
Meridian Water Masterplan Sustainability Appraisal Main Report

July 2013

Contents

Page

1.	Introduction	4
2.	Background	7
3.	Methodology	13
4.	Context and Baseline Information	15
5.	Population	20
6.	Air Quality	22
7.	Water Resources	24
8.	Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	27
9.	Waste Management	30
10.	Health	32
11.	Housing	35
12.	Crime and Community Safety	39
13.	Economic Development and Jobs	41
14.	Education and Skills	45
15.	Transport	48
16.	Open Space and Biodiversity	51
17.	Conclusion and Next Steps	54

Annex 1: Legal and policy background/The SEA Directive Requirements

Annex 2: Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Annex 3: Appraisal Matrix: Compatibility of the Meridian Water Masterplan proposals with the sustainability objectives

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

1.1.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required by European and by English law. It involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action, such as a plan or programme. In 2001, the EU legislated for SEA with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). Article 1 of the Directive states that its objective is: *"to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes, with a view to promoting sustainable development"*. These aims are consistent with a range of government policies on the environment and sustainable development.

1.1.2 The Directive was transposed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA Regulations'), which came into force on 21st July 2004. The SEA Regulations apply, with some specific exceptions, to plans and programmes subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority or those prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government and are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.

1.1.3 The Government's approach is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process that considers economic and social, as well as environmental effects. To this end, in November 2005, the Government published guidance on undertaking SA of Local Plans that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive ('the Guidance'). The combined SA / SEA process documented in this report is referred to as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

1.1.4 This report conforms to these requirements. Table 1 signposts clearly where these requirements have been met during the process.

1.1.5 Sustainability Appraisal can be broadly defined as:

*"...the formal, systematic and comprehensive process of evaluating the environmental, social and economic effects of a policy, plan or programme, or its alternative, including the preparation of a written report on the findings of that evaluation, and using the findings in publicly accountable decision-making."*¹

1.1.6 This Sustainability Appraisal report outlines the process and results of the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken on the Meridian Water Masterplan, which forms part of Enfield's Local Plan. Enfield's Local Plan is the term used for the Local Plan, which is being prepared following changes to planning legislation in 2004, and to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012. The Masterplan is a spatial planning document that explains how the key objectives established in Enfield's Core Strategy (2010) for Meridian Water could be delivered, and provides further detail and guidance about the significant scale of change proposed.

1.1.7 Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process, which identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which the implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

1.1.8 One of the key functions of Sustainability Appraisal is to illustrate the benefits and risks of different development options and policy choices to enable a transparent

¹ Adapted from a definition of 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' in Therivel, R. et al (1992) 'Strategic Environmental Assessment', London, Earthscan

decision making process. This should facilitate effective public consultation on alternative courses of action, and ultimately help to justify why specific options were chosen against others.

1.1.9 Clearly, the planning system has an important role to play in promoting and enabling sustainable development, particularly through the plan making process.

1.1.10 Production of Local Plans and the Sustainability Appraisal process are carried out in tandem, with appraisal at different stages to influence policy direction and decision making.

1.2 Compliance with the SEA Directive

1.2.1 Usually referred to as the SEA Directive, it does not use the term “strategic environmental assessment” or SEA, rather, it requires an “environmental assessment” of certain plans and programmes.

1.2.2 Article 2(b) of the Directive defines “environmental assessments” as a procedure comprising:

- Preparing an environmental report on the likely significant effects of the draft plan or programme;
- Carrying out consultation on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report;
- Taking into account the environmental report and the results of consultation in decision making and
- Providing information when the plan or programme is adopted and showing how the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account.

1.2.3 Under Article 2(a), the plans and programmes subject to the Directive are those which are:

- Subject to the preparation and/or adoption by an authority at national, regional or local level or which are prepared by an authority for adoption, through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government; and
- Required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.

1.2.4 Table 1 below sets out the required content of the Environmental Report as defined in the SEA Regulations and details how these have been met in this SA Report.

Table 1: Compliance with the SEA Regulations

The SEA’s Directive Requirement	Section where covered
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, geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated:	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapters 5 to 17 and Annex 2
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Chapters 5 to 17
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Chapters 5 to 17

The SEA's Directive Requirement	Section where covered
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	Chapters 5 to 17
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Chapters 5 to 17
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	Chapters 5 to 17
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	Chapters 5 to 17
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	Chapters 5 to 17
i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Chapters 5 to 17
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	See non technical summary
Taking the environmental report and the results of consultation into account in decision-making.	
Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted shall be informed and the following media made available to those so informed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan or programme is adopted; • A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • The measures decided concerning monitoring. 	On the website and see non technical summary
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation.	Chapters 5 to 17
Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.	

1.2.5 The Directive does not prescribe who is to carry out an SEA, but normally it is the task of the Responsible Authority, i.e. the body which prepares and/or adopts the plan or programme.

1.2.6 Annex 1 explains the SEA Directive and signposts where the relevant information can be found in the SA Report.

2. Background

2.1 Meridian Water Masterplan

2.1.1 Meridian Water is the largest regeneration priority area identified in the Council's adopted Core Strategy (2010), where a comprehensive approach to development will take place. It was adopted as Planning and Urban Design Guidance on 17th July 2013 and is a material consideration in the determination of all planning applications in this area.

2.1.2 The Masterplan should be read in conjunction with the Council's Core Strategy (2010), the Development Management Document (Submission Version March 2013), the Council's adopted Supplementary Planning Documents, the London Plan (2011), and the Mayor's Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (July 2013).

2.1.3 The Meridian Water Masterplan is a spatial planning document that explains how the key objectives established in the Core Strategy for Meridian Water could be delivered, and provides further detail and guidance about the significant scale of change proposed. The Masterplan aims to support the delivery of a sustainable place through a strategy of radical change in an area of extraordinary opportunity. It contains a wider range of topics, including:

- Movement
- Homes
- Business and Employment
- Shopping and Leisure
- Community
- Leisure
- Water
- Public Space
- Energy

2.2 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

2.2.1 The purpose of SA / SEA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of new or revised policies. The SA Report is the means by which stakeholders and the public can comment on the findings of the SA. It sets out the process followed, methods used and conclusions reached, together with proposed mitigation and monitoring measures.

2.2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework states that to achieve sustainable development economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system. The importance of this is recognised by the legislative requirement for Local Plans to undergo SA/ SEA.

2.2.3 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Planning Act 2008, Sustainability Appraisals are to be undertaken for development plan documents. Sustainability Appraisals are needed to assist the formulation of the Local Plan by integrating sustainability considerations into the process. SAs must assess the potential impacts of various policies and programmes on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of an area and must propose measures to change policy and /or mitigate any conflicting effects identified from alternatives.

2.2.4 Government guidance advises an integrated approach to SA and SEA through the single application of SAs. This process has been followed through the production of this report and sets out a breadth of social, environmental and economic aspects that contribute to sustainable development.

2.2.5 Although it is not required for a Masterplan to undergo an SA, however, in pursuing best practice the Council has undertaken an SA of the proposals set out in the Masterplan. This will enable the Council to ensure that the social, economic and environmental impacts set out in the Masterplan have been considered. It will also ensure that the Masterplan is a robust and coherent document that considers all aspects of sustainability. This document will also provide an efficient method of determining if the Masterplan is compatible with the sustainability objectives established in the SA for the Core Strategy.

2.2.6 This SA Report is published to accompany the Meridian Water Masterplan.

2.3 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

2.3.1 The Guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see table below). According to the Guidance, the Scoping Report should set out the findings of Stage A (which includes gathering an evidence base) together with information on what happens next in the process.

2.3.2 Stage A of the SA process was completed in 2011 and the findings are documented in the Scoping Report. It involved establishing the context within which the Masterplan is being prepared, indentifying key issues, reviewing relevant plans and strategies and developing sustainability appraisal objectives. The Scoping Report was submitted to the Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and other stakeholders for comment before being finalised. The final version of the Scoping Report can be found at: www.enfield.gov.uk

Table 2: SA Stages and Task

Stages and Tasks		
Stage A: Setting the context, establishing the baseline and defining SA Objectives (Scoping)		
	Purpose	Where this covered
Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives	To establish how the plan or programme is affected by outside factors, to suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed, and to help to identify SEA objectives.	Scoping Report (2011)
Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base for environmental problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring; to help in the development of SEA objectives.	Scoping Report (2011)
Identifying environmental problems	To help focus the SEA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SEA objectives, prediction of effects and monitoring.	Scoping Report (2011)
Developing SEA objectives	To provide a means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme and alternatives can be assessed.	Scoping Report (2011)
Consulting on the scope of the SEA	To ensure that the SEA covers the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme.	Table 3
Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects		
Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SEA objectives	To identify potential synergies or inconsistencies between the objectives of the plan or programme and the SEA objectives and help in	SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012)

Stages and Tasks		
	developing alternatives.	
Developing strategic alternatives	To develop and refine strategic alternatives.	SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012)
Predicting the effects of the plan or programme including alternatives	To predict the significant environmental effects of the plan or programme and alternatives.	SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012)
Evaluating the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives	To evaluate the predicted effects of the plan or programme and its alternatives and assist in the refinement of the plan or programme.	SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012)
Mitigating adverse effects	To ensure that the adverse effects are identified and potential mitigation measures are considered.	SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012) and final masterplan (2013)
Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of the plan or programme implementation	To detail the means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme can be assessed.	SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012) and final masterplan (2013)
Stage C: Documenting the findings of the Appraisal in the Sustainability Appraisal Report		
Preparing the environmental report	To present the predicted environmental effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives, in a form suitable for public consultation and use by decision-makers.	Scoping Report (2011) and SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012)
Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the environmental report		
Consulting the public and Consultation Bodies on the draft plan or programme and the environmental report	To give the public and the consultation bodies an opportunity to express their opinions on the findings of the environmental report and to use it as a reference point in commenting on the plan or programme. To gather more information through the opinions and concerns of the public,	Scoping Report (2011) and SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012)
Assessing significant changes	To ensure that the environmental implications of any significant changes to the draft plan or programme at this stage are addressed and taken into account.	Scoping Report (2011) and SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012)
Making decisions and providing information	To provide information on how the environmental report and consultees' opinions were taken into account in deciding the final form of the plan or programme to be adopted.	SA Report to support the draft masterplan (2012) and final masterplan (2013)
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment		
Developing aims and methods for monitoring	To track the environmental effects of the plan or programme to show whether they are as predicted; to help identify adverse effects.	SA to support the final masterplan (2013)
Responding to the adverse effects	To prepare for appropriate responses where adverse effects are identified.	SA to support the final masterplan (2013)

2.4 Influence of Consultation

- 2.4.1 The draft Masterplan and SA were published for consultation between 8th May and 3rd August 2012. Comments and feedback received on the draft Masterplan and SA have been assessed and subsequently changes made to the Final Masterplan SA document, as set out in the following table.

Table 3: Comments on SA accompanying the draft Masterplan (2012)

Consultee	Main Issues Raised	Response
Environment Agency	The Flood Risk Scoping Report provides a predominantly accurate and comprehensive summary of the flood risk related issues, opportunities and constraints associated with the Masterplan development of Meridian Water. It is important that there is dialogue between consultants/designers and LB Enfield when considering flood risk issues and creating documents such as this and the Level 2 SFRA. They should be influencing and informing each other. For instance, the Level 2 SFRA should provide a strategic assessment of the amount of floodplain compensatory storage that could be required to mitigate the effects of the development. It should also provide evidence as to whether the required storage is available and where it would be available. This assessment should be informed by the site design with information such as the scale and type of development and where on the site it is intended to be placed. There is an opportunity here for the Level 2 SFRA and the Flood Risk Scoping Study to inform each other.	Things have moved on since these comments were made, the Level 2 SFRA has informed the Masterplan. In this regard the Council considers that the flood compensation issues can be satisfactorily addressed. The Central Leaside Area Action Plan will consider these matters further.
Environment Agency	The document recognises the requirement for surface water management to achieve greenfield runoff rates for the development, through the use of SUDS. This is a key message and should be considered throughout the design process. Space should be set aside at the Masterplan design stage, as well as during detailed design, to allow for SUDS so that greenfield rates can be achieved.	The Masterplan provides high level planning and urban design guidance, not this level of detail suggested. Development will be assessed in relation to relevant guidance contained within the London Plan and Enfield's Local Plan.
Environment Agency	The document recognises the need for compensation for losses in floodplain storage. It is important to note that this requirement is for any loss in floodplain storage, whether caused by new buildings or defences or land raising of any kind. The document states that the effects of any proposed modifications to floodplain levels will need to be modelled. This is correct, as it is important to understand whether the effects on flood risk are acceptable (i.e decreased) or whether they can be compensated for (if increased).	Things have moved on since these comments were made, the Level 2 SFRA has informed the Masterplan. In this regard the Council considers that the flood compensation issues can be satisfactorily addressed. The Central Leaside Area Action Plan will consider these matters further.

