



Haringey Council

**SCOPING REPORT - APPENDICES**  
Site Allocations Development Plan Document

January 2014

# APPENDICES

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## 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 CO2 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
EU Directives	
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)	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: <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)	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.
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC	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.
Promotion of the use of Biofuels or other Renewable Fuels for Transport (EU Directive 2003/30/EC)	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
Renewable Energy (EU Directive 2009/28/EC)	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.
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC)</b>	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.
Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)	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)
Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC	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.

<b>European</b>	
<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.  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: <b>Part I</b> introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental well-being of an area. <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. <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).

<b>National</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
<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)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales
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	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.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999	These regulations outline the procedure for considering environmental impact when deterring planning permission applications.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011	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.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.
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>



<b>National</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
<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	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: <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>
Technical Guidance to the NPPF March 2012	This document provides additional guidance to local planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework on development in areas at risk of flooding and in relation to mineral extraction. This guidance retains key elements of Planning Policy Statement 25 and of the existing minerals policy statements and minerals planning guidance notes which are considered necessary and helpful in relation to these policy areas. The retention of this guidance is an interim measure pending a wider review of guidance to support planning policy.

National	
Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
<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
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)	PPS 10 helps implement national waste strategy and provides a framework, which allows sufficient for provision waste facilities to meet the needs of the whole community. The framework aims to reduce waste by making sure re-use/recycling facilities are in new developments, and to manage waste as near as possible to its place of production because transporting waste itself has an environmental impact. PPS10 will remain in place until the National Waste Management Plan is published
<b>Planning Circulars</b>	
Planning Circular 05/10 Changes to Planning Regulations for Dwelling Houses and Houses in Multiple Occupation (2010)	This circular gives guidance on the planning regulations for dwelling houses and houses in multiple occupation. SI 2010/653 amends the UCO in relation to residential properties. It effectively splits the old C3: Dwelling houses class into two classes C3: Dwelling houses and C4: Houses in multiple occupation.
Planning Circular 07/09 Protection of World Heritage Sites (2009)	This circular replaces and expands on the guidance in paragraphs 2.22-2.23 and 6.35-6.37 of <i>Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment</i> (PPG15). It gives advice on the level of protection and management needed for World Heritage Sites, and draws attention to recent legislative measures designed to enhance the protection of these sites.
Planning Circular 02/09 The Town and Country Planning (Consultation) (England) Direction 2009	This circular sets out the requirements of the <i>Town and Country Planning (Consultation) (England) Direction 2009</i> , which is made under the <i>Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995</i> (Statutory Instrument 1995 No 419). This direction, which came into force on 20 April 2009, is annexed to the circular and requires local planning authorities in England to consult the Secretary of State before granting planning permission for certain types of development.
Planning Circular 01/06 Guidance on changes to the Development Control System	Guidance on changes to the development control system implemented by the commencement of provisions in the <i>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</i> and changes to the General Development Procedure Order (GDPO). This circular does not include changes made by virtue of section 188 of the <i>Planning Act 2008</i> , commenced on 23 June 2009, and associated changes to the <i>Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995</i> . These remove the requirement that Local Development Orders must implement local development plan policies.
Planning Circular 09/05 Arrangements for handling Heritage Applications – Notification to National Amenity Societies Direction 2005	This circular amends <i>Circular 01/01: Arrangements for Handling Heritage Applications - Notification and Directions by the Secretary of State</i> to add the Twentieth Century Society to the list of 'National Amenity Societies'. Local planning authorities have to inform these groups of all applications for listed building consent and of the decisions taken by them on applications for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demolition of a listed building or</li> <li>• alteration of a listed building which comprise or include the demolition of any part of that building</li> </ul>
Planning Circular 06/05 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System	This circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements the expression of national planning policy. Although this circular outlines how statutory obligations impact within the planning system, in some cases the legislation will have an equal bearing on other regimes e.g. <i>Transport and Works Act 1992</i> .

<b>National</b>	
<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. 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)	<p>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.</p>

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;</li> <li>• meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;</li> <li>• increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;</li> <li>• secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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)	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: <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> 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.

<b>National</b>	
<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.

<b>National</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
<b>Guidance and other Reference Documents</b>	
Environment Agency – Creating a better place. Our corporate strategy (2010-2015)	This strategy sets out the Environment Agency’s aims for the period to 2015 and describes the role they will play in being part of the solution to the environmental challenges society faces. It sets out how the EA will continue to review their priorities and ways of working to ensure value for money whilst creating a better place for people and the environment.
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 – Building a better environment. A guide for developers (2006)	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.
English Indices of Deprivation 2010	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.
Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE and English Heritage (2007)	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.
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land-Environment Agency.	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.



<b>Regional</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
<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 (2009)	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>	
<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>	
<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 2009 Round Population Projections (August 2010)	Revised Population Projections to 2031 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>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
Housing Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	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". The SPG is informed by the Government's draft National Planning Policy Framework and by its new Housing Strategy for England.
Draft Affordable Housing SPG 2012	The draft supplementary planning guidance note on affordable housing deals with how the Government's new affordable rent housing product can be used to implement the policies in the Plan. The guidance deals both with setting affordable housing targets in Local Development Frameworks, and with negotiation of affordable housing on private residential and mixed use development sites.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Central London Infrastructure Study (2009)	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.
<b>London Plan</b>	
London Plan (2011)	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: <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>
Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan (REMA) 2013	On 11 October 2013, the Mayor published Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan (REMA). From this date, the REMA are operative as formal alterations to the London Plan (the Mayor's spatial development strategy) and form part of the development plan for Greater London.

<b>Regional</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
<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.
Souder 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	The All London Green Grid takes the principles of the East London Green Grid and applies them across London. <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)

<b>Regional</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
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.
<b>Opportunity Areas</b>	
Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (ULV OAPF), 2013	<p>The Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (ULV OAPF) was adopted in July 2013. It has been produced by the GLA working with TfL and the London Boroughs of Enfield, Haringey, Waltham Forest and Hackney. The OAPF sets out an overarching framework for the regeneration of the area, which is amplified where necessary by boroughs' own planning documents for specific areas. It is Supplementary Planning Guidance to the London Plan and will be used as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The OAPF sets out 8 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth at Tottenham Hale, Blackhorse Lane, Meridian Water in Central Leaside and Ponders End</li> <li>• Optimised development and redevelopment opportunities along the A10/A1010 Corridor, in particular the Tottenham High Road Corridor and Northumberland Park</li> <li>• Over 15,000 new jobs by 2031 across a range of industries and a green industrial hub creating greater learning and employment opportunities</li> <li>• Over 20,100 new well designed homes by 2031</li> <li>• Full integration between the existing communities and the new jobs, homes and services provided as part of the new developments</li> <li>• A Lee Valley Heat Network linked to the Edmonton Eco Park</li> <li>• Significant investment and improvements to transport infrastructure, including four trains per hour on the West Anglia Main Line and improvements to help people walk and cycle more easily through the area</li> <li>• A fully accessible network of green and blue spaces which open up the Lee Valley Regional Park. The networks between them will be improved benefitting both people and wildlife.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	
Draft Sustainable Design and Construction SPG, July 2013	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficient design</li> <li>• Meeting the carbon dioxide reduction targets</li> <li>• Decentralised energy</li> <li>• How to off-set carbon dioxide where the targets set out in the London Plan are not met</li> <li>• Retro-fitting measures</li> <li>• Support for monitoring energy use during occupation</li> <li>• An introduction to resilience and demand side response</li> <li>• Air quality neutral</li> <li>• Resilience to flooding</li> <li>• Urban greening</li> <li>• Pollution control</li> <li>• Basements policy and developments</li> <li>• Local food growing</li> </ul>

<b>Regional</b>	
<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
<b>Waste</b>	
Mayors Draft Replacement Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling</li> <li>• Provide a greenhouse gas standard for municipal waste management activities to reduce their impact on climate change</li> <li>• Capture the economic benefits of waste management</li> <li>• Achieve 50 per cent municipal waste recycling or composting performance (including anaerobic digestion) by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031</li> <li>• Catalyse municipal waste infrastructure in London, particularly low-carbon technologies</li> <li>• Achieve a high level of street cleanliness.</li> </ul>
London Waste Apportionment Study (2007) – update and further sensitivity testing	<p>Subsequent to the reiteration of the apportionment, published in December 2006, further data of relevance to criteria within the model has become available. The update includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• correct data on safeguarded wharves</li> <li>• revision of current licensed waste management capacity in London resulting from the decision on the development of the Belvedere facility</li> <li>• updated, recently verified and soon to be published data on indicative capacity of land for waste, logistics and other industrial used in London, provided by the GLA.</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	
Securing London's Water Future (2011)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• invest in a water management and sewerage system to ensure London has the water services fit for a world class city and create jobs</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• realise the potential of London's sewage as a clean energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy security</li> <li>• work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London's green spaces.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>



<b>Regional</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	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 aims of the plan is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To safeguard the sustainable use of water</li> <li>• To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances</li> <li>• To reduce groundwater pollution</li> <li>• To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts</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	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: <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 - 2008 update	The report updates the 2004 Employment Study in order to provide a review of the provision of and demand for employment land and premises in the borough for the period up to 2026.
Haringey Employment Study 2012 (update due 2014)	This report updates key elements of the Haringey Employment Study undertaken in 2008. 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.

<b>Local</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
People, Places and Prosperity - Haringey Regeneration Strategy, 2009	<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>	
Draft Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, 2010	The SPD is currently in draft form and will be issued for consultation later in 2012
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.

Local	
Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
<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. 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>
Draft 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, 2011	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.
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011	This assessment delivers the first step of 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 first step of the regulations is to produce a preliminary flood risk assessment, supporting spreadsheet and GIS layer. Some of the information within this report will also assist in the management of local flood risk.
<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 and Archaeology SPG2 (2003)	Sets out the Council's policy on conservation and archaeology. 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.
<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	
Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
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>
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	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage with people to improve awareness and understanding of fuel poverty and energy efficiency</li> <li>2. Increase the energy efficiency of housing across Haringey</li> <li>3. Maximise resources and opportunities for tackling fuel poverty</li> <li>4. Link to other strategies</li> </ol>
Older People's Housing Strategy	<p>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..</p>
Housing Needs Assessment 2007	<p>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.</p>

<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 has commissioned a study to assess the quality, function, accessibility and value of the borough's parks, green spaces and other open spaces. The study will be published later in 2014.
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) 2011-12	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 an 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.

