programme title
International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg (2002). ▪ Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). ▪ EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC). ▪ Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1999). ▪ Bonn Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979). ▪ Directive on the Conservation of Birds (79/409/EEC). ▪ European Spatial Development Perspective (1999). ▪ Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC). ▪ The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community (2002-2012). ▪ EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and Daughter Directives (1993/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC) and (2004/107/EC). ▪ EU Framework Directive on Waste (91/156/EEC). ▪ EU Council Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC). ▪ Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD). ▪ Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC. ▪ Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters), June 1998. ▪ Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2009/50/EC). ▪ Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme. ▪ European Landscape Convention (2006).

- European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001).
- European Biodiversity Strategy (1999).
- Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC.

National

- Securing the Future UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005).
- Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (2005).
- Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003).
- Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002).
- Historic Environment: A Force for the Future (2001).
- Suburbs & the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2007).
- Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2005).
- Retail Development In Historic Areas, English Heritage (2005).
- Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2005).
- Guidance on Tall Buildings, CABE (2007).
- Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage (2005).
- Government / DfT 10 Year Transport Plan.
- Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy.
- The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, (2004).
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and Planning Supplement.
- PPS3 Housing.
- PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small firms.
- PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres.
- PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.
- PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.
- PPS12 Local Spatial Planning.
- PPG13 Transport.
- PPG15 Planning and Historic Environment.
- PPG16 Archaeology and Planning.
- PPG17 Open space, sport and recreation.
- PPG21 Tourism.
- PPS 22 Renewable Energy.
- PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control.
- PPG 24 Planning and Noise.
- PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk.
- Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air (2000/07).
- Biodiversity Action Plan (1994).
- By design' - Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR and CABE, 2000.
- Urban White Paper: 2001.
- Planning Policies for Sustainable Building – a guidance to Local Development Frameworks (Local

Government Association Act, 2006).

Regional and Sub-regional

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

Local

- Greenest Borough Strategy (2008).
- Local Implementation Plan (2006).
- Changing Lives – The Haringey Children and Young Peoples Plan (2006-9).
- Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan (2004).
- Haringey Urban Renewal Strategy (2002-2012) – Narrowing the Gap.
- Draft Crime and Drugs Strategy (2005-2008).
- Haringey's Community Strategy (2007-2016).
- Haringey Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy.
- Haringey Employment and Training Strategy (2004).

- The Education and Development Plan (2002 – 2007).
- School Organisation Plan (2003 – 2008).
- Air Quality Management Area: Action Plan.
- Housing Strategy Statement (2006-2008).
- People, Places & Prosperity: Haringey's Regeneration Strategy.
- Cycling Action Plan.
- Haringey Local Delivery Plan 2005-08 NHS Teaching Primary Care Trust.
- Sustainable Communities Plan (2004).
- Unitary Development Plan (2006).
- SPG 1b – Parking in Front Gardens (Draft 2006).
- SPG 1c – Strategic Views (Draft 2006).
- SPG 1d - Telecom Equipment - including Satellite Dishes (Draft 2006).
- SPG 2 – Conservation and Archaeology (Draft 2006).
- SPG 3b Privacy/Overlooking, Aspect/Outlook and Daylight/Sunlight (Draft 2006).
- SPG 3c - Backlands Development (Draft 2006).
- SPG 4 Access for All – Mobility Standards (Draft 2006).
- SPG 5 Safety by Design (Draft 2006).
- SPG 6a Shopfronts, Signage and Security (Draft 2006).
- SPG 7a Vehicle and Pedestrian Movement (Draft 2006).
- SPG 7b Travel Plans (Draft 2006).
- SPG 7c Transport Assessments (Draft 2006).
- SPG 8b Materials (Draft 2006).
- SPG 8c Environmental Performance (Draft 2006).
- SPG 8d Biodiversity, Landscaping and Trees (Draft 2006).
- SPG 8e Light Pollution (Draft 2006).
- SPG 8f Land Contamination (Draft 2006).
- SPG 8g Ecological Impact Assessments (Draft 2006).
- SPG 8h Environmental Impact Assessments (Draft 2006).
- SPG 8i Air Quality (Draft 2006).
- SPG 9 Sustainability Statement guidance notes & Sustainability Checklist (Draft 2006).
- SPG 10c Educational Needs Generated by New Housing Development (Draft 2006).
- SPG 10d Planning Obligations and Open Space (Draft 2006).
- SPG 11b Buildings for Sustainable Community Use (2003).
- SPG 11c Town Centre Retail Thresholds (2004).
- Housing Strategy Statement 2003-2008 (Updated December 2005).
- Haringey's Empty Property Strategy 2005 to 2008.
- Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2005 to 2008.
- Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2008).
- Open Space Standards Supplementary Planning Document (2008).
- Housing Needs Assessment (2007).