Consultee	Main Issues Raised	Response
Environment Agency	The document suggests using the Environment Agency hydraulic model for this purpose. Although this model is currently considered the most appropriate representation of flood conditions on site, for certain areas it is not the best approach to modelling new scenarios. Information is being gathered to give to LB Enfield to allow an update to the Buro Happold Central Leaside model so that it accounts for the same physical conditions as the EA model. When this is done, it should be the most appropriate model for modelling changes to the floodplain.	Things have moved on since these comments were made, the Level 2 SFRA has informed the Masterplan. In this regard the Council considers that the flood compensation issues can be satisfactorily addressed. The Central Leaside Area Action Plan will consider these matters further.
Environment Agency	The Level 2 SFRA should contain information on the consequences of raised defences being breached. Once it has been updated to include this information, it should be referred to, to aid the design process.	Things have moved on since these comments were made, the Level 2 SFRA has informed the Masterplan. In this regard the Council considers that the flood compensation issues can be satisfactorily addressed. The Central Leaside Area Action Plan will consider these matters further.
Environment Agency	The document refers to using stilts and voids in the development to reduce the need for compensatory storage. It should be noted that we only consider these to be appropriate where their use allows for a reduction in flood risk compared to current conditions. For instance, they may be considered appropriate if a building is to be situated on the same (but not greater) footprint as an existing building. In this scenario, the stilts or voids would create more space for water than was available previously. If there was no building previously, a new building on stilts and voids would be considered detrimental in terms of flood risk. As stated within the document, where stilts and voids are considered appropriate, they will only be considered as such if sufficient maintenance and legal agreements are in place to ensure the void space will remain throughout the lifetime of the development.	Such detailed requirements would be considered by the Local Planning Authority through its Development Management processes. In this regard the Masterplan is indicative and should be read alongside other planning documents including the adopted Core Strategy, Development Management Document (Submission version March 2013), and the draft Central Leaside Area Action Plan (2012), as well as the Mayor's Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (draft 2013). Together these planning policies and guidance at the local and sub regional level provide a clear steer on appropriate development in the area.
Environment	The document mentions the modification of	Things have moved on

Consultee	Main Issues Raised	Response
Agency	ground levels within the site and how this may reduce flood risk. It mentions that one result could be an overall increase in conveyance during a flood event. It should be noted that while this may be positive when considering the flood risk to the site in question, it can be detrimental for the flood risk downstream. The more water conveyed further down the catchment, the higher the risk to that area. If any increased conveyance is proposed this should only be proposed in conjunction with additional flood storage downstream of the site. Any modifications to ground levels will need to be modelled and be shown not to increase flood risk off site.	since these comments were made, the Level 2 SFRA has informed the Masterplan. In this regard the Council considers that the flood compensation issues can be satisfactorily addressed. These methods are set out in the Masterplan. The Central Leaside Area Action Plan will consider these matters further.
Environment Agency	When using FD2320 to assess safe access, it should be noted that to be considered safe an access/egress route needs to fall in the category Very Low Hazard. Anything that falls within Danger for Some or a higher risk category is not considered safe.	Such matters would be considered in detail as part of the Development Management process.
English Heritage	As a matter of general approach, it is essential that all heritage assets (such as listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens and scheduled ancient monuments), their setting and the wider historic environment are identified and valued when developing planning policy.	The Council notes the words of caution expressed by English Heritage. However, there are no heritage assets within the Meridian Water. Therefore no changes are necessary.
Natural England	No comments but advice to consider the general principles set out in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. London's Natural Signatures – The London Regional Landscape Framework 2. Natural development 	No change necessary.

3. Methodology

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The approach to the appraisal of the Masterplan follows the direction as set out in Government Guidance, assessing the performance of each policy against each SA Objective using a set of matrices.
- 3.1.2 The assessment is a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement, taking into account the information gathered in the SA Scoping Report and other available background information relevant to the issues raised in the Masterplan.

3.2 General Approach

- 3.2.1 The approach is to compare each policy to the Sustainability Objectives established by the Scoping Report. The aim of this approach is to assess whether the Masterplan is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable.
- 3.2.2 Where the likely future trend seems set to improve markedly, or where the new proposal is likely to result in a specific sustainability target being reached, the new proposal can be regarded as having a beneficial significant effect. Conversely, where the proposal seems likely to cause a trend to deteriorate markedly, or miss a target, the proposal can be regarded as significantly adverse.
- 3.2.3 The Masterplan is high level planning and urban design guidance to the Core Strategy, for which a SA was undertaken in 2009. It should also be noted that the SA focuses on reporting significant effects but a proposal may still be beneficial, even if it is not considered likely to have a significant effect. The Masterplan was prepared having regard to Government policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012).
- 3.2.4 The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the NPPF, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development means in practice for the planning system. The Masterplan is considered to be in conformity with the NPPF, and by definition is considered to promote sustainable development.
- 3.2.5 Each Masterplan proposal is assessed in terms of the nature of its impacts (beneficial/ adverse/ neutral/ uncertain). These criteria are then used to judge whether the resulting effect would be minor or significant. This assessment is shown in Annex 3 of this report.

3.3 The Sustainability Report

- 3.3.1 The SEA Regulations require the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme on issues such as:
- Population
 - Human health
 - Cultural heritage
 - Climate
 - Air
 - Soil
 - Water
 - Biodiversity
 - Landscape and
 - The interrelationship between the above factors

3.3.2 The SA process extends the assessment to include the likely significant social and economic effects of the topics listed above and to assess social and economic factors such as:

- The economy
- Employment and skills
- Transport
- Crime and safety

4. Context and Baseline Information

4.1 Task A1: Links to other policies, plans and programmes

4.1.1 A number of plans and programmes relevant to the Masterplan have been reviewed to ensure that the messages from the policies are taken into account and to enable a robust appraisal of the impacts of the masterplan proposals. Annex 2 sets out a list plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives.

4.2 Task A2: Baseline Information

4.2.1 Baseline information has been used to measure the current characteristics of the area, to enable an assessment of how it is likely to change in the future and to monitor future implementation of proposals. The data that has been collected describes the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the area. More information on the baseline data can be found in the SA scoping report. A summary of the baseline data is set out in chapters 4 to 16.

4.3 Task A3: Key Sustainability Issues and Problems

4.3.1 Identifying key sustainability issues us a required step during SA Scoping. The key issues are used to inform the development of the SA Framework. The SA Framework will be used to undertake the SA of the Masterplan.

4.3.2 The key issues for Meridian Water were developed from the baseline information and review of policies, plans and programmes documented in the SA Scoping Report. These key issues have been reviewed, and those issues that are applicable to the Masterplan identified. Many of the Core Strategy key issues are based on information reported at the borough level.

4.4 Task A4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

4.4.1 The output of the Scoping process was a set of SA/SEA objectives, with supporting decision-making criteria. Feedback received during the previous consultation has been incorporated. The criteria are shown in the Table 4 below.

Table 4: SA Decision-Making Criteria

Air Quality	
SA Objective 1)	
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it contribute to a reduction in the levels of NO ₂ and PM ₁₀ in the borough? b) Will it reduce congestion and reliance on the private car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of daily exceedences of statutory air quality objectives.
Water Resources	
SA Objective 2)	
To achieve sustainable water resources management	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it ensure that development does not increase the Borough's vulnerability to flooding?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of properties at risk from flooding. Percentage of development applications each year where Environment Agency objects on flood

	grounds.
SA Objective 3) To improve water efficiency	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it improve the quality of water in the Borough? b) Will it reduce the demand for water?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River water quality • Average household water consumption

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	
SA Objective 4) To meet the challenge of climate change.	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it limit emissions of greenhouse gases? b) Will it ensure that the area is prepared for the impacts of climate change? c) Will it reduce reliance on the private car? d) Will emissions from road, as well as industry and buildings be reduced? e) Will climate change targets be met?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of development in the area meeting the energy efficiency and renewable energy targets set out in the London Plan. • Percentage of existing properties (as of August 2010) that install energy efficiency measures.
SA Objective 5) To increase energy efficiency.	
a) Will it increase energy efficiency in the area's building stock? b) Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of development in the area meeting the energy efficiency and renewable energy targets set out in the London Plan. • Percentage of existing properties (as of August 2010) that install energy efficiency measures.

Flood Risk	
SA Objective 6) To reduce the risk of flooding.	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it minimise flood risk to new developments?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of properties at risk from flooding. • Percentage of development applications each year where Environment Agency objects on flood grounds.
SA Objective 7) To promote the use of SUDS and achieve Greenfield runoff rates on all sites over 1ha.	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it promote the use of sustainable draining systems?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new development with SUDS incorporated. • Number of sites achieving Greenfield runoff rates.

Waste Management	
SA Objective 8) To achieve the sustainable management of waste.	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it support the proximity principle in relation to waste? b) Will it reduce waste arisings? c) Will it increase the re-use of materials? d) Will it increase the rates of recycling and composting, or recovery of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of household waste recycled • Percentage of household waste composted

Waste Management	
energy from waste? e) Will it explore options to fully integrate waste management facilities into new developments?	

Health	
SA Objective 9) To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health.	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it assist in improving health inequalities in the area? b) Will it improve access to health services, in particular to a General Practitioner?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indices of multiple deprivation. • Number of domestic addresses within a 400 metre radius of the nearest health facility. • Number of GP's by population. • Life expectancy age ranges. • Percentage of children identified as obese. • Reduction in yearly infant mortality rate.

Housing	
SA Objective 10) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it promote the provision of warm, weatherproof homes with reasonably modern facilities? b) Will it ensure energy and resource efficiency both during construction and afterwards? c) Will it contribute to the provision of affordable, social, intermediate and key-worker housing? d) Will it reduce the numbers of homeless people in temporary accommodation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new and existing housing meeting Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 or equivalent. • Percentage of new housing meeting Lifetimes homes standards. • Percentage of new affordable housing completed in the area as a percentage of total new housing in the Masterplan area. • Number of family housing units delivered within new development.

Crime and Community Safety	
SA Objective 11) To reduce crime and fear of crime	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it help reduce the fear of crime? b) Will it help reduce crime rates, especially in those areas where crime is highest?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of crime rate • Percentage of criminal damage incidence rate • Crime hotspots map

Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion	
SA Objective 12) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it assist in the regeneration of deprived areas? b) Will it respond to community needs and desires? c) Will it improve the range of employment opportunities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employees and self employed residents of Enfield. • Percentage of young people going into higher education. • Qualifications of working age population. • Average GP list size.

Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion	
SA Objective 13)	
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	
a) Will it improve social cohesion? b) Will it increase satisfaction with local services? c) Will it improve the range of key services within easy access of the population? d) Will it improve access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities? e) Will relevant facilities be developed concurrently with new residential developments?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average GP list size. • Neighbourhood satisfaction. • Users of leisure centres and libraries

Economic Development and Jobs	
SA Objective 14)	
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it help reduce unemployment? b) Will it increase the range and accessibility to jobs in the borough? c) Will it generate economic competitiveness?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of planning permissions for major development including the provision for off-site environment and transport improvements to the adjacent street scene, public realm, public open space, or transport network. • Unemployment rates. • Business activity (total VAT registered firms) • Previously developed land (brownfield) that is used for

Education and Skills	
SA Objective 15)	
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it provide meaningful educational opportunities for children and young people in Enfield? b) Will it help improve the exam performance of pupils in Enfield's schools? c) Will it improve access to educational facilities? d) Will it reduce the numbers of adults with no qualifications? e) Will it promote skills training?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employees and self-employed residents of Enfield. • Percentage of young people going into higher education. • Qualifications of work age population. • Provision of high quality learning establishments.

Transport	
SA Objective 16)	
To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it increase the proportion of journeys made using public transport rather than the private car? b) Will it increase accessibility to public transport? c) Will it reduce road traffic and congestion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of traffic. • Length of cycle lanes in the borough. • Number of pedestrian routes.

Transport	
d) Will it increase walking and cycling alternatives to using the private car? e) Will it improve road safety? f) Will it connect pedestrian routes legibly between key areas? g) Will it extend the cycle network in Meridian Water and Enfield?	

Open Space and Biodiversity	
SA Objective 17)	
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity.	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it protect and enhance the borough's Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in the borough? b) Will it protect and enhance the borough's Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)? c) Will it protect Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats? d) Will it encourage new biodiversity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area and number of protected sites, Nature Conservation (SINCs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and percentage area managed for ecology.
SA Objective 18)	
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces.	
a) Will it protect, enhance and make access to the parks, Metropolitan Open Spaces, Green Belt and other green and open spaces?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of public open space per 1,000 residents. Quality of parks and public open spaces.

Conservation of the Historic Environment	
SA Objective 19)	
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
a) Will it protect archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other culturally important features?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of listed buildings at risk in the study area. <p>There are no conservation areas in the study area.</p> <p>There are no scheduled ancient monuments in the study area.</p>

4.4.2 Chapters 5 to 17 sets out each of the above sustainability topics. Each chapter is structured in a series of themes, as follows:

- Introduction
- Baseline
- Future trends
- Relevant SA/SEA objectives
- Appraisal findings – likely significant effects of the policies and proposals
- Proposed mitigation, recommended measures to ameliorate adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts
- Proposed monitoring, recommended ongoing monitoring of significant effects.