<b>Local</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
<b>Retail</b>	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Wood Green Metropolitan Centre</li> <li>2 Crouch End District Centre</li> <li>3 Muswell Hill District Centre</li> <li>4 Green Lanes District Centre</li> <li>5 Retail parks and local centres in the borough</li> </ul>
<b>Tottenham</b>	
The Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework, Draft for Consultation November, Urban Strategies Inc. 2013	The draft Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) provides a rationale, consolidation and prioritisation of the many initiatives that have been proposed for Tottenham since the riots in the summer of 2011. The SRF identifies the nature of the actions and proposed projects that will lead to consequent physical, economic and social transformation. The SRF sets out the nature of the public and private financial resources and organisational capacity necessary to produce the desired outcomes.
The Draft Tottenham Physical Development Framework, Arup 2013	The report comprises the Physical Development Framework for Tottenham and supporting Action Plans for key areas of change. The Physical Development Framework sets out a conceptual spatial framework for the whole of Tottenham to guide the opportunities for change in five key areas of Tottenham. The Framework is not a detailed masterplan: it brings together a range of strategic and complex issues for different areas, with different priorities, timescales and objectives. The Framework is intended to be inherently flexible in order to respond to and accommodate change over time and it is expected to evolve over the twenty year timescale that it addresses. Recommendations and priorities have been developed to deliver implementable strategies that support the conceptual framework and vision.
'From Around Here' Review of industrial uses and outputs in some key employment areas in Tottenham, Gort Scott 2013	This project provides the opportunity to enquire into the scale of industrial uses and outputs in some key employment areas in Tottenham, in the Lea Valley. The study aims to understand the variety of different types of business in some of the defined employment areas, establish contacts wherever possible, and communicate our findings in a way that is both robust and accessible. The ambition is that this study will help shift perceptions of the industrial areas in the borough, emphasising their positive contribution to the character and identity of the area. Further, the aim is to provide a motivation to boost business, invest in growth and help in finding ways to create new jobs in the Borough.
A Plan for Tottenham 2012-25	The Plan for Tottenham sets out a vision for Tottenham and the key economic and physical activities and investment to deliver the key five-point plan for change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transform Northumberland Park into north London's premier leisure destination with new high quality housing and improved transport options</li> <li>2. Create a fun, civic heart at Tottenham Green and turn Seven Sisters into an impressive gateway into Tottenham</li> <li>3. Promote Tottenham Hale as a new centre for growth, exploiting excellent transport connections</li> <li>4. Consolidate and revitalise the retail experience on the High Road</li> <li>5. Improve the quality of life for everyone – encourage investment, jobs, economic growth, quality housing and strong neighbourhoods.</li> </ul>



Local	
Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
The Draft High Road West Concept Masterplan, 2012 and Masterplan Option Consultation Feedback/Next Steps	<p>This report sets out both the qualitative and quantitative feedback received as part of the High Road West Master Plan Options consultation, which took place over an eight week period between the 29th April and the 21st June 2013. The consultation sought to determine the proposals for the High Road West area. The objectives of this consultation are summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inform and consult the community on the master plan options for change</li> <li>- Inform residents about the master plan regeneration proposals and the planning process</li> <li>- Maximise engagement and establish long term, open and transparent, relationships with key community interest groups and stakeholders who may be affected by any proposals for change.</li> </ul> <p>The consultation was aimed at the three main groups of stakeholders in the High Road West area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Love Lane Estate residents</li> <li>- Residents of the wider area</li> <li>- Local businesses and services</li> </ul>
North London Investment Framework and Tottenham Regeneration Strategy – Rail Investment Case Baseline Study, Arup, July 2013	<p>This report covers one of a series of transport related Baseline Studies to inform the wider masterplanning that makes up the North Tottenham Investment Framework and Tottenham Regeneration Strategy. It sits alongside Public Transport Analysis and Pedestrian Modelling to provide an overview of the transport and movement issues surrounding the regeneration of the North Tottenham area and the implications for the investment framework.</p>
North Tottenham Investment Framework – Energy, Arup, July 2013	<p>This report sets out the high level strategy for district heating and development standards as part of the overall masterplanning work at North Tottenham. A number of new developments are proposed and are at various stages of planning and construction, along with a wider area to be regenerated.</p> <p>This study is split into two key areas of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of development standards across the sites; and</li> <li>- Review of a District Heating (DH) heat network viability and potential delivery solutions.</li> </ul> <p>The assessments in this report have been undertaken on the basis of the option, which assumes the most amount of new development at the time of assessment.</p>
The Tottenham High Road Strategy, 2006	<p>Set out proposed improvements to Tottenham High Road to improve the quality of life for all the many diverse communities living on and around the High Road, in relation to housing quality, safer and cleaner environment and improved town centre.</p>
Transforming Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan, 2006	<p>The Council prepared this Masterplan to guide the redevelopment of key sites within the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre. It draws upon the detailed guidance set out in the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Design Framework (June 2006), and elaborates upon policies identified in the Council's Unitary Development Plan (July 2006), the Mayor's London Plan and other relevant supplementary planning guidance notes. The main purpose of this document is to improve the efficiency of the planning system and development process, as well as improving the quality of any new development. It establishes a framework that will be used to assess any future planning applications, and provides advice on the nature of acceptable development, potential uses, and design issues.</p>

<b>Local</b>	
<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
<b>Transport</b>	
Local Implementation Plan 2011-14	<p>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, which accord with the following 5 Mayor's goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting economic development and population growth</li> <li>• Enhancing the quality of life for all Londoners</li> <li>• Improving the safety and security of all Londoners</li> <li>• Improving transport opportunities for all Londoners</li> <li>• Reducing transport's contribution to climate change and improving its resilience</li> </ul>
<b>Urban Characterisation Study</b>	
Urban Characterisation Study	<b>DUE 2014</b>
<b>Waste</b>	
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.

## A2 Baseline Data

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
SO1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	1.1 Total no. of notable offences per annum	Crime figures fell to 24,588 in 2010/11 from 30,595 in 2006/7. Further details are set out in Haringey's Community Safety Strategy 2011-2014	
		1.2 Annual Incident rate per 1,000 residents	136.3 offences per resident per 1,000 residents 2006/07	
		1.3 Indices of multiple deprivation: Crime and disorder figures	The 2010 IMD ranks Haringey 13th out of 326 most deprived local authorities in England.	In 2007, Haringey was ranked 18th most deprived local authority. One Lower Super Output Area in Tottenham and 4 in Northumberland Park are in the top 3% most deprived SLOAs in England (Haringey has a total of 144 LSOAs).
		1.4 No. of major applications including 'Secured by Design' principles	<b>TO BE UPDATED</b>	
SO2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	2.1 Indices of multiple deprivation: Education figures	There has also been a major reduction in the proportion of residents over 16 with no qualifications, from 23.4% in 2001 to 17.8% in 2011.	
		2.2 % of population with no qualifications	The % of the population with no qualifications is 13.9%, however, the level across the Borough varies significantly. Only 6.8% of residents have no qualifications compared with 21.8% in Tottenham.	The proportion of Haringey residents with no qualifications is on a level with London (13.9%) and England (13.6%) (2008)
		2.3 % of populations with HE educational attainment	40.8% of residents over 16 have a level 4 qualification or above (HND/Degree or Equivalent) [2011 Census]	Haringey has proportionately more residents with Level 4 or above qualifications than London (37.7%).
		2.4 Proportion of resident pupils achieving 5+ GCSE grades A-Cs including English and Maths, split by equality group	Attainment at GCSE level was 58.6% of pupils achieving 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) White people in the borough are more likely to be highly skilled than any other ethnic group; 42.3% have Level 4 or above qualifications compared with 24.9% of black people, 29.3% of people of mixed ethnic origin and 32.9% of Asian people.	Attainment at GCSE level in England was slightly higher in England at 59.4% (data refers to 2012 results).

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		2.5 No./type and capacity of educational establishments	<p><b>Figures for 2012/13:</b>  Total number of pupils 20810  Primary net capacity 21875  Surplus/deficit of places 1065  % of surplus capacity 4.87%</p> <p><b>Projected Figures for 2016/17:</b>  Total number of pupils 22973  Primary net capacity 22721  Surplus/deficit of places -252  % of surplus capacity -1.11%</p> <p>Source: 2002-2013 PLASC counts and GLA Projections 2013 Round</p>	<p>It is anticipated that by September 2014 additional School Capacity will be required at Tottenham Hale. It is estimated that there will be a need for an additional 60 reception places and 210 primary school places, despite some current surplus capacity across the six local primary schools.</p> <p>There will also be the need to expand an existing school or create an additional primary school in response to Haringey Heartlands.</p> <p>In addition the expansion of Rhodes Avenue Primary School in the west of the borough addresses the current high demand in Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and Alexandra wards.</p>
		2.6 Level of access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of 5 to 10 year olds are within 15 minutes to the nearest primary school</li> <li>• 99% of 11-15 year olds are within 20 minutes to the nearest secondary school</li> <li>• 100% of 16-19 year olds are within 30 minutes of further education</li> </ul>	
<b>SO3</b>	<b>To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities</b>	3.1 Perceptions of 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.	
		3.2 %age of population with long-term limiting illness	8,448 persons or 4.4%	London 3.7% and England 4.0%
		3.3 Indices of multiple deprivation: Health deprivation and disability	<b>UPDATE</b>	
		3.4 Mortality rates	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. Life expectancy for men is below the national average.

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		3.5 No./type and capacity of health facilities	There are 56 general practices in Haringey. There are 3 neighbourhood Health Centres. There are no hospitals in the Borough but The Whittington and North Middlesex hospitals are just outside the Borough boundary. Dental provision in Haringey is good compared to other areas of London, ranked 13th out of the 152 NHS Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) nationally for the percentage of the population who visited a dentist regularly as an NHS patient in last 24 months (NHS Dental Statistics, 2009).	The Health Infrastructure Plan 2011 indicated that additional GPs will be needed, particularly in the east and south east of the Borough to address the anticipated growth in population.
SO4	<b>To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents</b>	4.1 Number of homes in the Borough by type and tenure	<p>The number of households living in the Borough increased by 10.6% to 101,955 in 2011 from 92,170 in 2001.</p> <p>The 2011 census shows that home ownership has decreased to 38.0 % of households with 2,901 fewer homes owned than in 2001 with the proportion of households that are privately rented increasing significantly to 31.5%, amongst the highest of all London Boroughs. Over occupancy is also up significantly with 16.3% of households now over-occupied by at least 1 bedroom, much higher than the London rate of 11.6%.</p>	<p>England &amp; Wales figures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64.2% owner occupiers</li> <li>• 16.8 % privately rented</li> <li>• 9.4% council tenants</li> <li>• 8.3% RSL tenants</li> </ul> <p>London Figures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49.5% owner occupiers</li> <li>• 25% privately rented</li> <li>• 13.5% council tenants</li> <li>• 10.6% RSL tenants</li> </ul>
		4.2 No. of people in housing need	The North London sub-regional Strategic Market Housing Assessment identifies the five year housing need for Haringey to be 49,544, which far exceeds the housing capacity for the borough (820 new homes p/a). It is expected that the remaining dwellings will be met through a combination of the Council exceeding the minimum targets, the sub-division of existing dwellings and potentially more out-migration or fewer household formations owing to the limited availability.	