4 Baseline Characteristics

4.1 Environmental, social and economic baseline data

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

Government guidance suggests that baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and in identifying sustainability issues and opportunities. The assessment of the baseline information about the current and future status of a range of indicators for the borough is fundamental to the SA.

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

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

Baseline data indicators, key trends and targets will be identified during the SA

Baseline information has been gathered for the Core Strategy, which will be the initial basis for the assessment of the characteristics of the whole borough. The initial baseline assessment will be a spatial analysis of the characteristics of the borough, focussing on the constraints and opportunities. The assessment will include a brief summary of baseline data and key trends.

A more detailed data and specific indicators tailored to the individual DPDs may be required during the course of the production of the DPDs and subsequent stages of the SA. The baseline data collection and analysis will therefore be an ongoing process and will supplement the initial baseline assessment included in the Scoping Report. The final SA Report will include a fuller description of the characteristics of the borough and the areas likely to be affected by the DPDs.

5 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

5.1 Sustainability Issues

Sustainability issues with Haringey have been identified during the preparation of the Core Strategy, based on existing documents, strategies and assessments. The key issues and opportunities identified through the SA process so far are summarised below. These issues are relevant to the Development Management and Site Allocation DPDs but other more specific issues may be identified during the preparation of the DPDs and the subsequent SA process.

Social

- Crime rates are relatively high across the borough and incidences of crime and disorder are evenly spread across the borough.
- There is a particular need to tackle anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and burglary in the Borough and overall levels of crime to enhance overall quality of life.
- There are pockets of multiple deprivation in a number of the wards (Tottenham Hale, Bruce Grove, White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters, Harringay and Noel Park) in the borough, particularly in the centre and east of the Borough. Deprivation is a very complex issue and requires a coordinated approach by all service providers to tackle the underlying issues, such as health, education and crime deprivation.
- Educational attainment is lowest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters.
- Worklessness, isolation and low income have adverse effects upon resident's health and wellbeing.
- The higher proportion of older people in the borough is likely to place increasing pressure on health services in Haringey.
- Overwhelming need for affordable housing in the borough.
- Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will affect the character of the borough.
- Appropriate service provision is required for all groups of the community in terms of education, housing and health.
- The west of the borough is predominantly 'older' than the east. This will have implications for provision of educational, health and recreational facilities.
- Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.
- The DPDs should seek to:
 - Explore opportunities to improve educational attainment in the borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.
 - Target health improvements which would enhance overall quality of life in the borough. Primary healthcare facilities, particularly in some areas of Tottenham, require modernisation.
 - Implement regeneration programmes which present significant opportunities both to revitalise the housing stock in the borough and to improve quality of life.
 - Focus on those in greatest housing need and reduce the numbers of homeless households and those in temporary housing.

- Improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion by focussing on the quality of existing and new homes.
- Promote community activities to take advantage of Haringey's ethnic diversity, which in turn has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations.
- Explore opportunities to reduce the need to travel, for example encouraging home-working and locating high trip generating development in areas of good public transport accessibility.

Economic

- The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities.
- Inward investment should be encouraged, with a focus on growth sectors and existing key business clusters.
- Start-up businesses should be encouraged and supported.
- There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.
- Existing employment areas including town centres should be retained and enhanced.
- There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.
- Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.
- In order to meet projected growth in expenditure, there is a need for additional shopping and service facilities.
- The DPDs should seek to:
 - Reduce the vacancy rate across the borough.
 - Maintain and enhance environment within each centre.
 - Implement measures that maintain high levels of accessibility and public transport to the centre.

Environmental

- The Lee Valley Ramsar Site and Special Area for Conservation, which straddles the eastern part of the Borough, is an internationally and nationally protected site of high biodiversity value. Haringey supports over 40 sites of biodiversity importance throughout the Borough, with the site of Metropolitan Importance at Muswell Hill, Ecologically Valuable Sites Borough Grade 1 in the western part of the Borough (Alexandra, Muswell Hill, Forbes Green) and Ecologically Valuable Sites Borough Grade 2 in White Hart Lane, Stroud Green and Fortis Green. Haringey also has nationally important and protected species. All biodiversity sites and species should be protected and, where possible, enhanced.
- Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.
- The Lee Valley presents a significant recreational waterway which could serve to link Haringey with developments in East London, most notably the Olympic Park.
- Haringey has a total of 462 Listed Buildings including six that are of outstanding national significance, such as Bruce Castle. There are 29 Conservation Areas and 22 Areas of Archaeological Importance. All cultural heritage features should be conserved.

- Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park are identified as historically important parks. Whilst preserving statutory sites, it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development.
- Haringey has a network of Metropolitan Open Land, including the Lee Valley, and Significant Local Open Land. Strategic landscape and open space resources should be maintained, enhanced and, where possible, linked.
- The East London Green Grid Framework presents an opportunity for Haringey to enhance inter-borough green corridors.
- A variety of industrial land uses have potentially left behind substantial contamination in the Borough.
- The DPDs should seek to:
 - Recognise the biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites. Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged. (e.g. the Black Redstart, a nationally important bird species associated with waste land and derelict sites is present in the Borough).
 - Identify opportunities to enhance green corridors/chains within the borough.
 - Improve accessibility to and quality of open spaces.
 - Explore opportunities for accessible open spaces within new development.
 - Improve smaller open spaces and green areas around highways and junctions, including tree planting.
 - Ensure waterways contribute towards the provision of green corridors within the borough by creating buffer zones.
 - Continue efforts to encourage access for all to the River Lee to provide health and educational excursions for residents and visitors.
 - Encourage development which includes Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.
 - Prioritise brownfield sites, which offer the greatest capacity for development and those, which may be better used as a green resource.
 - Incorporate SuDS in new developments
 - Encourage development in the lowest flood risk area;
 - Reduce car use through design i.e. capped car provision for new developments.
 - Encourage businesses/services to produce travel plans and require them as part of planning applications for new development with significant transport implications.
 - Set out best practice aspects of design, orientation, density and location of buildings to minimise energy demand, optimise sustainability and minimise the impact of air pollution and noise inside buildings and meet Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards;
 - Promote energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power and energy action zones and link homes to decentralised local energy networks.
 - Further reduce waste production and promote sustainable sourcing and waste management principles for all new developments in the borough.
 - Identify broad areas for development of specific renewable energy technologies.

- 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 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

6.1 Sustainability Objectives and Sub-objectives

The establishment of SA Objectives is central to the SA process. The SA framework, based on three objectives provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and compared. Sustainability objectives will be distinct from those of the DPDs.

It is proposed to base the objectives for the SA of the DPDs on those already developed for the appraisal of the Core Strategy. However, detailed sub-objectives may be modified through the SA process to reflect the particular needs and issues identified by the two DPDs as they evolve.

An initial set of objectives and sub-objectives to be used for the SA of the DPDs is included in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Draft sustainability objectives and sub-objectives

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
1.	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.
		To reduce levels of crime.
		To reduce the fear of crime.
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.
2.	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society.
		To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.
3.	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities.	To improve access to health and social care services.
		To prolong life expectancy and improve well-being.
		To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.
		To promote healthy lifestyles.
4.	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness.
		To increase the availability of affordable housing.
		To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock.
		To improve the diversity of the housing stock.
5.	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being.
		To develop opportunities for community involvement.
		To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.
6.	To improve access to services and amenities for all	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities.
		To maintain and improve access to essential services

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
	groups.	(banking, health and education) and facilities.
7.	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities.
		To diversify employment opportunities.
		To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy.
8.	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training.
		To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.
9.	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs.
		To support flexible working patterns.
		To encourage new businesses.
10.	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	To enhance the environmental quality of the Borough's town centres.
		To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit.
		To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements.
		To promote high quality buildings and public realm.
11.	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.
		To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.
		To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.
12.	To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality.
		To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest.
13.	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources.	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.
14.	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.
		To conserve water resources.
15.	To encourage the use of previously developed land.	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
16.	To adapt to climate change.	To reduce and manage flood risk.
		To encourage 'green design' solutions.
		To encourage the inclusion of SuDS in new development.

SA Objective		Sub-Objectives
17.	To protect and improve air quality.	To manage air quality within the borough.
		To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.
18.	To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions.	To reduce the use of energy.
		To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives.
		To increase the use of renewable energy.
19.	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).
		To encourage the re-use of goods.
		To reduce the production of waste.
		To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.
		To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.
20.	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.
		To promote the use of public transport.
		To reduce the use of the private car.

7 Options to be Considered

7.1 Options to consider as part of the Sustainability Appraisal

One of the key requirements of the SA/SEA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. During the development of the DPDs, a range of options will need to be considered, assessed and discussed with the local community and stakeholders. This will be a main part of Stage B of the SA process.

8 Next Steps

The main next steps of the SA will involve:

- Consideration of responses to the consultation on the Scoping Report
- Developing the evidence base as necessary for each DPD
- Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Objectives and against each other
- Appraising strategic options generated by the Council and the options presented in the draft DPDs
- Preparing the final SA Report
- Issuing the SA Report, along with the draft DPDs, for formal consultation.