5. Population

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section considers the population in the Meridian Water environs, its composition and distribution, now and in the future and the likely significant social, economic and environmental effects of the Masterplan's proposals on the population of Meridian Water.

5.2 Context Review

5.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
It is essential to provide for the needs of all the community, including needs relating to age, sex, ethnic background, religion, disability and income	NPPF; Enfield Equality and Diversity Report 2010, Core Strategy
Relatively young population in Enfield, with highest growth projected among the youngest age groups	Draft Enfield Children and Young People's Plan 2011-2015; JSNA: Review of Health Needs Across Enfield
There is a need to live within environmental limits, ensure a strong, healthy and just society and achieve a sustainable economy	Enfield's Future: A Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2019, Core Strategy
Need to reduce congestion on the roads	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy

5.3 Baseline

5.3.1 Meridian Water is situated within the Upper Edmonton ward, in the south - east of the London Borough of Enfield, which has a population of 15,622 (51.6% female and 48.4% male). The cross gender split does not greatly differ from the London average of 49.5% Male and 50.5% Female.

5.3.2 The 2001 census demonstrates that Upper Edmonton has a far greater proportion of Other White, Other Asian, Black Caribbean, Black African and Other Black than the London average. From the Upper Edmonton ward profile it is clear that there are relatively large numbers of Black Caribbean, Other Asian, Somali and Turkish ethnic groups in this ward. Upper Edmonton also has a greater proportion of Muslims than the London average.

5.3.3 Enfield is ranked as the 74th most deprived local authority area in England (1 being the most deprived and 354 being the least deprived). Moreover, Meridian Water lies within the most deprived fifth of the Borough.

5.4 Likely Future Conditions

5.4.1 There is a high proportion of under 18's in the borough, while an increasing birth rate in recent years has put pressure on school places. This trend is likely to continue.

5.4.2 There is also a high proportion and growing number of older people in Enfield, with implications for facilities and services in the future.

5.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

5.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- The increasing birth rate is increasing demand for school places; and
- The population is ageing and will require a changing mix of services that must be catered for within Meridian Water.

5.6 Relevant SA/SEA objectives

- None

5.7 Appraisal Findings

5.7.1 Population growth will be a driver of change in the borough over the time period of the Masterplan. Policies for housing growth are already detailed in the Core Strategy. The change in numbers and make-up of the population are largely independent of the Masterplan and therefore it is not possible to carry out a sustainability appraisal.

5.8 Proposed Mitigation

5.8.1 The Council will carry out a full Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) to ensure that the Masterplan meets the needs of the whole community and does not put any groups of people at disadvantage. An initial EqIA has been prepared to inform consultation on the Masterplan and SA to ensure that the approach is inclusive.

5.9 Proposed Monitoring

5.9.1 Total population and breakdown by age, sex and ethnic origin.

6. Air Quality

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Road traffic is the principal source of air pollution. London has the worst air pollution in the United Kingdom and amongst the worst in Europe, adversely affecting the health and quality of life of many Londoners. A London-wide Low Emission Zone came into force in February 2008. This is designed to tackle emissions from the most polluting, older, diesel-engined lorries, buses, coaches, minibuses and large vans.

6.1.2 The entire borough of Enfield is in an Area Quality Management Area (AQMA) and the borough has an Air Quality Action plan which shows how the council is working towards meeting Air Quality objectives. Given the area's close proximity to the North Circular Road air pollution is a pertinent issue. However local monitoring data shows a downward trend and concentrations are expected to decrease in future years.

6.1.3 Pollution is at its worst around the borough's major roads: especially the A406 and A10.

6.2 Context Review

6.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
There is a need to reduce pollution from industry and enhance land, air and water quality.	NPPF and Core Strategy.
Air quality generally (and in London in especially) needs to be improved; traffic-sourced PM10 and NO2 are a particular problem in Enfield.	The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, Council Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management; Cleaning London's air; London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Action Plan, Core Strategy.
New development must be energy efficient, minimise trips generated by vehicles and avoid adding to congestion.	NPPF; The Planning and Energy Act 2008, Core Strategy.
Need to reduce congestion on the roads and car borne travel.	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy.
Need to improve access to public transport and alternative modes of travel to the car.	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy.

6.3 Baseline

6.3.1 The site is located within the London Borough of Enfield. The council has declared a borough wide Air Quality Management Area due to exceedances of nitrogen dioxide and particulates (as PM₁₀).

6.3.2 A number of industrial installations are located within one kilometre of the site. However none of these are expected to have a significant impact on local air quality. The primary source of local air pollution is the A406 North Circular, which runs along the northern boundary of the site. Local air pollutant concentrations within the site are exceeding the NO₂ annual mean air quality objective.

6.3.3 Enfield operates five continuous monitoring sites (CMS) and has nine NO₂ diffusion tubes. The Derby Road CMS and "Enfield 8" NO₂ diffusion tube are located within the site boundary; they are the only monitoring sites with the 1km assessed area

µg/m ³ (micrograms per cubic metre)	Enfield	
	Year	Derby Road
Nitrogen Dioxide:	2007/08	47
	2008/09	47
	2009/10	46
PM10: Particulate	2007/08	31
	2008/09	29
	2009/10	27
Source: Enfield Council Environment and Street Scene January 2011		

6.3.4 PM10 particulate measurements are showing a falling trend, while nitrogen dioxide has remained steady between 2007/08 and 2009/10.

6.4 Likely Future Conditions

6.4.1 Air quality in London has been difficult to improve and it is likely to remain poor in Enfield for some time to come. Tightening pollution standards for vehicles and industry may contribute over time to improving air quality.

6.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

6.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Air quality generally (and in London in especially) needs to be improved; traffic generated PM10 and NO2 are a particular problem in Enfield;
- Need to reduce congestion on the roads and reliance on private car, improving cycle and pedestrian network; and
- Need to improve access to public transport.

6.6 Relevant SA/SEA objectives

- To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve; and
- To improve transport infrastructure and reduce road congestion.

6.7 Appraisal Findings

6.7.1 Policies for addressing the separation of potentially polluting land uses from sensitive land uses, the siting of development away from sources of air pollution, and potentially refusing permission for developments that would have an adverse impact on local air quality are detailed in Enfield's Local Plan.

6.7.2 Policies in the Local Plan and London Plan require development to encourage a greater use of sustainable transport options and reduce air pollution. In general the Masterplan encourages development that is accessible by public transport, discourages the use of private cars, and encourages people to make less polluting journeys, for example, Section 6.2: Movement. Taken together, the Masterplan emphasises modes of transport that will lead to a lower level of air pollution.

6.7.3 Policies are already detailed in Enfield's Local Plan for reducing air pollution in the borough.

6.8 Proposed Mitigation

6.8.1 None proposed.

6.9 Proposed Monitoring

6.9.1 Air quality in Enfield is monitored from two sites for nitrogen dioxide and PM10 particles.

7. Water Resources

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 There are many waterways running through and bordering the area which are of low quality but have high potential, and are depicted in the image below. Salmons Brook, the River Lee navigation, River Lee Diversion and Pymmes Brook all flow through the site. At present the waterways have little prominence within the area and development largely turns its back to them whilst pedestrian and cyclist accessibility is severely restricted by the industrial estates bordering the waterways. Banbury Reservoir is largely hidden from view from within the site and the recreational potential of the reservoir is also a major asset, providing a regionally significant body of water for active recreational pursuits and passive recreational benefits from waterside access, providing access to the site can be established.

7.1.2 The main areas at risk of flooding are those areas adjacent to the watercourses, in particular the River Lee and Salmons Brook. Floods need not be caused by prolonged rainfall. They can be localised, short-lived events that can happen suddenly, with little or no warning, caused by intense storms that produce more runoff than an area can store or a stream can carry within its normal channel. Urban areas, which have many hard surfaces that restrict infiltration, are at increased risk of this type of flooding.

7.1.3 In high-risk areas defence mechanisms can be put in place to control floods but these are costly and care must be taken not to transfer the problem to another location. Therefore a key aim of land use planning is ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.

7.1.4 Sustainable water management includes reduction in water use, tackling water pollution and managing the risk of flooding.

7.1.5 Design standards for new developments can be used to reduce water use in domestic and commercial buildings.

7.1.6 Many activities have the potential to pollute water. Pollution may enter the water environment from a point source, for example effluent discharged from a pipe, or from a diffuse source, such as nitrates in rainwater runoff from agricultural land. Polluted water can most easily be treated if it is contained, for example treating sewage before it is released into the environment. Untreated pollutants can severely damage the natural environment and pose a risk to human health.

7.2 Context Review

7.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
There is a need to reduce pollution from industry and enhance land, air and water quality.	NPPF and Core Strategy.
There is a flood risk to properties within the area.	Enfield's Levels 1 and 2 SFRA, Enfield's SWMP, Core Strategy, Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan

7.3 Baseline

7.3.1 River Water Quality

% of sites rated fair to very good	Enfield	
	Chemical river quality	Biological river quality
2006	30%	No data
2007	78%	83%
2008	67%	83%
2009	80%	67%

Source: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37811.aspx>

7.3.2 The table shows water quality in the borough's waterways to be reasonable, with an improving trend for chemical quality. Further improvements to water quality are expected over the medium term, with an upgrade to the Deephams Sewage Treatment works to the north of Meridian Water, proposed by Thames Water.

7.3.3 Flood Risk

7.3.4 The primary sources of flood risk that need to be considered in the development of the masterplan for Meridian Water are fluvial (river) flooding and surface water (pluvial) flooding. The masterplan area is at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Lee Diversion and Navigation, the Pymmes Brook and the Salmons Brook.

7.3.5 These watercourses drain separate upstream catchments, and have a differing response to flooding. The flood risk scoping report accompanying the Masterplan presents fluvial flood maps, obtained from the Environment Agency, which show that significant parts of the masterplan area are at risk of flooding from a flood event with an annual chance of 1 in 100, including an allowance for climate change over a one hundred year period.

7.4 Likely Future Conditions

7.4.1 The proposal to upgrade Deephams sewage treatment works is likely to improve the water quality of Enfield's rivers and streams over the medium term.

7.4.2 Flood risk may increase as a consequence of climate change and continued developments in flood risk areas. Balanced against this are the potential for flood alleviation works to mitigate risk to flood risk zones, and the careful planning of major new developments in the borough, including Meridian Water, which will see flood prevention measures built into the plans for new housing.

7.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

7.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- There is a need to prevent deterioration in the quality of waterbodies and the overall aim is for all waterbodies to reach good status or good potential (for modified waterbodies);
- Flooding is a problem in the borough. Flood risk includes sewage flooding. Salmons Brook is the subject of a flood alleviation scheme;
- To achieve sustainable water resources management; and
- Meet the requirements of sustainable design and construction.

7.6 Relevant SA/SEA objectives

- To achieve sustainable water resources management; and
- Meet the requirements of sustainable design and construction.

7.7 Appraisal Findings

- 7.7.1 The sustainability of development in terms of water covers several areas, including addressing the risk of flooding, consumption of water by households and businesses, and pollution of groundwater, aquifers, watercourses and other bodies of water. Over the medium to longer term the impact of climate change is expected to increase the risk of flooding events while raising the likelihood of drought at other times.
- 7.7.2 Policies in Enfield's Local Plan sets out reductions in the usage of water in new developments, a move towards environmental sustainability by lowering the demands on the supply of clean water.
- 7.7.3 Section 6.7: Water of the Masterplan sets out measures to avoid and reduce flood risk, and Enfield's Local Plan sets out policies to assess flood risk, manage surface water, include flood control and mitigation measures, protect and improve watercourses and flood defences, which are all designed to address the potential for flood damage in the borough, seeking to prevent developments in areas of high flood risk and manage the flood risk to existing and future buildings and developments in the borough.
- 7.7.4 Water quality is vital for human health, agriculture and biodiversity and will become even more critical in the future as the borough's population expands and climate change affects rainfall patterns. Water quality is addressed through Policies in Enfield's Local Plan, which seeks greater use of SUDS, and protects 'Special Protection Zones' and aquifers, with a requirement for risk assessments to be carried out.

7.8 Proposed Mitigation

- 7.8.1 None proposed.

7.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 7.9.1 Data for monitoring of water quality can be accessed from the Environment Agency website. Monitoring of flood risk areas and properties can be carried out by the Enfield Council GIS team using Environment Agency data on flood risk areas.

8. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Scientific consensus is that a rise in global temperatures over the past century or so can be attributed to increasing emissions of greenhouse gases from human activity, primarily carbon dioxide from combustion of fossil fuels for energy generation.
- 8.1.2 Other greenhouse gases include methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. These gases are generated in smaller quantities than carbon dioxide but are more potent greenhouse gases.
- 8.1.3 Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is seen as essential to prevent a damaging increase in global temperatures. The impacts of climate change in the UK are expected to be warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. Sea levels are expected to rise and, together with an increase in rainfall, lead to more frequent flooding of rivers and the coastline. Extreme weather events such as storms or heat waves are likely to be more frequent.
- 8.1.4 These impacts are likely to have a number of indirect effects including changes in the availability and quality of water resources, damage to native habitats and migration or extinction of native plants and animals. Infrastructure and buildings could be damaged more frequently by storms. It is likely that there will be significant impacts upon the economy over the long term. Agriculture especially could be forced to adapt with new crops replacing traditional varieties. Unfamiliar diseases might become commonplace in a warmer climate, and patterns of mortality could change with, for example, reduced cold weather related mortality in winter but increased mortality from higher temperatures in the summer.
- 8.1.5 The London Plan states that all new development must minimise carbon dioxide emissions and incorporate renewable energy where possible. A reduction in overheating in buildings and across the urban realm will be a priority for the development of the site.
- 8.1.6 Meridian Water is located in close proximity of the primary hub for the emerging Lee Valley Heat Network, providing affordable low carbon heat from energy to waste facilities, supplying it to buildings and industry across the area for use in space heating and hot water production.

8.2 Context Review

- 8.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
There is an urgent need to address the causes of climate change	NPPF, the Mayor's Energy Strategy and Core Strategy.
Open spaces need to be provided/protected in order to promote health/well-being, support urban renewal, encourage social cohesion and also benefit biodiversity	NPPF, Enfield's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, Core Strategy.
New development must be energy efficient, minimise trips generated by vehicles and avoid adding to congestion,	NPPF, The Planning and Energy Act 2008, Core Strategy
Urgent need to limit climate change/increase the use of clean energy, address threats to public health, combat poverty/ social exclusion, deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society, manage natural resources more responsibly and improve the transport system and land use management.	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Core Strategy

There is a need to live within environmental limits, ensure a strong, healthy and just society and achieve a sustainable economy.	Enfield's Future: A Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2019, Core Strategy
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8.3 Baseline

8.3.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)	Enfield	London
2005	5.6	6.2
2006	6.0	6.3
2007	6.0	6.1
2008	5.4	6.0
Source: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/data/data.aspx		

8.3.2 Per capita carbon dioxide emissions in Enfield are considerably lower than the average for London. The figure for 2008 is lower than for the preceding two years, although more data from later years will be needed to assess whether this constitutes is a trend.

8.4 Likely Future Conditions

8.4.1 Enfield's carbon dioxide emissions per capita are relatively low, and show signs of reducing further. The data also shows a downwards trend for London and England. Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings, along with increased renewable and low-carbon energy sources, will help emissions to reduce further.

8.4.2 As a result of climate change, warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers are anticipated in the future, along with more frequent extreme weather events. This will lead to water scarcity for some periods and increased flooding at others. Homes and infrastructure may need to endure greater extremes of weather, including hotter temperatures. The human populations will also need to adapt to the changing conditions. The natural environment is likely to experience species of plant and animal moving and adapting to changing climate.

8.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

8.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Urgent need to address the causes and impacts of climate change; and
- Energy efficiency of housing.

8.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objectives

- To meet the challenge of climate change;
- To achieve sustainable water resources management; and
- Meet the requirements of sustainable design and construction.

8.7 Appraisal Findings

8.7.1 Reduction of energy usage and CO2 emissions is important for climate change mitigation.

8.7.2 Policies in Enfield's Local Plan include policies for Sustainable Design and Construction Statements and Environmental Assessment Methods, require development to be designed to address the reduction of CO2 emissions through energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation.

- 8.7.3 The mitigation of climate change through reduced emission of greenhouse gases is addressed specifically through policies in Enfield's Local Plan relating to reduced energy usage and increased power generation through renewable technologies. Decentralised energy networks (DEN) is a long-term approach that, if implemented, could lead to significant reductions in energy demand in those areas of the borough accessible by the network.
- 8.7.4 More sustainable forms of transport and journeys is an important areas for mitigating climate change through reducing emissions of CO2.
- 8.7.5 Protection of biodiversity is necessary as a means of adapting to climate change.
- 8.7.6 Reducing waste and recycling is a way of mitigating climate change.
- 8.7.7 The potential for local food growing can both reduce CO2 emissions and adapt to possible disruptions to food supply due to climate change. The use of land for growing food is supported in the Masterplan. Open spaces are protected under Policies in the Local Plan and open space is required as a part of new development.
- 8.7.8 The expected higher temperatures, more extreme rainfall conditions and drought conditions require adaptation to climate change to ensure the health and wellbeing of the borough's population. Policies in Enfield's Local Plan addresses the likelihood of heavier rainfall leading to the need to cope with more flooding, while better managing the use of water to adapt to potentially drier summers. The Masterplan encourages developments to include green roofs.
- 8.7.9 The protection of open space and provision of sufficient open space in areas of new development, are set out in the Masterplan. Green spaces will help to reduce the 'urban heat island' effect of the built environment during hotter, drier summers and help to manage the effect of more extreme rainfall events by absorbing water during times of heavy rainfall, and allowing the water retaining properties of natural environment to hold this water for times of lower rainfall.
- 8.7.10 Measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change are present throughout policies in the Local Plan, showing the approach to be fully embedded within the planning decision-making policies.

8.8 Proposed Mitigation

- 8.8.1 None proposed.

8.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 8.9.1 Carbon dioxide emissions per capita in Enfield can continue to be monitored through data from the DECC website.
- 8.9.2 Continued and increased monitoring of sustainability of development proposals in Enfield.

9. Waste Management

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 identifies waste as any substance that constitutes a scrap material, an effluent or other unwanted surplus. This definition was amended by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 to define waste as 'any substance or object which the producer or the person in possession of it, discards or intends or is required to discard'.

9.1.2 Controlled wastes are subject to regulation since the 1990 Act and include industrial, commercial or household wastes. Some of these wastes are defined as hazardous and are those that have irritant, toxic, harmful, carcinogenic or corrosive properties. These must be handled and treated in specific ways. Non-controlled wastes, from agriculture, mines and quarries, are subject to their own regulations.

9.1.3 The Central Leaside area is home to Edmonton EcoPark. The Borough target for recycling and composting needs to be met and new development in the area will need to have adequate provision for recycling facilities as well as have regard to the emerging North London Waste plan and its recommendations.

9.2 Context Review

9.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Five environmental priority areas: climate change, biodiversity, human health, resource use and waste	Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
Urgently need to divert waste from landfill – reduce waste generated, re-use, recycle and recover energy from waste	Council Directive 1999/31/EC Landfill of Waste; PPS10 The Mayor's Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy; North London Waste Plan, Core Strategy
The 'proximity principle' will be implemented in relation to waste	The London Plan, Core Strategy

9.3 Baseline

9.3.1 Household recycling rates

Year	Enfield	London
2007/08	27.2%	25.2%
2008/09	28.2%	29.2%
2009/10	31.1%	31.8%
2010/11	32.4%	No data
Source: Enfield Council Waste Services monitoring data		

9.3.2 Almost one third of all household waste in Enfield is recycled.

9.4 Likely Future Conditions

9.4.1 The increasing cost for the disposal of waste is driving Councils to achieve higher rates of recycling. Enfield has been rolling out a new wheelie bin service that aims to increase recycling rates in the borough. While indications so far are that the new bins will increase recycling rates considerably, the full impact will only be shown for the year 2013/14 after the roll out is completed in December 2012

9.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

9.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Need to implement the 'proximity principle' in relation to waste; and
- Need to reduce waste arisings, re-use, recycle and recover energy from waste.

9.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objectives

- To achieve the sustainable management of waste.

9.7 Appraisal Findings

9.7.1 Key policies concerning waste are set out in Enfield's Local Plan, particularly in relation to Sustainable Design and Construction Statements, Environmental Assessments, Responsible Sourcing of Materials, Waste Minimisation and Green Procurement.

9.7.2 Waste reduction from households and businesses can be aided by the design of the development which provides space for storage or recycling waste before its removal. Such design features are encouraged by policies in the Local Plan on General Standards for New Residential Development and The Design of Business Premises.

9.7.3 The construction process during development typically involves the production of a large volume of waste; under Policies in the Local Plan a Site Waste Management Plan will be required for all major developments and as a minimum development will be required to divert at least 85% of non-hazardous waste by weight or volume from landfill, with a strategic objective to divert a minimum of 95% of waste by weight or volume by 2020.

9.7.4 The Council is taking measures to achieve the sustainable management of municipal waste through the North London Waste Authority (NLWA), a partnership between seven north London boroughs.

9.8 Proposed Mitigation

9.8.1 None proposed.

9.9 Proposed Monitoring

9.9.1 Waste statistics including recycling rates are collected by the Council and can be monitored annually.

10. Health

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Deprivation, infant death, childhood poverty and obesity rates in children are significantly higher in the Borough than the England average. Upper Edmonton falls in the worst deprived fifth of area, in terms of health, within the Borough and England. Upper Edmonton has the lowest life expectancy for women at birth (2002-2006) in the Borough of 77.5 and second lowest life expectancy for males. There are significant health inequalities within the Borough there is a gap of 9.9 years between female life expectancy in Upper Edmonton (77.5years) compared to Highlands (87.4years).

10.1.2 The Fore Street Clinic and Boundary Court Surgery are both located in the Upper Edmonton area; however any development of a new community on the Meridian Water site will require increased access and provision of medical practices/health centres.

10.2 Context Review

10.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Health inequalities need to be addressed, along with the challenge of climate change as a threat to public health	JSNA: Review of Health Needs Across Enfield, Core Strategy, London Plan
Most deprivation in south and south eastern parts of the borough	JSNA: Review of Health Needs Across Enfield, Core Strategy
Rising level of childhood obesity	Improving Health and Wellbeing Strategy
There is a need to address accessibility to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and community facilities (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community	NPPF, London Plan and Core Strategy

10.3 Baseline

10.3.1 Household recycling rates

Year	Male	Female
2001-03	76.7	81.0
2002-04	76.9	81.1
2007-09	77.9	82.0
Source: taken as a borough average		

10.3.2 Whilst life expectancy is increasing in Enfield there are large spatial inequalities across the borough, with lower life expectancy in the east of the borough and higher levels of ill-health.

10.4 Likely Future Conditions

10.4.1 Based on current trends, life expectancy seems likely to continue to rise. It is unclear whether this would be accompanied by a rise in healthy life expectancy. The rise in childhood and adult obesity may impact upon this trend, although it is not possible to quantify the effect upon life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in particular.

10.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

10.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- There are high level of health inequalities within the borough, correlated with high levels of deprivation in the eastern and southern areas of the borough;
- High level of health inequalities in health with minority ethnic groups;

- Population is ageing and this will place increased demands on health services;
- Population is growing and this will place increased demands on health services;
- There is a relatively high proportion of young people in the borough and this means that Enfield has correspondingly different health needs; and
- Enfield seems to have particular problems with childhood obesity, teenage pregnancies and infant mortality.

10.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objectives

- To improve the health and well-being of the borough and reduce inequalities in health;
- To reduce poverty and social exclusion; and
- To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities.

10.7 Appraisal Findings

10.7.1 The management and potential increase of health care facilities over the medium and long term is underpinned by policies in the Local Plan on the provision and protection of community facilities. Further explanation can also be found in Section 6.6: Community of the Masterplan.

10.7.2 It can be expected that policies in the Local Plan on General Standards for new Residential Development, will create a healthier domestic environment through the construction of higher quality homes. All units should meet the Lifetime Homes Standard and 10% of units should be wheelchair accessible. Further guidance can be found in Section 6.3: Homes of the Masterplan.

10.7.3 Through increasing the opportunities for engaging in sports and outdoor activity, the Masterplan provides guidance for the protection and enhancement of open space, along with shared playing pitches, to help play a role in encouraging greater levels of fitness and improving health in the borough. The underpinning of opportunities for sports and outdoor activities is also in the Masterplan, which will help to ensure that open space is made available in areas of new development. The theme of outdoor activity is continued with policies in the Local Plan on Children's Play Space, which requires play provision in new developments with an expected child occupancy of ten or more children.

10.7.4 The Masterplan will encourage healthier travel in the borough as people make use of car-free routes to move around more by foot and bicycle.

10.7.5 Policies in the Local Plan manage the impact of food and drink establishments. This has the potential to reduce opportunities for the consumption of fast food from takeaway outlets and tackling the health problems associated with a diet high in fat and salt. The growing problem of obesity in the borough is highlighted in Enfield's Food Strategy and the 2011 Childhood Healthy Weight Strategy.

10.7.6 Air pollution causes physical damage to the body and is a particular issue for people with respiratory conditions such as asthma. Policies in the Local Plan on Air Quality, will help to reduce air pollution and lead to health benefits over the long term.

10.7.7 The Masterplan provides Planning and Urban Design Guidance on the basis to improve the overall health of the borough over the medium and long term through supporting the provision of healthcare infrastructure while tackling some of the underlying factors of poor health such as lack of exercise, pollution and poor diet.