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		4.3 Number of households living in temporary accommodation	3,294 households were in temporary accommodation (March 2011) and 494 households were accepted as homeless.	The number of households in temporary accommodation decreased by 253 households, which follows a national trend of a reduction in temporary accommodation over the past five years
		4.4 Number of non-decent or 'unfit' homes in the Borough	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).	The council's target for decent homes is 77% for 2010/11. The neighbouring boroughs figures in 2008/9 were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enfield – 28%</li> <li>• Barnet - 13%</li> <li>• Hackney – 32%</li> </ul>
		4.5 No. of households living in overcrowded properties	Estimated figures from DCLG suggest 10,000 households were overcrowded in 2002	Haringey ranks fifth in the top ten London Boroughs regarding overcrowding. Hackney was ranked number 3, Islington 4 and Waltham Forest 6.
		4.6 Income to average house price ratio	In 2007 the average home in Haringey cost £327,804 and an average 3 bedroom home to rent was about £290 per week. These figures are against an average gross household income of £27,368, which is higher than national averages but lower than the London average.	The average house prices for neighbouring boroughs were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enfield – £254,938</li> <li>• Barnet - £337,713</li> <li>• Hackney - £334,811</li> </ul> The average price for London was £338,950 and for England and Wales £181,039. The gross average household income for London is £28,772

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		4.7 No./type of new dwellings built in the Borough per/annum	<p>In 2010/11 585 new housing units were completed, with a total of 3,777 new homes completed from 2006-2011. It is projected that 5,107 new homes will be completed between the years 2011-2016 and a total of 13,269 for the fifteen years up to 2026. The new homes built in 2010/11 comprised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% one bed units</li> <li>• 47% two bed units</li> <li>• 14% three bed units</li> <li>• 7% four bed units</li> <li>• 1.4% five bed+ units</li> </ul> <p>A total of 458 affordable housing units were completed in 2011/12 or 43% of total gross completions</p>	<p>The average completion figure is 1021 units per annum, which will exceed the London Plan target of 820 p/a for Haringey.</p> <p>The number of affordable housing completions was slightly below the Council and London Plan target (2008) of 50%.</p> <p>The Affordable Housing Viability Study 2010 sets out evidence for continuing to apply a 50% affordable housing target for sites over 10 units and 20% for sites under 10 units.</p>
		4.8 No. of new dwellings that are that are: - C for SH level 4 - Life Time Homes - Wheelchair accessible	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>
<b>SO5</b>	<b>To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion</b>	5.1 Percentage of population in ethnic groups	The 2011 Census showed that Haringey's population increased by 38,390 from 216,510 in 2001 to 254,900 in March 2011 (an 18% increase). 65.3 % of the population comes from non-white British ethnic minority backgrounds.	The population from non-white British ethnic minority backgrounds in London is 55.1% and 19.5% for England and Wales.
		5.2 Number of transient population	<p>In 2009/2010 ONS state that 19,280 people moved to Haringey from another part of the UK. This is 85.6 per 1000 of the population. In the same period 23,300 people left Haringey for another part of the UK. This is 103.4 per 1000 of the population</p> <p>Council Tax records show that over 14% of the households in Haringey started a new Council Tax Account in 1 year (Nov 10 to Oct 11).</p> <p>Harringay ward has the highest proportion of new accounts with 19% of its households starting a new account within the year. The ward with the fewest number of new accounts is White Hart Lane</p>	<p>The internal migration figure is the 7<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London.</p> <p>The external migration figure is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London.</p>

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
SO6	To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	6.1 Percentage of 'no car' households	Over half of Haringey households do not own a car or van (51.8%) an increase from 46.5% in 2001. The number of cars belonging to Haringey households has also decreased from 62,929 in 2001 to 61,515 in 2011.	41.6% of households in London do not have access to a car
		6.2 Percentage of 'no car' households within access to: health centres/GPs surgeries, hospitals, food stores, culture and leisure facilities	<b>REVIEW</b>	
		6.3 Public transport accessibility	<p>The borough is well served by public transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National services run north to south</li> <li>• Local services run on the Lea Valley Line serving Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park – there is a lack of capacity on the route</li> <li>• There are limited cross borough links between east and west</li> <li>• Muswell Hill provides an important bus interchange in an area poorly served by Underground and National Rail</li> <li>• Piccadilly Line – serves Turnpike Lane, Wood Green and Bounds Green</li> <li>• Northern Line – serves Highgate</li> <li>• Victoria Line – serves Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters</li> <li>• Seven sisters and Turnpike Lane suffer from overcrowding at rush hour</li> <li>• There are over 40 bus routes, seven of which are high frequency and mainly cross-borough</li> </ul>	
		6.4 No./type and capacity of community facilities per ward	<b>UPDATE</b>	



Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
SO7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	7.1 No. of VAT registrations	2006 11.5% newly registered out of a total of 6,880 VAT registered businesses, this is a 31.9% increase from 1994 <b>UPDATE</b>	The figure has declined from 16.1% in 1994, however the new VAT registration rate has remained consistently above the London and England averages since 1994
		7.2 No. of VAT de-registrations	In 2006 the net VAT registration rate was 1.2% <b>UPDATE</b>	This figure was higher than the rate of -0.1% in 1994 but considerably down from the peak of 4.55 in 1997. The rate is considerably lower than both the London (2.3%) and England (2.1%) averages
		7.3 Number and % of jobs by sector	The total number of economically active in 2011 was 65.5% with 6.1% unemployed. Jobs per sector in 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total employees (16-74) 124,296</li> <li>• Manufacturing 3,084 (2.5%)</li> <li>• Construction 7,783 (6.3%)</li> <li>• Wholesale/Retail, repair of Motor Vehicles 14,608 (11.8%)</li> <li>• Transport and storage 4,551 (3.7%)</li> <li>• Accommodation and Food Services 10,585 (8.5%)</li> <li>• Information and Communications 10,208 (8.2%)</li> <li>• Financial and Insurance Activities 5,185 (4.2%)</li> <li>• Real Estate 2,445 (2.0%)</li> <li>• Professional/scientific 14,132 (11.4%)</li> <li>• Admin/Support Services 7,807 (6.3%)</li> <li>• Public admin, defence, compulsory Social Security 5,273 (4.2%)</li> <li>• Education 14,246 (11.5%)</li> <li>• Health 13,600 (10.9%)</li> <li>• Other 10,167 (8.2%)</li> </ul>	The total number of economically active in London in 2011 was 66.5% with 8.4% unemployed. Jobs per sector in 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total employees (16-74) 6,117,482</li> <li>• Manufacturing (3.2%)</li> <li>• Construction (6.6%)</li> <li>• Wholesale/Retail, repair of Motor Vehicles (13.1%)</li> <li>• Transport and storage (5.0%)</li> <li>• Accommodation and Food Services (6.3%)</li> <li>• Information and Communications (6.9%)</li> <li>• Financial and Insurance Activities (7.7%)</li> <li>• Real Estate (2.0%)</li> <li>• Professional/scientific (10.9%)</li> <li>• Admin/Support Services (5.9%)</li> <li>• Public admin, defence, compulsory Social Security (5.0%)</li> <li>• Education (9.6%)</li> <li>• Health (10.7%)</li> <li>• Other (6.4%)</li> </ul>

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		7.4 % employment growth rates per sector	The % growth rates set out in Atkins Employment study 2008 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture and fishing -3.4</li> <li>Energy and Water -9.1</li> <li>Manufacturing -4.8</li> <li>Construction 2.2</li> <li>Distribution, hotels, restaurants 1.6</li> <li>Transport and Communications 0.3</li> <li>Banking, finance, insurance etc. 2.3</li> <li>Public admin, education, health 1.9</li> <li>Other services 4.7</li> </ul>	Growth figures for London and England are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture and fishing L -3.5 GB -2.4</li> <li>Energy and Water L -3.7 GB -3.6</li> <li>Manufacturing L -3.9 GB -3.4</li> <li>Construction L 2.2 GB 3.7</li> <li>Distribution, hotels, restaurants L 0.9 GB 1.2</li> <li>Transport and Communications L 0.6 GB 1.3</li> <li>Banking, finance, insurance etc. L 2.2 GB 3.2</li> <li>Public admin, education, health L 2.1 GB 2.3</li> <li>Other services L 1.8 GB 2.1</li> </ul>
		7.5 Percentage of working age self-employed	In 2011 13.9% in Haringey were self-employed	In London the figure was 11.7%, England 9.8%
SO8	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool	8.1 Indices of multiple deprivation: employment and income deprivation	In 2007 Haringey was ranked as the 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived borough in England and 5 <sup>th</sup> most deprived in London. The most deprived areas of the Borough are in the east and north east, particularly White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park	Haringey is more deprived than Tower Hamlets, Hackney. Islington and Newham. 144 Super Output Areas (26%) are among the top 10% most deprived in the country (down from 30% in 2004).
		8.2 Numbers of unemployed	In 2011 there were 11,730 unemployed (6.1%)	The London figure was 5.2% and England 4.4%
		8.3 Numbers receiving benefit	<b>UPDATE</b>	<b>UPDATE</b>
		8.4 Percentage of population with no qualifications	In 2011 17.8% of Haringey's working age population had no qualifications	The figure for London is 17.6% and for England 22.5%

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
SO9	To encourage economic inclusion	9.1 Access to employment	100% within 20 mins. of employment. <b>REVIEW</b>	
		9.2 No. of vacant business premises available	Atkins Employment study 2008 showed demand for Grade A office spaces within Haringey, particularly from blue chip companies, exceeds the limited supply. However, the majority of demand is for smaller industrial, warehouse and small office units (commonly measuring 2000 – 3000 sq ft) and also exceeds supply. Indeed, larger premises are known to have been split and rented as multiple smaller units in order to redress the persistent shortfall in the provision of smaller units.	It is expected that the limited supply of high quality, refurbished office space and increasing rent within the City and West End of London will cause an increasing number of occupiers to look to slightly more fringe, but well connected locations, such as Haringey. Demand is therefore likely to continue to exceed supply over the coming years. Additionally, if the financial market continues to decline, demand for smaller premises is expected to increase as businesses attempt to minimise costs.
SO10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres	10.1 Percentage of vacant town centre floor space	The NLP 2013 Retail and Town Centre Study showed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood Green: 3.3%</li> <li>• Muswell Hill: 5.1%</li> <li>• Crouch End: 8.7%</li> <li>• Tottenham Hale: 0%</li> <li>• Green Lanes: 6.9%</li> </ul>	The National average is 13.7%.
		10.2 Peak zone A rental data £/m <sup>2</sup> annum	The NLP 2013 Retail and Town Centre Study showed: Wood Green achieves a Zone A rent of £1,292 per sq m in 2009 falling from £1,561 in 2008. Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy. Retail rental data is only available for Wood green.	As a Metropolitan Centre, Wood Green should be trying to achieve higher Zone retail rents. Retail rents in Wood Green are slightly lower than in Enfield and Ilford and significantly lower than rents in Romford, Brent Cross and Oxford Street. Retail rents are higher in Wood Green than in Walthamstow and significantly higher than in Barnet and Waltham Cross.

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		10.3 Quality of Town Centre streetscape and general shopping environment	The NLP 2013 Retail and Town Centre Study showed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood Green: Reasonably good</li> <li>• Muswell Hill: Average to poor</li> <li>• Crouch End: Good/neither good nor poor</li> <li>• Tottenham Hale: Poor</li> <li>• Green Lanes: Poor or reasonable</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
		10.4 Percentage retail yields in town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood Green: 5.75% (2008)</li> <li>• Muswell Hill: 6.25% (2008)</li> </ul>	Both centres have relatively low yields indicating that the centre is more likely to attract investment and rental growth. Both centres have reduced rental yields since 2006, translating to improvement.
<b>SO11</b>	<b>To protect and enhance biodiversity</b>	11.1 Change in priority habitats (ha) and species (no.)	<p>The Lee Valley Regional Park straddles the eastern boundary of the borough. European laws protect areas of the Lee Valley and a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening was completed and submitted to Natural England for the Local Plan Strategic Policies (formerly Core Strategy). The Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report (2007) (Report No: 5001 –LN00993-LNR-01) and the Updated HRA Report (2010) (Report No. 5007- LN00993-LNR-01) determined that the Local Plan would not have any significant effects upon the integrity of any of the European Sites within its geographical scope, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The Lee Valley is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest. Other sites of biodiversity importance include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 60 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation of which:</li> <li>– 5 are of Metropolitan Importance;</li> <li>– 22 of Borough Importance Grade I</li> <li>– 13 of Borough Importance Grade II</li> <li>– 32 of Local Importance; and</li> <li>– 3 Local Nature Reserves.</li> </ul> <p>The % of sites that have received active conservation management in the last five years is 17%</p>	<p>To improve the active conservation management to 23% from 2010-2015.</p> <p>Natural England suggests a ratio of 1 hectare of LNR for every 1000 of population. Haringey currently has 0.6 hectares per 1000 residents and it is predicted it will fall to 0.14 hectares by 2016 due to population growth.</p> <p>The Council is Preparing a new Open Space and Biodiversity Study in 2014</p>

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		11.2 No. of green roofs/facades	<b>NEW</b>	
<b>SO12</b>	<b>To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape and cultural heritage resources</b>	12.1 No. of listed buildings and number of heritage assets on the English heritage at risk register	The borough has 467 Listed Buildings, 6 Grade I buildings, including Bruce Castle, which are of outstanding national significance. There are 434 Grade II Listed buildings or structures, of which 27 are classified Grade II*.	In 2008 Haringey had 17 Buildings on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register
		12.2 Extent of Borough covered by Conservation Areas, Areas of Archaeological Importance and Historic Parks	<p>Haringey has 22 Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAIs) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lee Valley</li> <li>• Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood</li> <li>• Areas around the Anglo-Saxon settlements of Tottenham, Hornsey and Highgate.</li> </ul> <p>Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas, located throughout the borough.</p> <p>English Heritage identify Finsbury Park and Alexandra Park 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.</p>	
		12.3 No. of Conservation Areas with up-to-date management plans	The following areas have had Conservation Character Area Appraisals undertaken: Bruce Castle; St Ann's; Clyde Circus; Muswell Hill; Wood Green; Trinity Gardens; Crouch End; and Highgate.	
		12.4 No. of Building for Life Assessments?	<b>NEW</b>	

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
SO13	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape resources	13.1 No. of new spaces created	The key open areas of the borough include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lee Valley Regional Park and Metropolitan</li> <li>Green Belt</li> <li>Metropolitan Open Land</li> <li>Significant Local Open Land</li> </ul>	Open Space and Biodiversity Study due 2014
		13.2 Areas of open space deficiency	TO BE UPDATED	Open Space and Biodiversity Study due 2014
		13.3 Changes in the quantity of open space (ha)	TO BE UPDATED	Open Space and Biodiversity Study due 2014
		13.4 Changes in SINCS and LNRs	TO BE UPDATED	Open Space and Biodiversity Study due 2014
		13.5 Deficiency in access to nature	TO BE UPDATED	Open Space and Biodiversity Study due 2014
SO14	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	14.1 Water quality changes	<p>The River Lee (including the Lee Navigation) on the borough's eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. Upstream of its upper confluence with Pymmes Brook the Lee has been assigned River Quality Objective (RQO) class 2 whilst downstream of the lower confluence water quality is RQO 5. The Lee Navigation is RQO 3. RQOs are recorded in the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory (2007) and relate to the level of water quality that a watercourse should achieve in order to be suitable for its agreed uses; class 1 being suitable for all uses and class 5 is suitable for very restricted uses.</p> <p>There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey, where surface water is periodically pumped into the chalk aquifer to balance deep ground water abstraction. Land use activities within the source protection zones are closely monitored by the Environment Agency.</p>	<p>River Quality Objectives are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>RE1:</b> very good quality (suitable for all fish species)</li> <li><b>RE2:</b> good quality (suitable for all fish species)</li> <li><b>RE3:</b> fairly good quality (suitable for high-class coarse fisheries)</li> <li><b>RE4:</b> fair quality (suitable for coarse fisheries)</li> <li><b>RE5:</b> poor quality (likely to limit fish populations)</li> </ul>
		14.2 Average potable water consumption l/head/day (domestic and commercial)	Haringey specific data is unavailable for water use. At present, only 24.9% of Thames Water customers have meters installed	Water use per capita in the UK is around 150 litres per day. Nationally an average of 33% of water customers have a meter installed. The Local Plan target is for new development to achieve 105 l/head/day.

Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		14.3 Capacity and condition of water and sewerage infrastructure	<b>REVIEW</b>	
<b>SO15</b>	<b>To encourage the use of previously developed land</b>	15.1 Number of planning applications on previously developed land	Previously developed land (PDL) within Haringey accounts for approximately for 3% of London's total PDL area. According to the London Development Agency (2007). Haringey has 29 PDL sites, which cover 84.9ha of land. The vast majority (86%) of PDL in Haringey is already allocated within the UDP/Local Plan or has planning permission; only 2% of sites are without planning permission. Vacant or derelict land/buildings account for the remaining 12% of Haringey's PDL. 100% of housing was built on previously developed land in 2011/12	In 2006 100% of residential development took place on previously developed land, which exceeded the Council target of 95%. The borough is seeking to maintain the proportion of houses built on PDL between 2006 and 2016.
		15.2 No. of contaminated sites	<b>REVIEW</b>	
		15.3 No. of contaminated sites remediated	<b>REVIEW</b>	
<b>SO16</b>	<b>To mitigate and adapt to climate change</b>	16.1 No. of properties in flood risk zones	According to the North London Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2008, the number of properties within Flood Zone 3b of the River Lee is: <b>78</b>  Haringey is at risk from fluvial flooding from the River Lee and its tributaries. The flood risk area (Zones 2 and 3) could potentially affect 5,000 properties.	No planning permission should be granted contrary to EA advice on flood defense or water quality grounds. Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Most predictions estimate that peak flows will increase by 20% beyond 2050.
		16.2 No. of flooding incidents (including sewer flooding)	The Draft Surface Water Management Plan 2012 identifies 18 records of groundwater flooding from 2002-09. There were no historical records of flooding attributed to the sewerage network in the LB of Haringey. This is not to say that no such incidents have occurred or that there is no future flood risk to the borough from ordinary watercourses.	
		16.3 No. of planning applications incorporating SUDS	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>
		16.4 No. of planning applications meeting Code 4/ BREEAM Excellent or above	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>

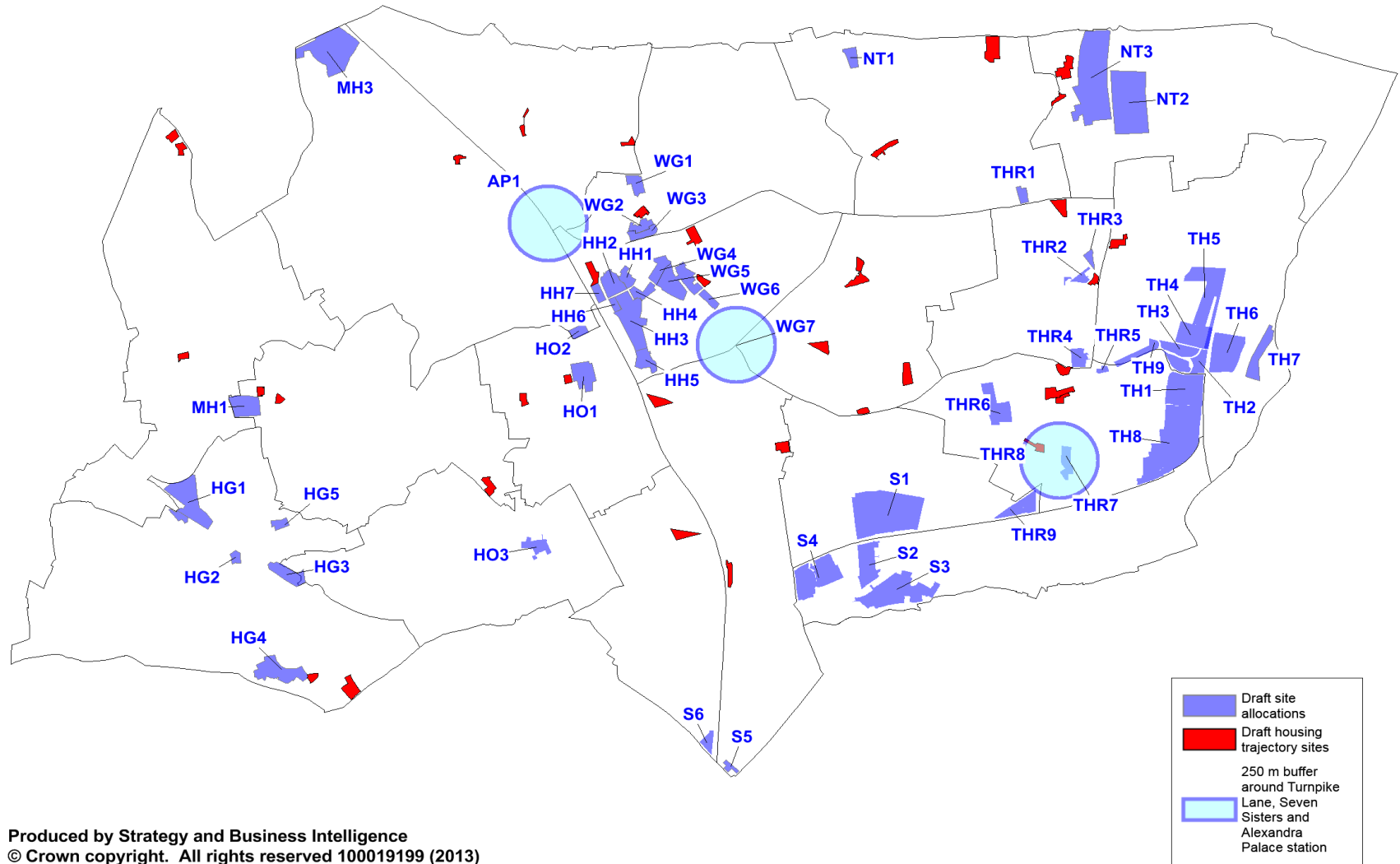
Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
SO17	To protect and improve air quality	17.1 No. of days p/a of high pollution	The Council declared the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 1 July 2001 for PM <sub>10</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> . Two continuous monitoring sites within the borough record emissions and exceedances. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Haringey Town Hall</li> <li>Priory Park</li> </ul> In 2006 there were exceedances for PM <sub>10</sub> at Haringey Town Hall and for NO <sub>2</sub> at Priory Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK Air Quality Strategy Guideline value is 40<sub>g</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>EU Air Quality Framework Directive Guideline value is 40 ug/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>UK Air Quality Strategy Guideline value is 40<sub>g</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>EU Air Quality Framework Directive Guideline value is 40 ug/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> </ul>
		17.2 Annual average concentrations and exceedances of PM <sub>10</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub>	The 2010 Air Quality Strategy Objectives show that at both sites, NO <sub>2</sub> (Annual Mean) Objective was not achieved with readings of 50 ug/m <sup>3</sup> and 41 ug/m <sup>3</sup> respectively; however the PM <sub>10</sub> (Annual Mean) Objective was achieved at both sites.	
		17.3 Number of businesses with travel plans	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>
SO18	To minimise the impact of the ambient noise environment	18.1 No. of Priority areas in the Borough	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>
		18.2 Number of reported incidents of noise levels above 55dB (A) Lden	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>
SO19	To limit climate change by reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	19.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and energy consumption (breakdown by type/source)	The Annual Carbon Report 2012 sets out the carbon targets and CO <sub>2</sub> reduction activity and projects for the borough.	Haringey is committed to a reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of 40% by 2020 on 2005 baseline figures. All major developments are to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20% through the use of on-site renewables
		19.2 No. of energy efficiency initiatives approved p/a	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>