10.8 Proposed Mitigation

10.8.1 None proposed.

10.9 Proposed Monitoring

- ONS statistics; and
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

11. Housing

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The availability of decent housing, comprising a mix of tenures, including affordable housing, is a key element to sustainability in Enfield. In some areas of the borough the quality of the housing is an issue, while the changing demographic profile of Enfield is influencing current and future housing needs. Prices in the borough have risen steeply over the past two decades, making housing increasingly costly in comparison to the earnings of Enfield residents

11.2 Context Review

11.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
New development must be energy efficient, minimise trips generated by vehicles and avoid adding to congestion.	NPPF; The Planning and Energy Act 2008, Core Strategy
It is essential to provide for the needs of all the community, including needs relating to age, sex, ethnic background, religion, disability and income	NPPF; Enfield Equality and Diversity Report 2010, Core Strategy
There is a need to improve the condition of the housing stock in Enfield	Sustainable Communities in London; Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010, , Core Strategy
Affordability of housing is a key issue in both in Enfield and further afield	NPPF; Strategic Housing Market Assessment; Affordable Housing Economic Viability Study
People in temporary housing has been declining in Enfield	Enfield Homelessness Strategy, Core Strategy

11.3 Baseline

11.3.1 House price to income ratio

Year	Enfield	London
1997	4.25	3.98
2000	5.01	5.62
2005	8.41	7.86
2007	9.30	8.17
2008	9.44	8.28
2009	8.39	7.64
2010	8.42	8.38
Source: http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housingLondon		

11.3.2 House price to income ratios have increased dramatically over recent year. This means that affordability for the average Enfield resident has decreased and in 2010 the ratio was higher in Enfield than the London average and considerably higher than the national average.

11.3.3 The following table, based on the 2001 census, shows the number of households in the Upper Edmonton ward and the average population per household. Upper Edmonton ward has a higher population per household than the London average meaning that the family size is greater.

	Upper Edmonton	London
Households	5,639	3,015,997
Population per household	2.63	2.38

11.3.4 Upper Edmonton has a high proportion of households with a single family consisting of a lone parent with dependent or non-dependent children. Overall Upper Edmonton has a high proportion of households with dependent children at 41% compared to the London average of 29%.

11.3.5 The table below demonstrates the household income per week compared to the London average. Upper Edmonton has the 2nd lowest average household income of the 21 wards in Enfield, as estimated by CACI in 2009. The proportion of households having an income of less than £15000 was put at 20.5% compared to the Borough average of 14.1%. 20.6% of the estimated working population in Upper Edmonton are claiming key out of work benefits compared to the Borough average of 15.8%.

	Upper Edmonton	London
Weekly Household Income	£520	£690

11.3.6 The 2001 census demonstrates that there are a high proportion of terraced houses than the London average. The following table shows the types of dwelling in the Upper Edmonton ward and the London average.

Housing Type	Upper Edmonton	London
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	3.1%	6.2%
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	17.0%	19.7%
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced	50.7%	26.7%
Flat; maisonette or apartment: Purpose Built block of flats or tenement	27.6%	34.1%
Flat; maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house	3.0%	14.4%
Flat; maisonette or apartment: In commercial building	1.2%	1.9%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.1%	0.1%

11.3.7 Upper Edmonton has a greater proportion of houses rented from the local authority (23%) compared to the London average (17%) but a lower proportion of private rented.

11.4 Likely Future Conditions

11.4.1 House prices and lack of affordability have fallen back from the peak of 2007 and 2008, yet prices remain high and it is not clear whether prices will resume an upward direction, or fall back due to the difficulties in the wider economy and return to more historical norms in terms of the price to income ratio.

11.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

11.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Delivery housing of the right type, in particular in terms of the number of bedrooms;
- The affordability of housing;
- The condition of the housing stock; and
- Housing quality, including energy efficiency, lifetime homes standard and wheelchair accessibility.

11.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objectives

- Meet the requirements of sustainable design and construction;
- To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home; and
- To improve efficiency in land use.

11.7 Appraisal Findings

11.7.1 Housing is a strong focus within the Masterplan. However, the cost of housing in the borough is addressed through policies in the Local Plan on affordable housing which build upon policies already adopted through the Core Strategy. Policy detailed in the Local Plan provide a mix of different sized homes, will encourage the variety of housing types that Enfield's diverse population requires, including a need for family-sized accommodation. Maintaining suitable family accommodation is also supported by Policy in the Local Plan on Residential Conversions, resisting proposals for the conversion of family units into self contained flats and houses of multiple occupation.

11.7.2 Condition of housing stock is approached through such policies on General Standards for New Residential Development, Residential Conversions and Amenity Space. Maintaining and improving the quality of the housing stock is essential to the long-term sustainability of the borough in terms of the liveability for Enfield's current and future residents.

11.7.3 The Masterplan gives housing a high priority and planning and urban design guidance is provided in Section 6.3: Homes.

11.7.4 The Masterplan gives energy efficiency a high priority and planning and urban design guidance is provided in Section 6.9: Energy. It is also addressed through local plan policies.

11.7.5 Sustainable design and construction statement are required for all planning applications as set out in the Local Plan.

11.7.6 Overall, the Masterplan meets the sustainability objectives for housing, providing planning and urban design guidance to enable effective decision-making through the development management process.

11.8 Proposed Mitigation

11.8.1 The Masterplan addresses the sustainability issues for housing.

11.8.2 No mitigation is proposed.

11.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 11.9.1 Data on housing can be accessed from the Council's Housing team, the Development Management team and system, and the London Database (LDD). House price data is available from the Land Registry website while house price to income data can be accessed from the DCLG website.

12. Crime and Community Safety

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 Crime and the perception of crime and safety in Enfield is important to the well-being of the people who live and work in the borough.

12.1.2 No community exists in the actual area itself, but the area falls within the Upper Edmonton Ward and is celebrated as a multicultural area with various community groups within the ward. Numerous initiatives, local groups and fora have been established reinforcing strong community bonds. The Shires Estate also reflects a diverse community and small shops within the estate have helped to shape a sense of identity. However, the levels of crime are highest in the south and east of the borough, especially in the wards of Edmonton Green, Upper Edmonton and Southbury.

12.2 Context Review

12.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Crime and the fear of crime are of high concern in Enfield.	Community Safety Strategy 2005/08, Core Strategy

12.3 Baseline

12.3.1 Levels of crime are highest in the south and east of the borough, especially in the wards of Edmonton Green, Upper Edmonton and Southbury.

12.4 Likely Future Conditions

12.4.1 It is possible that these trends will continue, although the factors that lead to crime being committed are complex and not easily predictable. Crime rates can also increase in some categories while falling in others.

12.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

12.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problem have been identified:

- Fear of crime is of high concern.

12.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objective

- To reduce crime and the fear of crime.

12.7 Appraisal Findings

12.7.1 The design requirements set out in the Masterplan achieves high quality and designed schemes. These will have a beneficial impact on new development in terms of crime and public safety, requiring designs where public and private spaces and buildings are safe and secure.

12.7.2 The measures to increase the diversity of the evening economy are set out in the Masterplan in Section 6.5: Shopping and Leisure. Along with the planning conditions stipulated, this could lead to both a reduction in and perceived improvement in crime and anti-social behaviour through a more mixed group of people using the borough's town centres in the evenings.

12.8 Proposed Mitigation

12.8.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment is prepared alongside the Masterplan to ensure that no equalities groups are disproportionately affected by the approach taken in the Masterplan and that it has a positive impact on all equalities groups.

12.8.2 The Masterplan sets out planning and urban design guidance which will play a role in “designing out” crime in the borough and improve the perception of safety and security.

12.8.3 No mitigation is proposed. .

12.9 Proposed Monitoring

12.9.1 The Metropolitan Police record crimes figures on a monthly basis by category and at the borough level. Fear of crime is measured in Enfield Council by the Corporate Improvement team.

13. Economic Development and Jobs

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 The performance of the economy is important to achieving sustainable communities. Economic development has both beneficial and adverse impacts: the economy provides the services and goods that the population demands, while private companies generate wealth and provide employment. Negative aspects include the generation of waste, pollution from industry and traffic congestion. The economy should be sustainable in its contribution to wider the wider community, while minimising the negative effect on the natural environment.

13.1.2 Enfield had some 10,150 VAT registered businesses in 2009, and a workforce of 111,000. Half of Enfield's residents work in the borough. Industrial and commercial activity in Enfield is concentrated in the Lee Valley corridor with Brimsdown in the north eastern part of Enfield forming London's second largest industrial estate. The borough is one of London's major manufacturing and distribution areas, with a growing service industries sector. While Enfield has the 5th largest population in London, it only has the 17th largest number of jobs, indicating that, given the available commercial space and locational benefits, the borough has the potential to grow the number of local jobs.

13.1.3 The borough has particular strength in the food and drink manufacturing sector, and despite the significant reduction in overall manufacturing employment, there has been an increase in employment in food & drink manufacturing. In 2009 the sector employed 5,328 people in Enfield.

13.1.4 Enfield also has a strong sector in wholesale, logistics and transport, taking advantage of the availability of land, along with accessibility to the M25 and markets in the south east and to London, via the North Circular Road. These businesses have been growing in number in Enfield and have further potential for growth. In 2009 the wholesale sector employed 8,554 people.

13.1.5 The nearest town centres are Edmonton Green, Angel Edmonton offering a range of shops and local services to their immediate communities. Ravenside Retail Park is located within the area.

13.2 Context Review

13.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
New development must be energy efficient, minimise trips generated by vehicles and avoid adding to congestion.	NPPF, The Planning and Energy Act 2008, Core Strategy
Urgent need to limit climate change/increase the use of clean energy, address threats to public health, combat poverty/ social exclusion, deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society, manage natural resources more responsibly and improve the transport system and land use management.	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Core Strategy
Government aims for vital, viable town centres, with higher density and accessibility.	NPPF and Core Strategy
There is a need to live within environmental limits, ensure a strong, healthy and just society and achieve a sustainable Economy.	Enfield's Future: A Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2019, Core Strategy
Enfield's working age population has a lack of skills in relation to the economic opportunities	Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008-2011; Local

Message	Source
available and there is a higher than national and London average number of NEETs (16-18 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training)	Economic Assessment, Core Strategy
The Enfield economy is not generating jobs to the same extent as the wider London economy	Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008-2011; Local Economic Assessment
Strategic importance of the employment land in the Upper Lee Valley	An Economic Vision for the Upper Lee Valley Final Report, Core Strategy
Need to reduce congestion on the roads	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy
Need to improve access to public transport	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy
Orbital routes through the borough are in need of improvement	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy

13.3 Baseline

13.3.1 6.6% of the population in Upper Edmonton claim Jobseekers allowance (June 2010) compared to 5% for the Borough and 3.85 in the UK. There is also a trend that males claim a greater proportion than females.

13.3.2 Upper Edmonton has lower proportions of higher skill level occupations and higher proportions of lower skill level occupations, compared to Enfield and national averages.

13.3.3 The Meridian Water area includes the Harbet Road Industrial Estate. This is safeguarded as Strategic Industrial Location (SIL) in the Mayor's London Plan and Enfield's Local Plan. The estate is made up of low-density employment use, small business premises and general industrial uses.

13.3.4 To the north includes a metals and waste recycling facility, located adjacent to Angel Road station. This is safeguarded as a Locally Significant Industrial Site (LSIS) in Enfield's Local Plan.

13.3.5 Other employment related uses include: the IKEA and Tesco stores located on Glover Drive, Ravenside Retail Park, off the North Circular and Angel Road station. The Former BOC premises are also located in the area. It comprises of a cluster of retail warehouses that fronts on to the North Circular.

13.3.6 Angel Edmonton is the nearest shopping centre. Enfield's Local Plan identifies this as a district centre. It primarily serves the day-to-day shopping and service needs of local residents. The proportion of the goods retailer categories within Angel Edmonton district centre are all below the national average, with the exception of electrical, gas and music retailers, photography and pharmacy premises, opticians and comparison retailers which are all above the national average. The centre has a limited number of clothing retailers and no major department store.

13.4 Likely Future Conditions

13.4.1 Economic growth will be concentrated in the Meridian Water area. This area contains the largest opportunity for economic growth and new jobs, with significant areas of land available for commerce and industry. New home construction will be concentrated in this area, along with the necessary services such as schools and medical facilities.

13.4.2 Harbet Road Industrial Estate, which lies to the east is protected in Enfield's Local Plan and the London Plan for continued employment uses. Proximity to the huge London economy, good transport links and the continuing availability of land point towards continuing growth. Threats to this growth include the state of the wider economy, traffic congestion and a lack of skills in the local workforce.

13.4.3 Demand for commercial office space in the borough is low and there is no indication of this increasing.

13.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

13.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problem have been identified:

- Low level of employment skills;
- Orbital routes through the borough are in need of improvement; and
- Need to reduce congestion on the roads and reliance on private car, improving cycle and pedestrian network.

13.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objective

- To reduce poverty and social exclusion;
- To sustain economic growth and competitiveness
- To ensure high and stable levels of employment;
- Increase the skill levels of Enfield's workforce; and
- To improve transport infrastructure and reduce road congestion.