Sustainability Objective		Sustainability Indicators	Baseline Data	Comparators & Targets
		19.3 % Renewable energy included in development by sector	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>
		19.4 No. of developments p/a connected to decentralised energy networks	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>
		19.5 No. of applications p/a designed to mitigate against urban heat island	<b>NEW</b>	<b>NEW</b>
<b>SO20</b>	<b>To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources</b>	20.1 Amount of municipal waste sent to land fill (tonnes)	The total amount of Municipal Solid Waste collected by Haringey in 2011 was 115,793 tonnes. 29% of the total was sent to landfill or 33,578 tonnes. Haringey has an overall capacity for waste management of approximately 104,800 tonnes per annum	
		20.2 Percentage of municipal waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	There are seven household waste recycling centres across the North London Boroughs. Approx. 70% (c. 70,000 households), receive the kerbside 'green box' service. The overall recycling and composting rate for the NLWA including Haringey is 24%. 47% is sent for energy recovery by incineration.	The emerging NLWP considers the waste management in North London up to 2020. The plan will identify suitable sites to deal with waste using a mix of facilities. The draft plan identifies 2 new waste sites, one of which is in Haringey – the Friern Barnet site.  The London Plan overall target for recycling or composting is for levels to exceed 45% by 2015 rising to 50% by 2020. Commercial and industrial waste should achieve 70% by 2020.
<b>SO21</b>	<b>To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport</b>	21.1 No. of Households who own private vehicles	Over half of Haringey households do not own a car or van (51.8%) an increase from 46.5% in 2001. The number of cars belonging to Haringey households has also decreased from 62,929 in 2001 to 61,515 in 2011.	41.6% of households in London do not have access to a car
		21.2 Public transport accessibility levels (by ward?)	<b>REVIEW</b>	
		21.3 Types of personal travel by mode (p/a)?	<b>REVIEW</b>	
		21.4 Proximity of residents to cycling routes?	<b>REVIEW</b>	

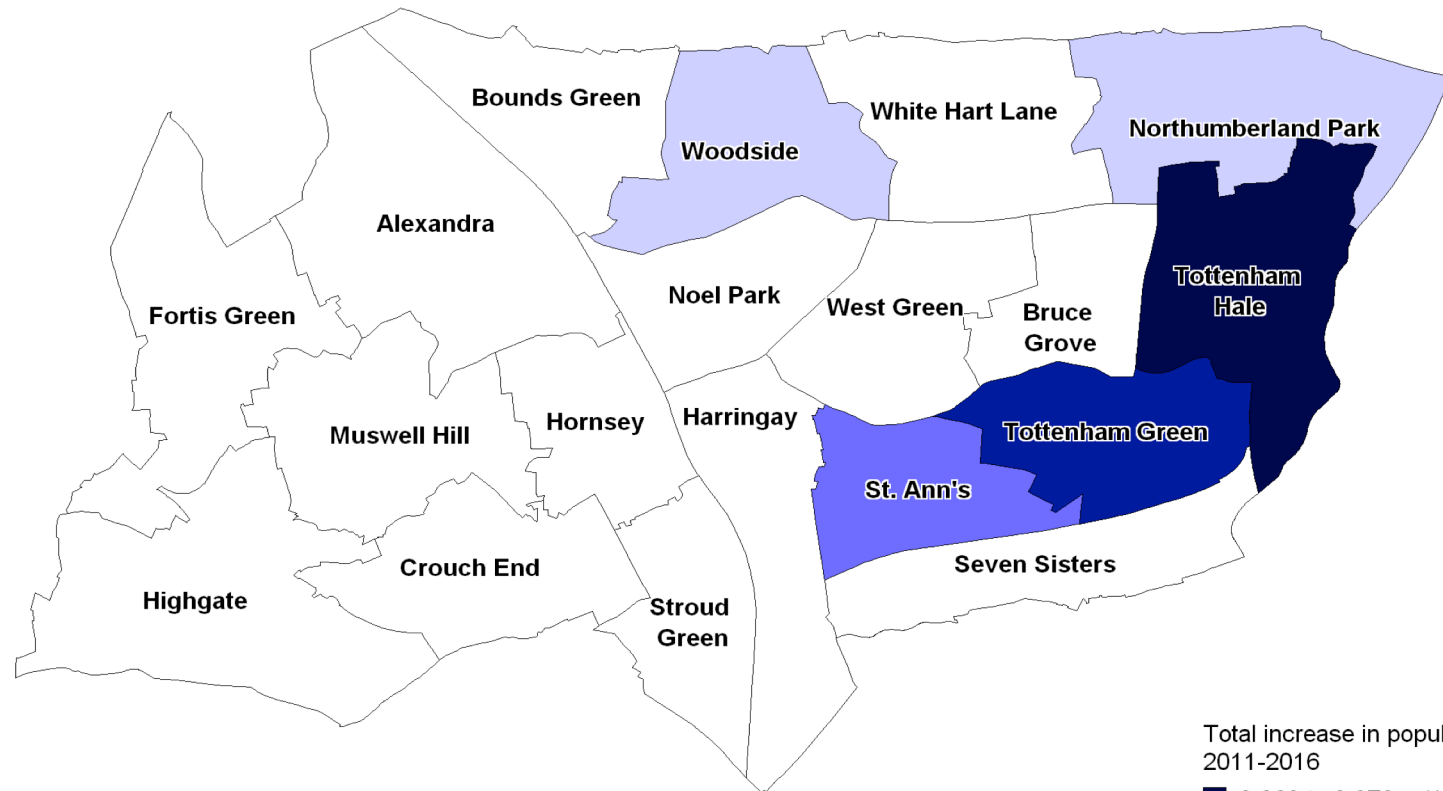
# A3 Evidence Base Maps

Draft site allocations and housing trajectory sites in Haringey 2013



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## Change in projected population 2011-26

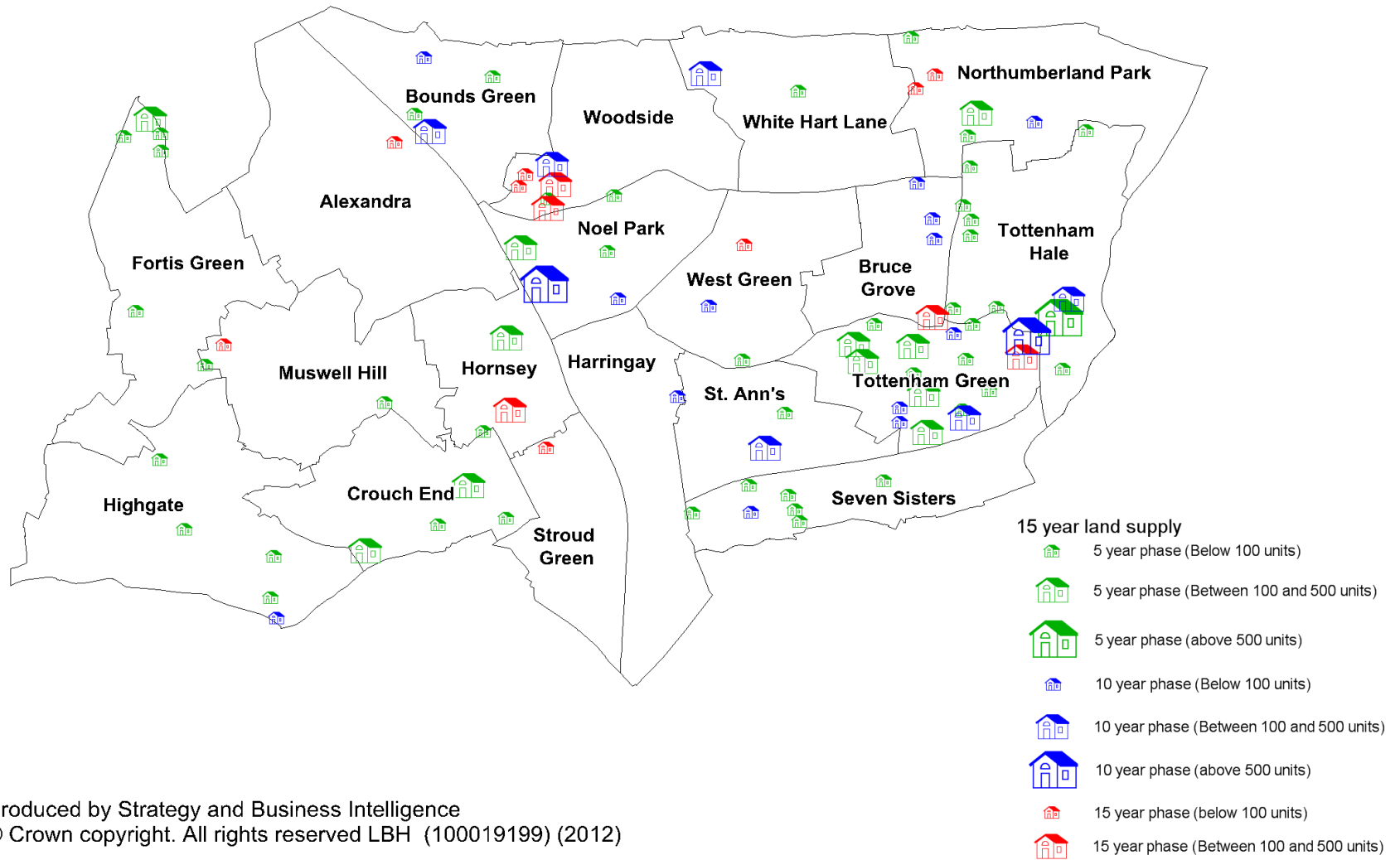


Source: 2011 GLA standard fertility ward projections  
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Total increase in population  
 2011-2016