13.7 Appraisal Findings

13.7.1 Policies in Enfield's Local Plan on Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) will help to protect industrial land from development by non-industrial uses. Together these policies will support Enfield's stock of industrial land which form one of the borough's key competitive advantages. The policies reduce the likelihood of loss of businesses due to developers seeking alternative land uses such as housing. The policies will also help to maintain the supply of land for new and expanding businesses which are vital to Enfield growing its economy in the future. Industrial and employment floorspace outside designated SIL and LSIS areas is also protected by policies in Enfield's Local Plan. The Masterplan seeks transformational change whilst sustaining economic growth. In order to ensure that there is no net loss to industrial capacity, it is recognised that some redistribution of employment uses from the southern portion of the Harbet Road Industrial Estate to elsewhere may be necessary. This is explained in further detail in Section 6.4: Business and Employment, and will be formally determined through the Central Leaside Area Action Plan.

13.7.2 The Masterplan promotes small businesses. These will support the businesses that form a vital part of the Enfield economy and some of which might grow in the future to become larger businesses, contributing further to the economic growth of the borough.

13.7.3 The Masterplan promotes good quality design that is acceptable to residents is also likely to support long term economic growth through a more positive reception to development proposals by residents and the Council. Designs that help reduce road congestion will have a long term beneficial impact on economic growth through lowering the costs of congestion to businesses.

13.8 Proposed Mitigation

13.8.1 No mitigation is proposed.

13.9 Proposed Monitoring

- Monitoring the number of VAT registrations and de-registrations will provide an indication of the health of the local economy, although this will not capture the full range of businesses trading in the borough;
- Tracking the number of jobs and the proportion of types of job; and
- Monitor planning applications for new industrial and commercial developments.

14. Education and Skills

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 The right skills are essential for Enfield's population to find and retain employment. Employment is vital for providing incomes and gives a range of social and personal benefits, while lack of employment can lead to socio-economic deprivation. Enfield's economy can only function with a workforce which possesses the right skills, while in turn the economy provides employment opportunities.

14.2 Context Review

14.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Relatively young population in Enfield, with highest growth projected among the youngest age groups	Draft Enfield Children and Young People's Plan 2011-2015;
Most deprivation in south and south eastern parts of the borough	Core Strategy
There is a need to address accessibility to jobs, health, housing, education, NPPF; London Plan, Core Strategy shops, leisure and community facilities (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community	NPPF; London Plan, Core Strategy
There is a need to live within environmental limits, ensure a strong, healthy and just society and achieve a sustainable economy	Enfield's Future: A Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2019, Core Strategy
Enfield's working age population has a lack of skills in relation to the economic opportunities available and there is a higher than national and London average number of NEETs (16-18 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training)	Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008-2011; Local Economic Assessment, Core Strategy
The Enfield economy is not generating jobs to the same extent as the wider London economy	Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008-2011; Local Economic Assessment

14.3 Baseline

14.3.1 The unemployment rate in Enfield in 2006/07 was below the level for London and England, but has since risen steadily and by 2009/10 was well above the level for London and England.

14.3.2 In 2006/07 the percentage of economically active people of working age in Enfield was higher than for London and similar to that for England. By 2009/10 the percentage had deteriorated sharply, while the levels for London and England have not changed significantly over the period.

14.3.3 Between 2006 and 2010 wages for females resident in Enfield increased rapidly and brought them closer to parity with male wages in the borough. Female wages in Enfield are well above those in England, but remain below those of London.

14.3.4 The qualifications situation in Enfield is mixed, with a higher proportion of people with no qualifications than in either London or England, while NVQ4 levels are higher than for England but lower than for London as a whole.

14.3.5 GCSE pass rates between 2006 and 2010 in Enfield have improved considerably but have remained below the London average, while catching up with the England average.

14.3.6 There are two primary schools within the Upper Edmonton ward; Raynham and Wilbury primary schools. More recently, St Matthews interim primary school has been established adjacent to St John's Church on Dysons Road, with a view to transferring into a new primary school within Meridian Water.

14.3.7 The vision envisaged for the provision of up to 5,000 new homes will require increased provision for education.

14.4 Likely Future Conditions

14.4.1 While the deterioration in employment levels may in part reflect the poor condition of the wider economy, Enfield is experiencing worse unemployment and employment rates than London-wide and nationally, suggesting considerable barriers to work for many Enfield residents. To see an improvement Enfield will need to increase employability of the workforce and employment prospects. The qualifications and GCSE figures suggest Enfield is keeping pace with the rest of London, but has areas of weakness, in particular the high proportion of people with no qualifications.

14.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

14.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problem have been identified:

- Wages earned by Enfield residents are lower than the London average;
- Qualifications levels are generally lower than the average for London; and
- High unemployment levels are spatially concentrated in the borough, largely to the south and east.

14.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objective

- To raise educational achievement levels across the borough;
- To ensure high and stable levels of employment; and #
- Increase the skill levels of Enfield's workforce.

14.7 Appraisal Findings

14.7.1 Much private sector employment in Meridian Water is located within the industrial areas or retail units. As Planning and Urban Design Guidance to Enfield's Local Plan, policies are already in place to protect these employment opportunities and encouraging increased employment opportunities is therefore a key element in assessing the sustainability of the Masterplan. Sections 6.4: Business and Employment, 6.5: Shopping and Leisure seeks to protect employment land and permit and encourage new employment development.

14.7.2 The protection of shopping areas is covered by policies in the Local Plan, underpinning the contribution of shopping to employment in Meridian Water. The Masterplan expands on that guidance by providing a range of smaller retail, restaurant and café units and workspaces. Further information is set out in Section 6.5: Shopping and Leisure.

14.7.3 The skills of Enfield's population and workforce can be acquired through a variety of ways including schools, colleges, apprenticeships and on-the-job learning. People with lower skills are more likely to experience difficulty in finding work and are more likely to have a lower income. The protection of existing education facilities and provision of new ones are addressed in policies in the Local Plan. The Masterplan expands on that guidance and sets out the proposals for 1 primary school, an all-through school and a University Technical College. Further information is set out in Section 6.6: Community.

14.8 Proposed Mitigation

14.8.1 No mitigation is proposed.

14.9 Proposed Monitoring

14.9.1 Levels of employment and unemployment are key measures that should be monitored regularly. Monitoring of wage levels partly reflects the skill levels of the workforce, while tracking qualifications and skills will show how well Enfield's workers are adapting to the needs of the economy.

15. Transport

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Sustainable transport is central to the wider sustainable development agenda. An efficient transport network is also essential a successful, modern economy. A safe and accessible transport network helps fulfil societal objectives, while a low-pollution transport network is essential to safeguard the environment and climate. Reconciling these often conflicting requirements is at the heart of the planning process.

15.2 Context Review

15.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Air quality generally (and in London in especially) needs to be improved; traffic-sourced PM10 and NO2 are a particular problem in Enfield	Council Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management; Cleaning London's air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy; London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Action Plan, Core Strategy
New development must be energy efficient, minimise trips generated by vehicles and avoid adding to congestion.	NPPF; The Planning and Energy Act 2008, Core Strategy
Urgent need to limit climate change / increase the use of clean energy, address threats to public health, combat poverty / social exclusion, deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society, manage natural resources more responsibly and improve the transport system and land use management	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Core Strategy
Government aims for vital, viable town centres, with higher density and accessibility	NPPF; London Plan, Core Strategy
There is a need to address accessibility to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and community facilities (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community	NPPF; London Plan, Core Strategy
Need to reduce congestion on the road	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy
Need to improve access to public transport	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy
Orbital routes through the borough are in need of improvement	Enfield Local Implementation Plan, Core Strategy

15.3 Baseline

15.3.1 There are strategic transport links running through the site, comprising the A406 North Circular, West Anglia Main Line (WAML) and A1055 Meridian Way. While these links potentially provide the site with good access, they also divide it into poorly connected segments and the area is currently dominated by cars and lorries with limited sustainable transport links. The A406 North Circular is a red route dual carriageway forms a major ring road around North London and is the only east-west route within the area due to the limited crossings of the Lee Valley corridor. The A1055 Meridian Way runs north-south through the site providing a secondary level strategic connection to Tottenham Hale and Central London beyond, as well as to North East Enfield and the M25 beyond.

15.3.2 Bus services are limited to two corridors. Routes 34 and 444 run in an east-west orientation along the A406 North Circular, while routes 192 and 341 run in a north-south orientation along the A1055 Meridian Way through the site. While all bus stops

have shelters, there is no real time information and pedestrian access to the shelters on the A406 is poor.

15.3.3 There are no trains serving Angel Road during the day (between 0950 and 1547) and whilst there are no services at all on Saturdays and Sundays the maximum frequency of services is only every 30 minutes. The service is limited by the two track configuration of this section of line, which has to accommodate the 15 minute frequency Stansted Express and semi- fast outer suburban services, as well as the local stopping service. The only access to the station is from the north side of Conduit Lane, via a narrow footpath leading underneath the road and alongside the railway track to the platforms and there is no direct road access or cycle parking facilities at the station.

15.3.4 Pedestrian and cycle facilities are limited across the site, with limited links across the strategic transport routes, the River Lee and associated Regional Park. There are no public footpaths through the site except for statutory highways and the only major cycle route through the site runs alongside the Lee Valley Navigation from Broxbourne all the way to the Olympic site.

15.4 Likely Future Conditions

15.4.1 Enfield experiences traffic congestion, concentrated along major routes in the borough such as the north-south A10 and the east-west A406. East-west movement is particularly restricted due to railway lines that act as barriers to movement.

15.4.2 An improved rail service along the Liverpool Street to Stansted line through the east of the borough is planned. Overall, however, there seems little prospect of a reduction in car use, or sufficient improvements to the transport network, with the most likely scenario of increasing vehicle traffic in the borough continuing to lead to congestion.

15.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

15.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problem have been identified:

- Air quality generally (and in London in especially) needs to be improved; traffic-sourced PM10 and NO2 are a particular problem in Enfield;
- There is a need to address accessibility to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and community facilities (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community;
- Need to reduce congestion on the roads and reliance on private car, improving cycle and pedestrian network;
- Need to improve access to public transport;
- Orbital routes through the borough are in need of improvement;
- Accessibility to eastern parts of the borough is restricted; and
- Access to the M25 from the Lee Valley Opportunity Area needs improvement.

15.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objective

- To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve;
- To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities;
- To sustain economic growth and competitiveness; and
- To improve transport infrastructure and reduce road congestion.

15.7 Appraisal Findings

15.7.1 Policies in the Local Plan already requires a transport assessment to be carried out for all major development proposals, while a transport statement will be required for smaller developments. Additionally, transport policies in the Local Plan provide a long-term policy basis to addressing traffic congestion and pollution in the borough.

15.7.2 The Movement Framework set out in Section 6.2 is based on three distinct components, of which includes public transport improvements, local movement and the road network. These components have a long-term beneficial impact on transportation in the area, particularly by protecting and enhancing green chains, promoting walking and cycling as means of getting around.

15.7.3 Parking standards are set out in Enfield's Local Plan. These seek to prevent the negative impact of on-street parking from new developments, whilst also establishing a framework for car clubs.

15.7.4 The siting of community infrastructure facilities close to the communities they are serving will reduce the journeys involved in using the services. Further information can be found in Section 6.6: Community.

15.8 Proposed Mitigation

15.8.1 No mitigation is proposed.

15.9 Proposed Monitoring

15.9.1 Transport statistics for the borough are not collected regularly. However, transport figures can be taken from the once per decade census.

16. Open Space and Biodiversity

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 Biodiversity is the term used to encompass the variety of life on earth at all levels, from local to global, including animals and plants.

16.1.2 The main threats to biodiversity are associated with human activities causing damage or loss to habitats and ecosystems. Many species populations are being reduced and fragmented below viable sizes. Conserving biodiversity requires long-term solutions from the local to the global level.

16.1.3 Biodiversity has intrinsic value as a part of the natural history of the planet along with an aesthetic and recreational benefit for people. Biodiversity also has value as a provider of "ecological services" to the human economy through such processes as the retention and steady release of rainwater by plants, pollination of crops by insects, and absorption of air pollution by trees.

16.2 Context Review

16.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
William Girling and King George's Reservoirs are designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan, Core Strategy, Enfield Open Spaces and Sports Assessment
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) represent a valuable ecological resource	Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan, Core Strategy, Enfield SINCs Review, November 2011
Five environmental priority areas: climate change, biodiversity, human health, resource use and waste	Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
There is a need to conserve and enhance biodiversity	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan; NPPF; Enfield BAP, Core Strategy
There is a need to identify, monitor and actively manage sites of biodiversity importance	Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy; Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan, Enfield SINCs Review, November 2011
There is a need to live within environmental limits, ensure a strong, healthy and just society and achieve a sustainable economy	Enfield's Future: A Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2019, Core Strategy

16.3 Baseline

16.3.1 The area has been identified as being deficient in terms of open space, with access to and the quality of this space being poor. The eastern part of the site is included within the Lee Valley Regional Park, a park of regional importance for nature conservation and recreation. It extends from Ware in Hertfordshire, through Essex, to the Thames at East India Dock Basin, including within it the eastern portion of the site and adjoining it to the north and south.