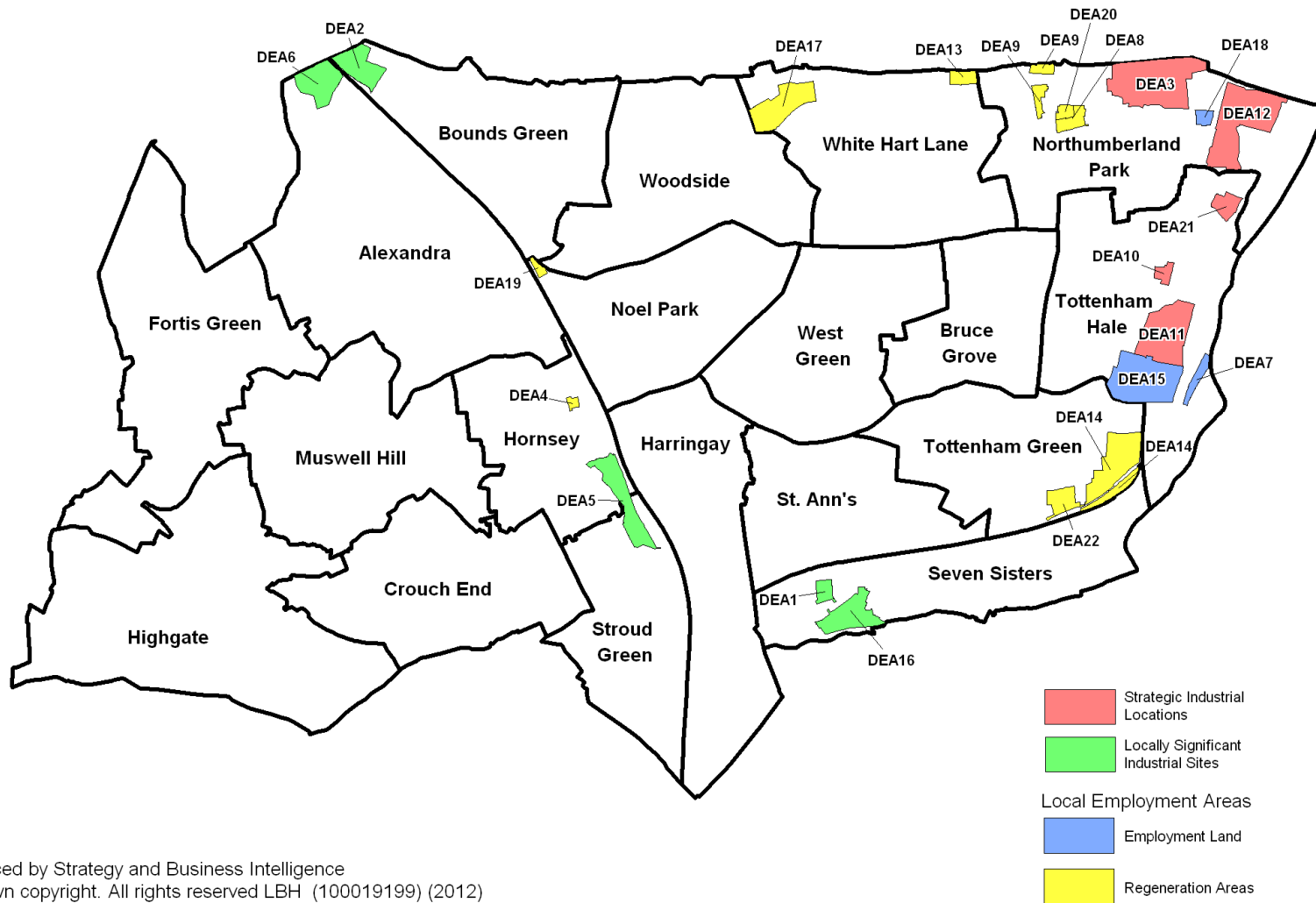
- 3,260 to 3,970 (1)
- 2,560 to 3,259 (1)
- 1,860 to 2,559 (1)
- 1,160 to 1,859 (2)
- 460 to 1,159 (14)

**Projected Housing Growth  
in Haringey 2011-2026**



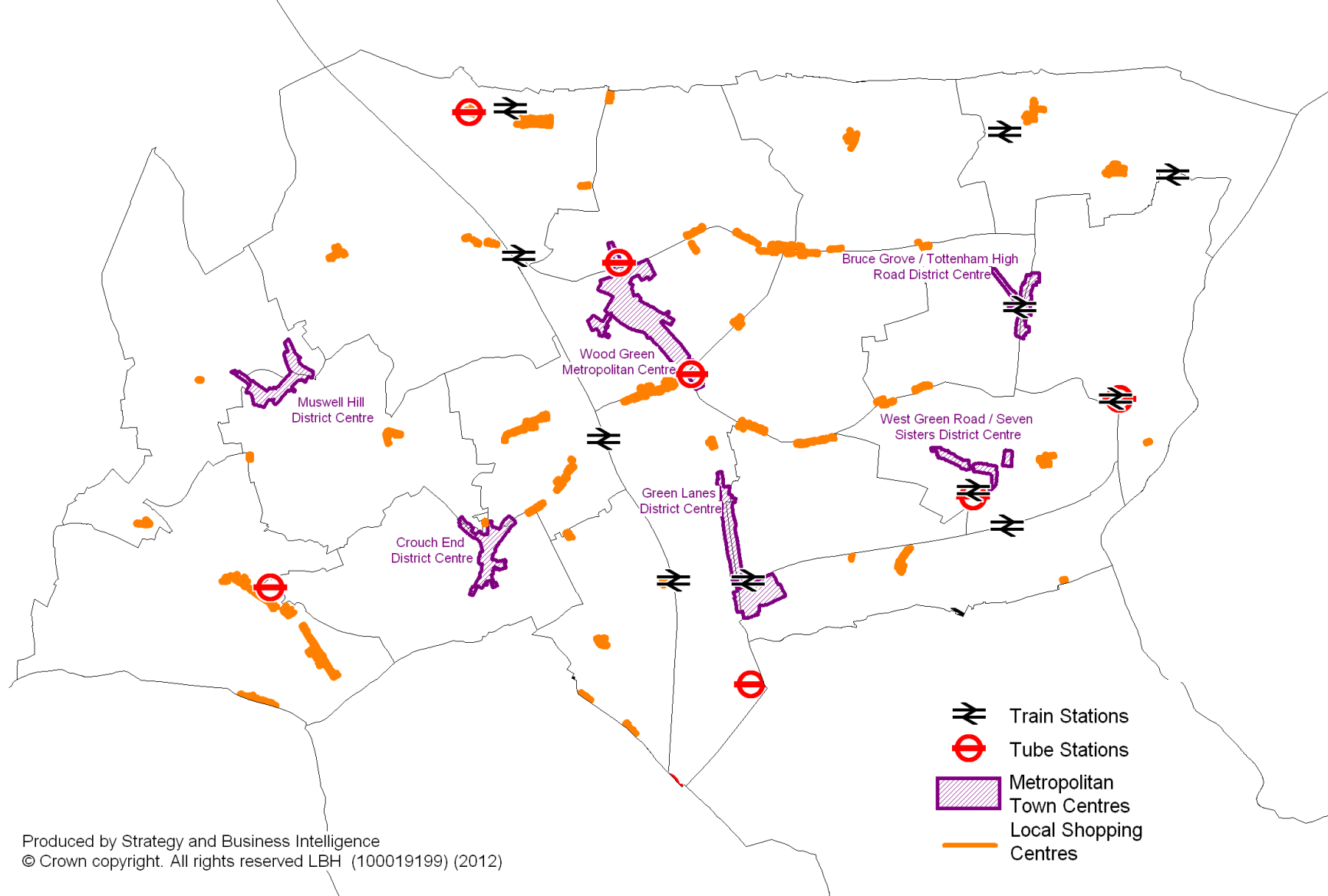
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# Employment Land Designations