16.3.2 The Enfield Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2010) outlines deficiencies in access to open spaces. The site is included within the Haselbury, Upper Edmonton & Edmonton Green sub-area and these existing residential areas adjoining the site are shown to have acceptable access to public parks, while the eastern portion of the site beyond Salmon Brook is shown to be deficient in public parks, forming the southern tip of a band of land deficient in access to public parks extending northwards along the Enfield Ward boundary.

16.3.3 The William Girling Reservoir to the north and Lockwood Reservoir to the south of the site are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Lockwood Reservoir

is also designated a RAMSAR Wetland and Banbury Reservoir is designated within the Waltham Forest UDP as a Principal Site of Nature Conservation Importance.

16.3.4 The River Lee Navigation in the north east corner of the site is designated as a site of metropolitan importance for nature conservation in Enfield's Local Plan. The site also extends into London's greenbelt creating a narrow pinch point at the junction between the London Boroughs of Haringey, Waltham Forest and Enfield. The entire section of the West Anglia Mainline extending through the site is designated as a Wildlife Corridor in Enfield's Local Plan.

16.4 Likely Future Conditions

16.4.1 With Green Belt status in place for the rural parts of the borough, major changes to this landscape are less likely. Planned development is focused on the growth areas, in particular Meridian Water in the south east of the borough.

16.4.2 Legislation has been enacted to prevent further losses of biodiversity, yet there will continue to be threats to biodiversity due to human activity such as farming practises and pressure to develop and intensify use of land. Over the long term, climate change also poses threats to biodiversity.

16.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

16.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problem have been identified:

- Historic environment at risk

16.6 Relevant SA/SEA Objective

- To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the borough's green and open spaces;
- To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the borough's heritage and cultural assets;
- To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities;
- To meet the challenge of climate change; and
- To conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity.

16.7 Appraisal Findings

16.7.1 Overall, Enfield's Local Plan has a comprehensive set of policies protecting and enhancing the urban and rural landscapes, providing an important balance for the area. The Masterplan expands on that guidance. Further information can be found in Section 6.8: Public Space.

16.7.2 Policies in the Local Plan promote the linkages between waterways, wildlife corridors and green chains. The Masterplan expands on that guidance. Further information is provided in Section 6.8: Public Space.

16.7.3 The natural habitat and biodiversity is protected and promoted by policies in the Local Plan. The promotion of green roofs in the Masterplan would have a beneficial influence on biodiversity in the area.

16.8 Proposed Mitigation

16.8.1 No mitigation is proposed. .

16.9 Proposed Monitoring

16.9.1 The open space per person can be monitored to ensure no net loss from new developments.

16.9.2 Any loss of Green Belt land should be monitored closely.

16.9.3 The Council should regularly monitor SINC.

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17. Conclusions and Next Steps

- 17.1 The matrix set out in Annex 3 appraises the sustainability of each proposal included in the Masterplan. The assessment involves the appraisal of the Masterplan proposals against the SA objective developed in the scoping report. Positive, negative, uncertain and insignificant effects are considered. This approach is designed to be iterative, the Masterplan proposals have been refined following public consultation last year, and takes into account the findings of the draft SA.
- 17.2 The Meridian Water Masterplan has evolved over the long period of time and has been revised and updated to take full account of the rapidly changing environmental and policy context in the area.
- 17.3 The SA has found that the Masterplan would have a significant positive effect through the promotion of social, economic and environmental sustainability in the area. It would have a particularly strong focus on providing for housing, employment and community opportunities, enhancing accessibility and encouraging sustainable travel, design and construction.
- 17.4 The SA is published alongside the Meridian Water Masterplan and defines ongoing monitoring that will be undertaken by the Council.

Annex 1:

Legal and Requirements **policy background/The** **SEA** **Directive**

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

The Meridian Water Masterplan falls within the definition of a 'plan or programme' under European Directive 2001/42 (the SEA Directive). As it is likely to have significant environmental effects, it must also undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as part of the sustainability appraisal. The SEA directive is transposed (made) into UK law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Guidance on the implementation of the 2004 Regulations and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act is set out in the ODPM's Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (September 2005) and Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (November 2005) respectively. These guidance documents set out a similar methodology to be used in the preparation of both SAs and SEAs. It is common practice that SAs incorporate an SEA. The government guidance on SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive within the SA process. In the case of the Masterplan, all reference to SA should be understood as referring to both the SA and SEA process. The components of the SA and its relationship to the information required within the SEA report is set out below.

Components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

- Outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes: **Chapters 4 to 16 and Annex 2;**
- The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme: **Chapters 4 to 16;**
- The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected : **Chapters 4 to 16;**
- Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme: **Chapters 4 to 16;**
- The environmental protection objectives 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; **Chapters 4 to 16;**
- The likely significant effects on the environment: **Chapters 4 to 16;**
- The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme: **Chapters 4 to 16;**
- An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with: **Chapter 2;**
- A description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information: **Chapters 4 to 16;**
- A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring: see monitoring sections in **Chapters 4 to 16;**
- A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above: **See non-technical summary.**

**Annex 2:
Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection
Objectives**

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
INTERNATIONAL	
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations framework convention on climate change (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the emissions of 6 greenhouse gases including: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride. • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12 • 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.
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	Promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development, economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. -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.
EUROPEAN	
EU Sixth Action Plan (SD Strategy) (2002)	The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas: Climate change, Nature and biodiversity, Environment and health, Natural resources and waste. The 6th 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.
Council Directive 79/409/EEC on conservation of wild birds	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).
Council Directive 92/43/EEC on conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance. Establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats
EU Water Framework 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 to reach good ecological status by 2015. Indicates the importance of applying and developing SUDS policy.
EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings	<p>The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness considering;</p> <p>This Directive lays down requirements as regards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings; (b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; (c))the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; (d) energy certification of buildings; and (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.
Air Quality Framework 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

European Spatial Development Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health • Manage natural resources more responsibly • Improve the transport system and land use management • Combat poverty and social exclusion and deal with the economic and social implications of ageing society
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 39 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.
European transport policy for 2010: time to decide (EC, 2001)	In keeping with the sustainable development strategy adopted by the European Council in Gothenburg in June 2001, the Commission proposes some 60 measures aimed at developing a European transport system capable of shifting the balance between modes of transport, revitalising the railways, promoting transport by sea and inland waterways and controlling the growth in air transport
European Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport,	Objective 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
Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC Landfill Directive (99/31/WC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
The Water Framework Directive (2000) Put into UK law (transposed) in 2003.	The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the most substantial piece of EC water legislation to date and is designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed throughout Europe. Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015.
NATIONAL	
National Planning Policy Framework 2012	The National Planning Policy Framework replaces all previous Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance.
Planning Circular 01/06 (ODPM): Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (2006)	This circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for Gypsies and Travellers and how local authorities and Gypsies and Travellers can work together to achieve that aim.
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 first lists of Priority Species and Habitats were published by Government in 1995 as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). They included over 300 species of which 11 were butterflies and 53 were moths.
Department for Transport 10 Year Transport Plan (2000)	This sets out a vision for the UK of how transport should be; it provides detailed analysis of historic and predicted use of different types of transport statistics and sets out spending priorities and investment plans for UK transport over the 10 years. The main aims are to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road; public and private - in ways that increase choice. This is called integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole matching solutions to problems by assessing all the options. To do this the government thinks that the public

	and private sectors need to work more closely together to boost investment. New projects that do this should make transport better; safer; cleaner and quicker.
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.
Urban White Paper 2001	This aims to stop urban decline by linking up initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues. The ways to do this are good design, improving prosperity, providing good services and helping people to get involved in their communities.
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"> • Protecting the best wildlife sites. • Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats. • Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making. • Enthusing people • Developing the evidence base. 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
Communities Plan - Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)	This aims to tackle housing supply in the South East, to improve poor housing quality, low demand in other parts of the country and the quality of public spaces and the local environment.
Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE and English Heritage (2003)	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.
Securing the Future – UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	This is the most important document for sustainability in the United Kingdom and sets out the national framework based on 4 themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • effective protection of the environment; • prudent use of natural resources; and • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. It sets out the following ten guiding principles that set out the main issues that should be followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • putting people at the centre; • taking a long term perspective; • taking account of costs and benefits; • creating an open and supportive economic system; • combating poverty and social exclusion; • respecting environmental limits; • the precautionary principle; • using scientific knowledge; • transparency: information; participation and access to justice; • making the polluter pay.
The UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	This Climate Change Programme seeks to ensure that the UK can make real progress by 2020 towards the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60 percent by 2050. The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels – the new measures saving

	12 million tonnes of carbon by 2010.
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.
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"> • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	The overarching aim of the new 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Climate change mitigation and adaptation • Sustainable use of water resources with no essential supply interruptions during drought • High levels of drinking water quality • Fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges
Sustainable Construction Strategy (2007)	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability; • Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas; • Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable • construction agenda forward
Energy White Paper (2007)	The White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to these changing circumstances, address the long term energy challenges we face and deliver our four energy policy goals to put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. To deliver the Strategy, Government and industry have devised a set of overarching targets related to the 'ends' and 'means' of sustainable construction. The 'ends' relate directly to sustainability issues, such as climate change and biodiversity; the 'means' describe processes to help achieve the 'ends'.
UK Sustainable Procurement Action	The Government launched a package of actions to deliver the step change

Plan (2007)	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.
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
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.
Health inequalities: progress and next steps (2008)	This document outlines the Government's approach to hit the 2010 health inequalities Public Service Agreement targets, assessing what has and has not worked, and setting the direction of travel beyond 2010.
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)	This cross-government strategy is the first step in a sustained programme to support people to maintain a healthy weight. It will be followed by a public annual report that assesses progress, looks at the latest evidence and trends, and makes recommendations for further action.
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.
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)	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.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • sets and maintains a robust technical standard with rigorous quality assurance and certification
LONDON	
Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan 2012	The Mayor published revised early minor alterations to the London Plan. These are aimed at ensuring that the London Plan is fully consistent with the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, published March 2012).
London Plan 2011	This sets out the Mayor's spatial development strategy for London. Priorities are climate change, housing, economic development, infrastructure to support growth and sustainable transport. The plan refers to Meridian Water as an Opportunity Area, a brownfield site with significant capacity to accommodate new housing, commercial and other

	development.
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London consolidated with alterations since 2004 (2008)	<p>The London Plan sets out the vision and a Spatial Development Strategy for London for the next 15-20 years. Three key themes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. health of Londoners; 2. equality of opportunity 3. Contribute to sustainable development. <p>And six key objectives which are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. 2 To make London a better city for people to live in. 3 To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. 4 To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination. 5 To improve London's accessibility. 6 To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city.
Draft Upper Lee Valley OAPF 2011	Sets out the wider strategic planning framework noting the issues in the area which need to be addressed as well as considering development capacity. It outlines six objectives for the Upper Lee Valley area including reversing economic decline and the creation of a strong platform for economic growth.
A Sustainable Development Framework for London. London Sustainable Development Commission (June 2003)	<p>This Framework has been developed by the London Sustainable Development Commission, appointed by the Mayor in May 2002 to advise on sustainability issues in the capital. It is the first Sustainable Development Framework for London. It sets out a Vision for the capital and a set of objectives to guide decision making. The Framework should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the context for policy development and decision-making; • undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; • monitor progress towards a more sustainable city.
Sustainable Communities Plan for London: Building for the Future (2003)	This document is part of a national programme of action setting out how the Government intends to achieve sustainable communities in London. The main challenges for London are to accommodate growth and to reduce poverty and deprivation. To do this, the main aims are for more and better-designed and affordable homes, including homes for key workers. To improve public transport and other infrastructure to support the development of new and growing communities; to raise education standards and skill levels across the capital; to tackle crime, antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime
Sustaining Success: The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2004)	<p>The Economic development Strategy objectives are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the delivery of the London Plan, to promote sustainable growth and economic development. • Deliver an improved and effective infrastructure to support London's future growth and development. • Deliver healthy, sustainable, high quality communities and urban environments. • Tackle barriers to employment. • Reduce disparities in labour market outcome between groups. • Address the impacts of concentrations of disadvantage. • Address barriers to enterprise start-up, growth and competitiveness. • Maintain London's position as a key enterprise and trading location. • Improve the skills of the workforce. • Maximise the productivity and innovation potential of London's enterprises. • Ensure a coherent approach to marketing and promoting London. • Co-ordinate effective marketing and promotion activities across London. • Maintain and develop London as a top International destination and principal UK gateway for visitors, tourism and investment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in partnership to deliver this action plan.
London: Cultural Capital – Realising the potential of a world class city. The Mayor’s Culture Strategy (2004)	The main aims are to improve London as a world-class city of culture, creativity, access to culture and to make sure that Londoners get the best out of the cultural resources.
Connecting with London’s Nature. The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	<p>The Mayor’s BAP sets out a number of policies which are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor will work with partners to protect, manage and enhance London’s biodiversity. • The Mayor recognises the unique role of the River Thames in London’s history and in the lives of Londoners, and its value for transport, recreation, biodiversity and archaeology. In recognition of their importance, the Mayor has set up the concept of a Blue Ribbon Network for the Thames and London’s waterways and the land alongside them. • This will establish principles concerning the use and management of the water and land beside it. • The Mayor will encourage and promote the management, enhancement and creation of green space for biodiversity, and promote public access and appreciation of nature. • The Mayor will promote the conservation and enhancement of London’s farmland biodiversity. • The Mayor will seek to ensure that opportunities are taken to green the built environment within development proposals and to use open spaces in ecologically sensitive ways. This is particularly important in areas deficient in open spaces and in areas of regeneration. • The Mayor will promote local opportunities for regular direct contact with the natural world, through a variety of types of open space (such as allotments, community and cultural gardens, school grounds, environmental education centres and city farms, as well as informal wildlife areas). • The Mayor will promote environmental education, participation and training for all ages and across all sectors of London’s society. • London’s many species, and the landscapes where they are found, should be celebrated and promoted. • The Mayor supports the establishment and maintenance of partnerships at London wide and local levels to produce and implement Biodiversity Action Plans. • The Mayor will promote the reputation of London as a world centre of excellence for biodiversity conservation, working with London’s world class organisations for greater influence globally and to learn from exemplary experience at home and abroad. • The Mayor will encourage the business community to play a major role in implementing the programme for conserving London’s biodiversity. • The Mayor will encourage practices, and support existing effective initiatives, that reduce London’s impact on biodiversity elsewhere. • The Mayor is committed to increasing the funding for biodiversity projects in London, and wishes to ensure that major new development projects include provision for biodiversity. • Progress in conserving London’s biodiversity should be measured with particular reference to the status of important species and habitats, and progress on proposed actions or targets.
Sounder City: The Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	<p>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.</p> <p>Three key issues are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