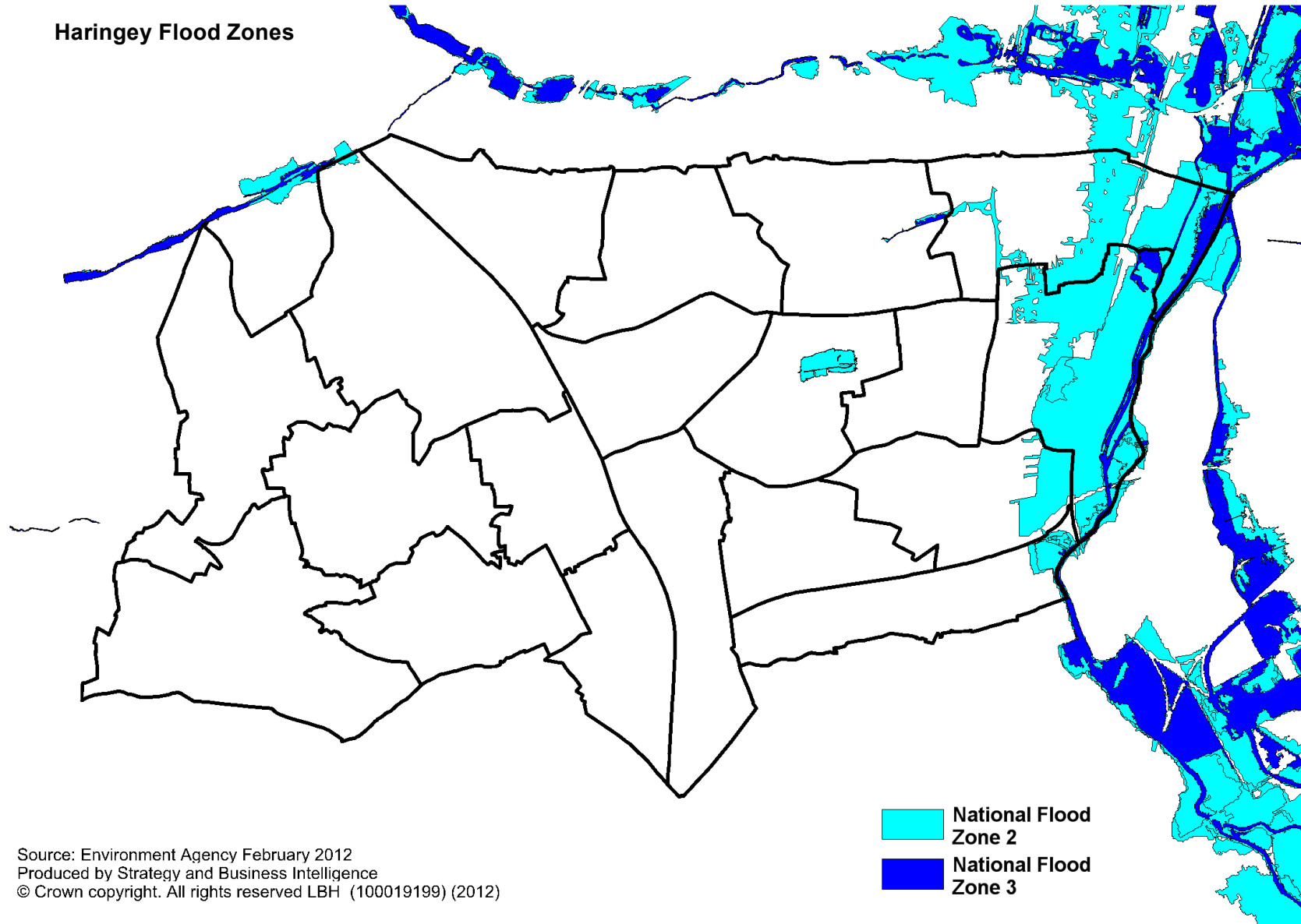
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## Distribution of Town Centres and Local Shopping Centres



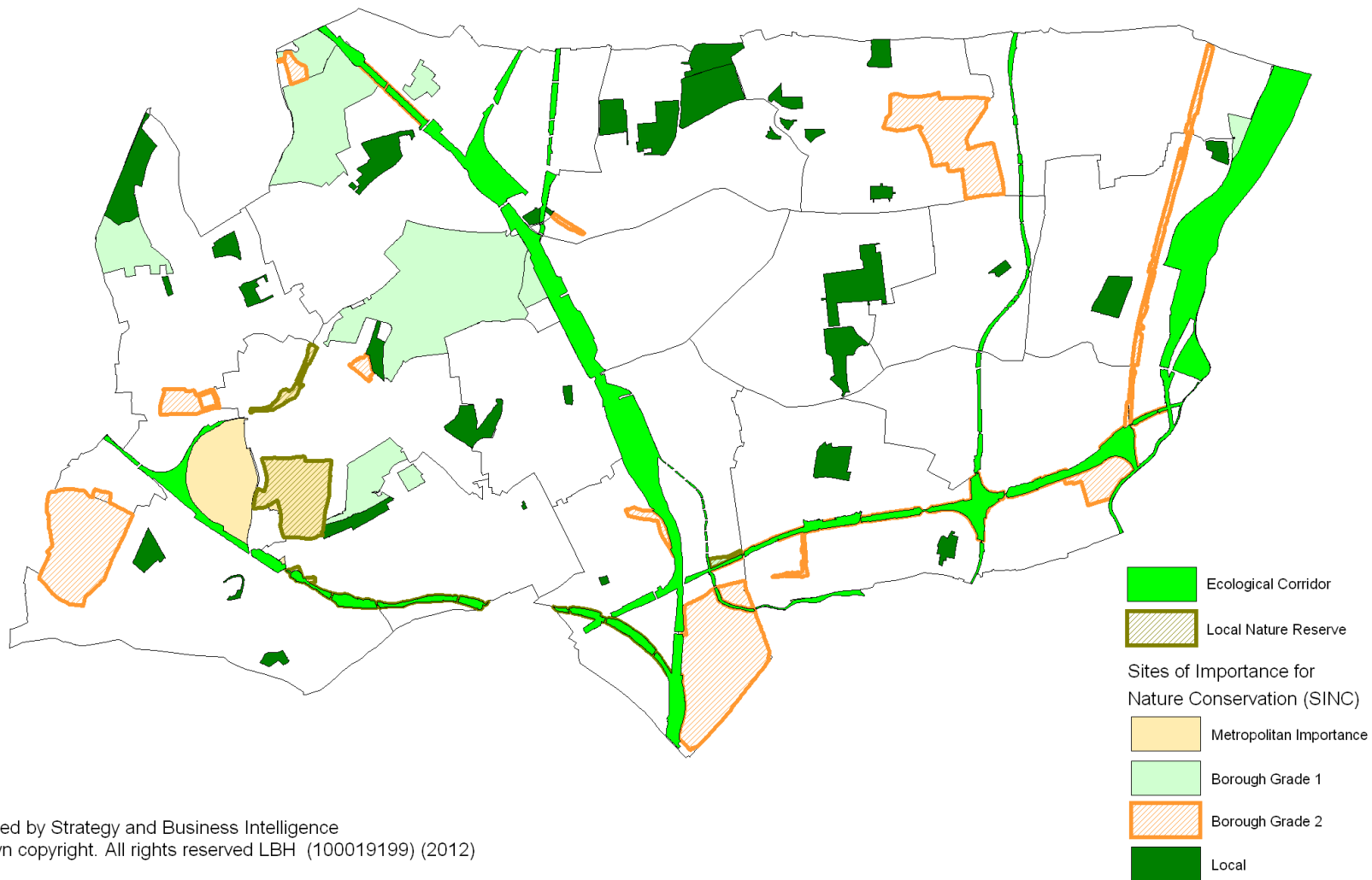
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## Haringey Flood Zones



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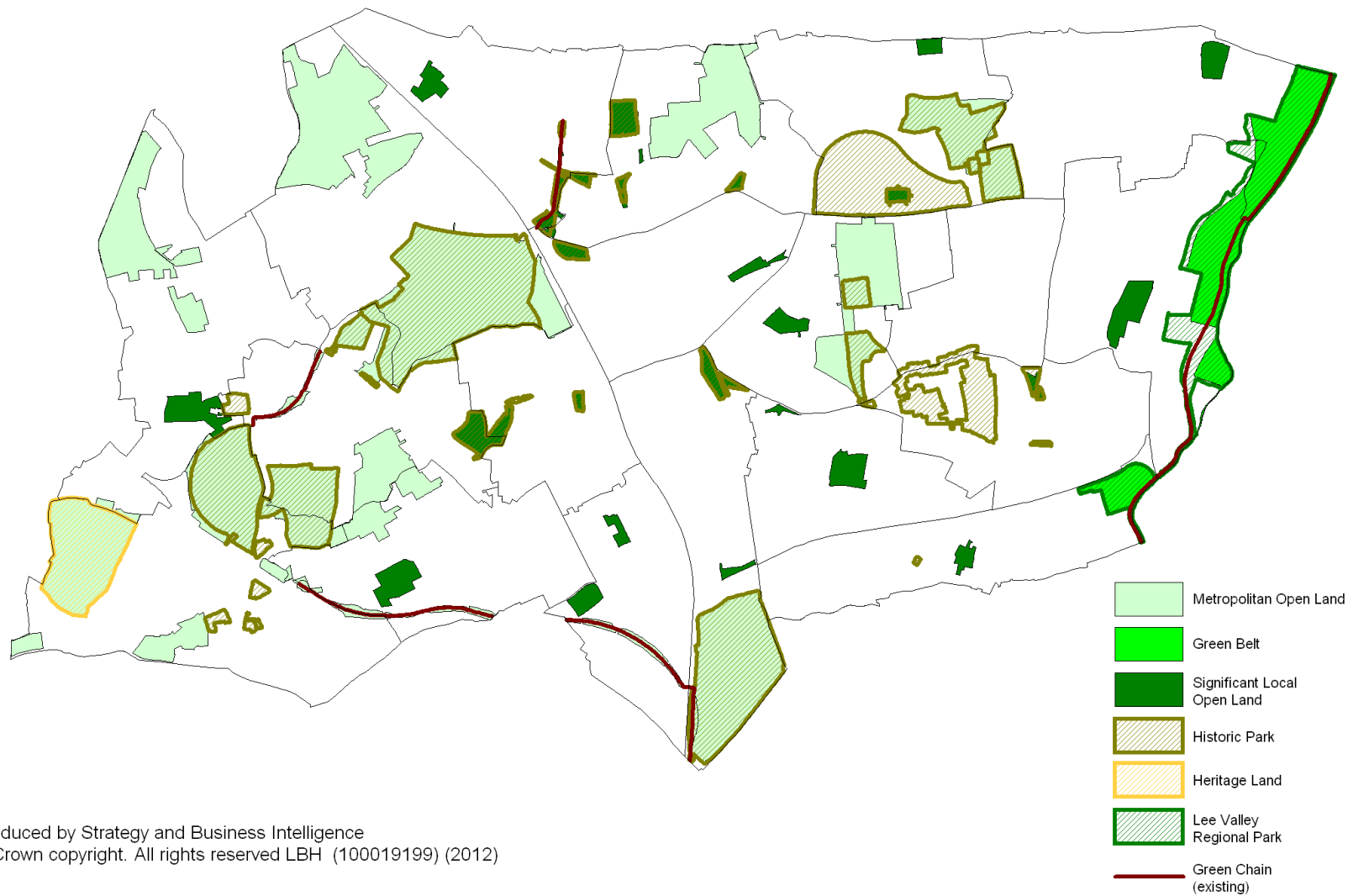
## Open Space Biodiversity Designations



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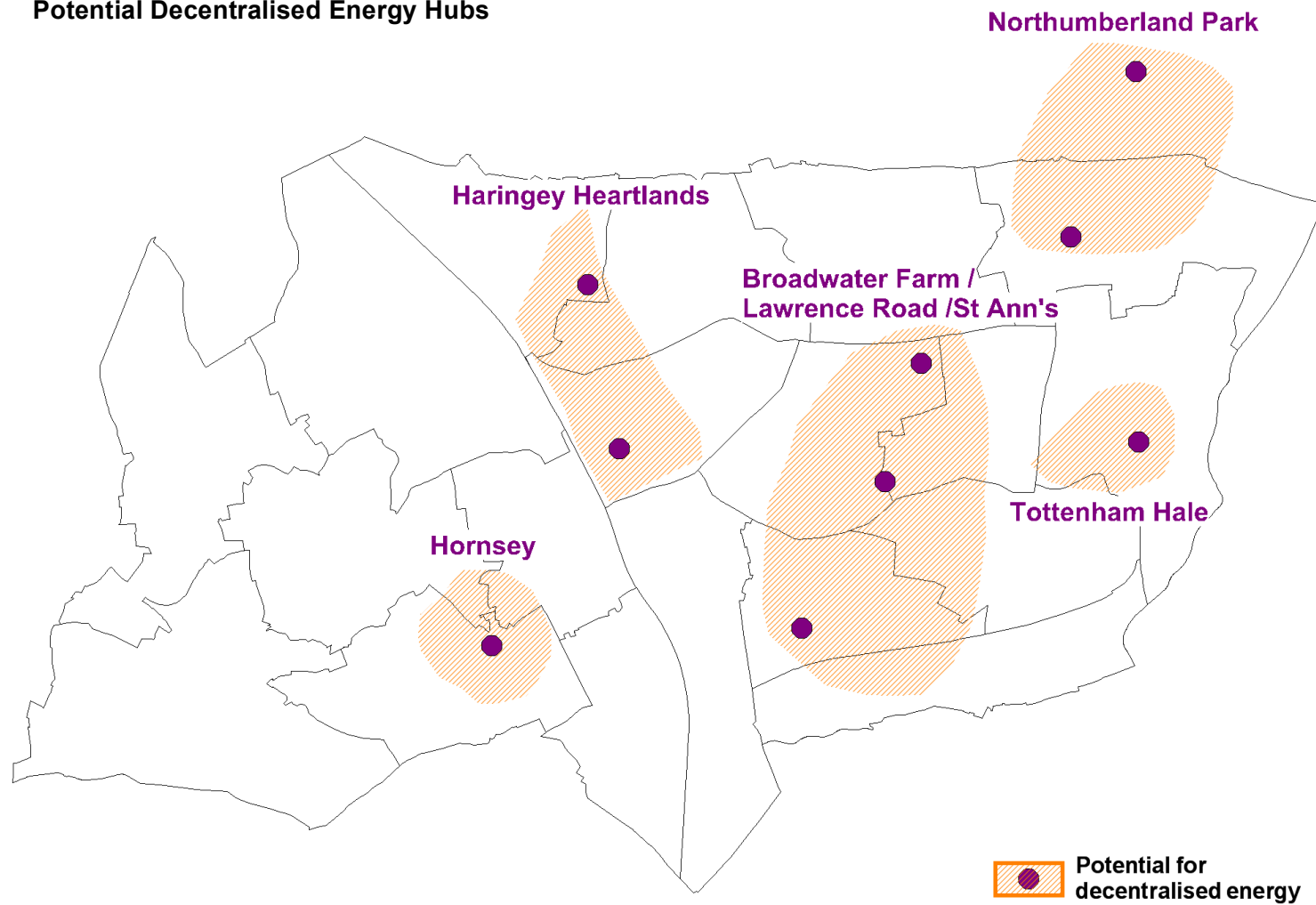


## Open Space Designations



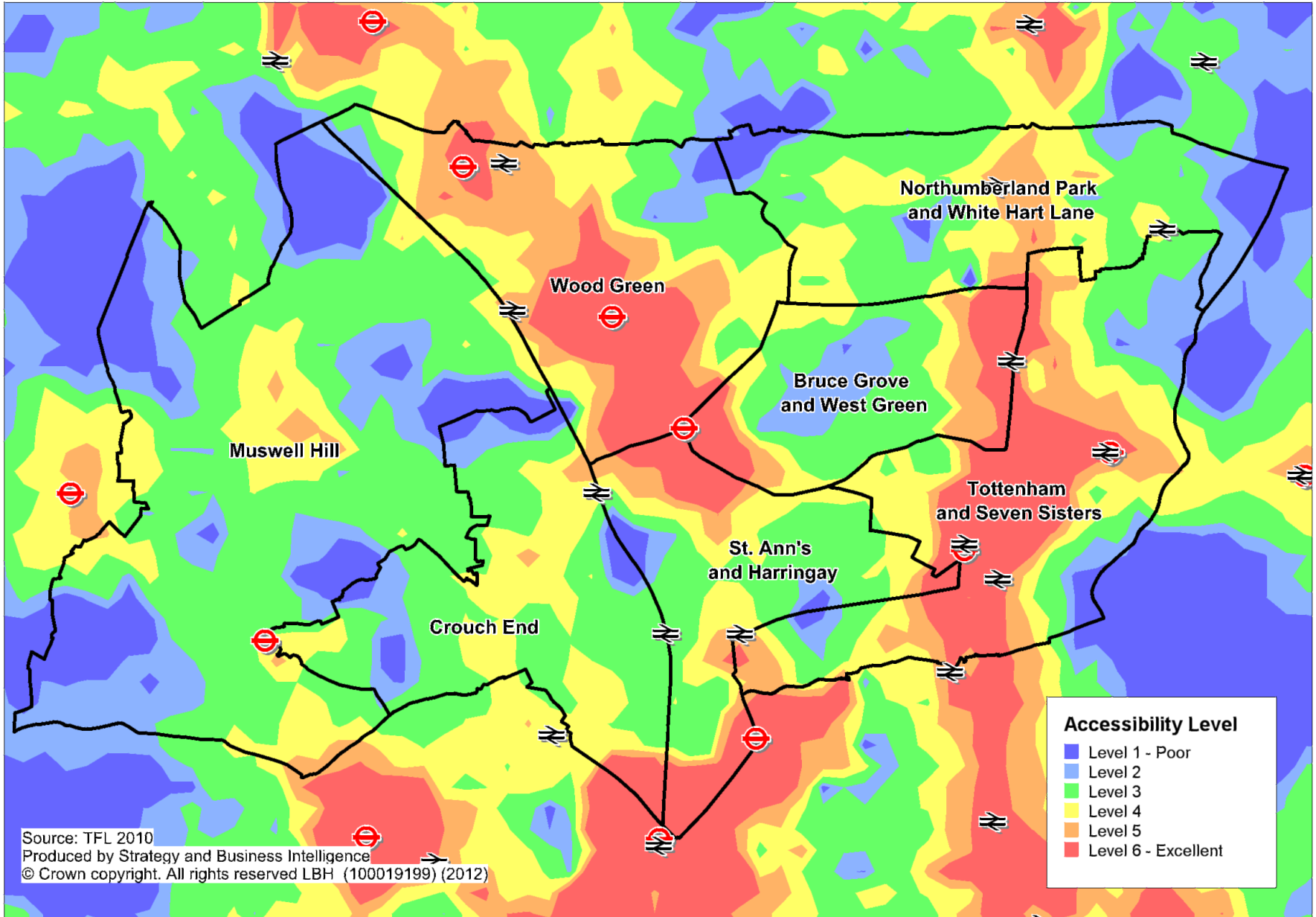
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## Potential Decentralised Energy Hubs

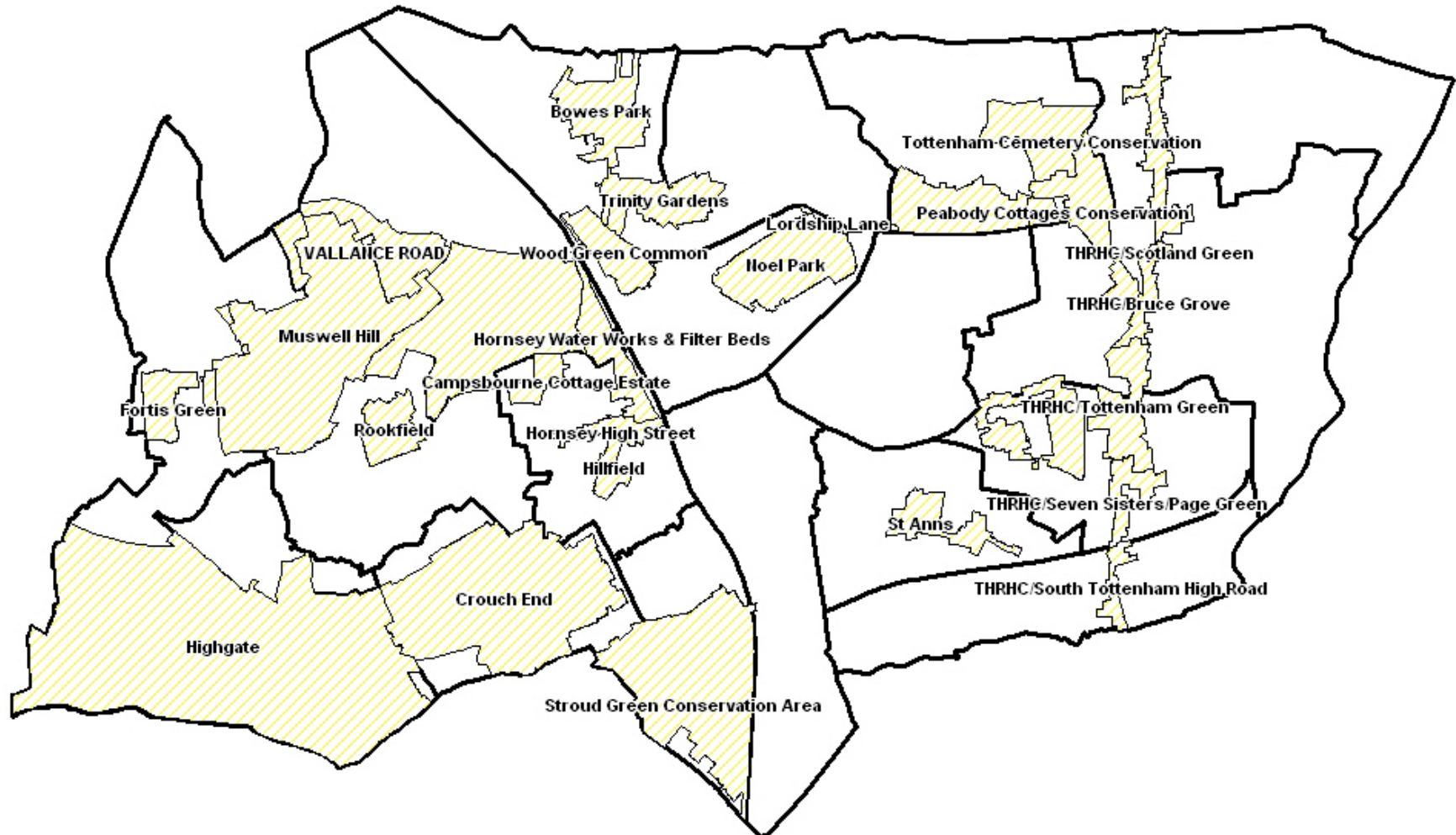


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**Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL)**



## Conservation areas



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## 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 overleaf.

<b>Information required in the Environment Report according to the SEA Directive</b>	
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.
<b>Consultation:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>

<b>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8) Provision of information on the decision:</b>	
	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the plan or programme as adopted</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10)</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</li> </ul>
<b>Quality assurance:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA checklist Directive (Art. 12).</li> </ul>

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