<p>Cleaning London's Air, The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2002)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor's aim is to minimise the adverse effects of air pollution on human health and to improve air quality to a level that everyone can enjoy, making London a more pleasant place in which to live, work and to visit. Key areas of work set out in the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy are; • Reducing pollution from road traffic by reducing the amount of traffic and reducing emissions from individual vehicles • Grants for cleaner vehicles • Reducing emissions from air travel • Sustainable buildings • Reducing pollution from industry and construction
<p>Green Light to Clean Power. The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>The Strategy's specific aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen. • Helping to eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth. • Contributing to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock. • The aim is to change energy provision and use by 2050 with a key target of CO2 emissions reductions of more than 60% of those in 2000. The ways to achieve this are to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through energy efficiency, renewable energy, using less energy and preventing fuel poverty where people cannot afford energy.
<p>Rethinking Rubbish in London. The Mayor's Waste Management Strategy (2003)</p>	<p>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out a number of policies and proposals to improve waste management in London including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that waste authorities look at maximising waste reduction, recycling and composting before considering energy recovery and disposal. Developing a 'Waste Reduction and Reuse Programme' for London. • Aiming to exceed the recycling and composting targets set by the Government for London's waste authorities. • Increasing recycling collections by waste authorities, with collections to be introduced wherever possible, and more types of materials to be collected including waste for composting. • Increasing bottle banks and recycling banks for other materials, so that everyone is close to facilities for recycling. • Increasing recycling facilities, with Civic Amenity sites turned into 'Reuse and Recycling Centres', making it easier for people to recycle a much wider range of things, including furniture, household goods, and green garden waste. • Encouraging new business ideas for recycling and looking at ways to increase the amount of products made from recycled material. • Planning for new and improved waste and recycling facilities in London. • Improving public awareness of waste issues including the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, and compost waste and also to buy recycled goods.
<p>Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004)</p>	<p>This provides detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan to make places usable by everyone especially disabled people.</p>
<p>Industrial Capacity Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2003)</p>	<p>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</p>

	functions.
Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2008)	This SPG aims to help those involved in planning local neighbourhoods to engage with young Londoners to deliver real improvements in the quality of play spaces. The Mayor wants to see a child-friendly London with inclusive, accessible, and safe play spaces that allow all young Londoners to engage in fun, positive, and healthy play and recreation in their own communities and throughout London.
Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	This SPG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes; • highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context; • sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and • examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these
London View Management Framework. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	The London View Management Framework SPG provides guidance on the policies in the London Plan for the protection of strategically important views in London. The SPG explains how 26 views designated by the Mayor and listed in the London Plan are to be managed, and replaces the regional guidance in RPG3a (1991) relating to ten strategic views of St Paul's Cathedral and the Palace of Westminster. The same ten views identified in RPG3a, as well as an eleventh view from City Hall to the Tower of London, are now subject to new directions pertaining to 'Protected Vistas' issued by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 16 May 2007. The London Plan and the SPG represent a more comprehensive approach to managing the designated London views than under RPG3a.
Land for Transport Functions. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	The key aim of this SPG is to ensure that efficient and effective use of land for transport purposes is delivered in order to meet broader sustainability objectives. It provides more detailed guidance to Boroughs, developers, operators and landowners on the specific land requirements needed to support different modes of transport. It also suggests how these requirements can be supported in Boroughs' UDP/LDF policies.
London Plan Sustainable Design and Construction. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)	London Plan Policy 4B.6 relates to sustainable design and construction and sets the context for this SPG. The SPG provides guidance on the way that the seven measures identified in the policy can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives and therefore the SPG is structured around these seven factors.
Housing Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2005)	This SPG gives detailed guidance for Boroughs on how to develop sites for housing and how to determine housing mix and density for any individual site. It emphasises that new developments should make the most effective and appropriate use of the land available, consistent with the principles of Sustainable Residential Quality.
London Remade Demolition Protocol Report (2005)	This describes how demolition recyclate can be recovered with maximum value and how this can be provided as a high quality recycled material in new builds.
English Heritage's Heritage at Risk-London 2008	Identifies listed buildings at risk from neglect, decay, under-use or redundancy in London.
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan	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. It 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. It takes into

	account the likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development.
Thames River Basin Management Plan	The EU Water Framework Directive requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) by 2009 to promote the concept of sustainable water management. Their aims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard the sustainable use of water • To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems • To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances • To reduce groundwater pollution; and • To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts
London Rivers Action Plan (2009)	Provides a delivery mechanism to take forward London's river strategies and provide a forum for identifying stretches of river that can be brought back to life. It focuses primarily on restoration opportunities along the non-tidal freshwater tributaries in the context of the planning process and the Mayor of London's aspirations for all Londoners to have access to high quality natural green spaces.
Regional Flood Risk Appraisal	In June 2007 the Mayor published the draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) for the London Plan, for public consultation. The SFRA examines the nature and implication of flood risk in London and how the risk should be managed.
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.
Draft Water Resource Management Plan (Thames Water Utilities) 2008	Sets out how demand for water is balanced against the supply over the next 25- year period.
Our Plans for Water (Thames Water Utilities) 2008	A five-year Plan which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2010 to 2015.
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.
Adapting to Climate Change: A checklist for development (2005)	This guidance on designing developments in a changing climate was published by the Greater London Authority. 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
Living Well in London: The Mayor's draft Health Inequalities Strategy (2008)	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)	A strategic plan that sets out an ambitious programme of work to deliver high-quality, value for money services.
Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action	Presents a powerful vision of how different healthcare in London could be - safer, more accessible, higher quality – and of how much healthier Londoners could become. Its recommendations include innovation and challenge in equal measure.
Transport Strategy 2009	Promotes sustainable transport and travel by increasing cycling, reducing emissions, improving accessibility, improving air quality

Economic Development Strategy 2010	Aims to increase London's economic success by improving skills and encouraging the growth of small and medium sized businesses.
LOCAL	
Enfield's Future: A Sustainable Community Strategy for Enfield 2009-2019	Sets out the vision and strategy for Enfield's future and the tool for delivering the strategy. Key objectives are children and young people, safer and stronger communities, healthier communities, older people, and economic development and enterprise.
Building Futures, Changing Lives: Enfield's Local Area Agreement, 2008-2011	Sets out the action plan and key targets for improving the community.
Enfield's Place Shaping Strategy- 2008	The Council aim to transform Meridian Water into "a series of vibrant, sustainable communities that maximise the benefits of their proximity to the regional park and develop new employment opportunities, embracing new technologies, as well as consolidating its existing commercial role." They envisage "a high quality environment with development coordinated to ensure a successful relationship between different land uses" and the creation of "an eco community respecting its environment and maximising opportunities for new communities and waterside living." The strategy emphasises that place shaping is about more than transforming the physical environment and the Masterplan should therefore seek to improve the health and well-being of local communities. Community engagement and capacity building will be important factors to improving Meridian Water.
London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Action Plan	Sets out the key issues in relation to air quality and targets for improvement.
Putting Enfield First: Improvement and best value performance plan, 2007-2010	This plan shows how we will deliver our corporate strategy Putting Enfield First and sets out our purpose, values, aims and priority objectives for improvement for the next three years (2007–2010). It will guide the work of the Council and shows how we will deliver our vision: "To make Enfield one of the best places to live, work, study and do business".
Unitary Development Plan- 1994	The UDP is the currently adopted statutory development plan for Enfield although this will be superseded by the LDF. It is intended to provide a framework for development, development control and conservation within the London Borough of Enfield, and to set out the Council's policies and proposals for the development and other use of land. Under the plan Meridian Water is classed as a primary industrial area and parts of the site are allocated as sites intended for development.
Central Leaside Area Action Plan – issues and options report (2008)	The issues and options report is the first key stage towards producing an Area Action Plan. It sets out various options for regeneration of the central Leaside and will set some of the policies to which the Meridian Water Masterplan must adhere. The AAP covers an area extending from Picketts lock to North east Tottenham/Northumberland park in the south, including the area around Angel road and encompasses the Meridian Water Masterplan area. The report highlights how the social and economic changes of the last thirty years including the trend away from manufacturing and towards services has led to the decline of the area. It notes the low levels of average household income and educational attainment and the need for communities and the area to be revitalised. It presents various conceptual scenarios for each of the following areas – Angel Road, North East Tottenham/Northumberland park, and Pickett's Lock.
Central Leaside draft Area Action Plan (2012)	The draft Central Leaside Area Action Plan was published for consultation in May 2012. Meridian Water sits within a wider area of change in the south east of the borough, known as Central Leaside. This area stretches from Ponders End southwards to the borough boundary and is a major employment area. It includes the industrial estates stretching alongside the railway and significant infrastructure such as the Deephams Sewage Treatment Works and the Edmonton EcoPark. Its eastern boundary

	incorporates the waterways of the Lee Valley Regional Park and there is the potential for improved leisure facilities at Picketts Lock. With the inclusion of the new community at Meridian Water, this wider area presents significant regeneration and redevelopment opportunities and in recognition of this, the Council is also bringing forward an Area Action Plan for the Central Leaside Area. Once adopted the Central Leaside Area Action Plan (AAP) will form part of Enfield's statutory Local Plan and will provide the planning policy framework for the area.
Core Strategy 2010	Sets out the vision for the future development of Enfield and core policies for its delivery. The final Core Strategy will be formally adopted in advance of the adoption of this Masterplan. Therefore the policies below are taken as the core local policies to which the Masterplan should adhere, in the absence of the fully adopted Core Strategy. The Core Strategy recognises Meridians potential for transformational change to act as a catalyst for the wider change needed at both local and regional level. The Core Strategy's vision for the area is to create a mixed use development of residential, employment and supporting activities, generating up to 1500 new jobs and creating a new community.
Core Strategy: Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2010	Sets out a delivery plan for the Core Strategy and key infrastructure priorities for the delivery of new housing and jobs. Community facilities, education and transport infrastructure are important in the Meridian Water Area. It highlights how the creation of a new community and proposed growth in the area will act as a catalyst in delivering transformational change benefitting the wider area.
North London Joint Waste Strategy- 2008	Sets out the joint approach to waste by North London Boroughs. Priorities include reducing waste, the proximity principle in relation to waste management and increasing recycling.
North London Waste Plan: Proposed Submission Version 2011	This sets out the Borough's objectives for sustainable waste management including targets and potential sites for new waste facilities.
Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010	Sets out the Council's approach to its existing housing stock and how it will approach the development of new housing. The key priorities for the plan are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and improve the physical condition of the housing stock to the Decent Homes standard, • To maintain and improve the supply of affordable housing, promote best use of stock and ensure the effective allocation of social housing on a basis that is fair and equal. • To promote a range of housing opportunities for people who need housing related support and to address the needs of homeless households. • To promote community safety. • To promote the protection of the environment. • To support the economic regeneration of the most deprived parts of Enfield.
Housing Needs Survey 2005	Details the level of affordable housing need in Enfield. In order to address the existing backlog of affordable housing demand and predicted newly arising need, it would be necessary to provide 3,601 affordable units per year In Enfield for the next five years. The predicted supply over the same period is 685 affordable homes per year, which indicates a shortfall of 2,916 units per year.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment- 2009	Set out the priority housing needs in the Borough including for particular groups. There is a need for affordable housing in the Borough as well as family homes, housing for elderly people and a need to reduce the amount of people in temporary accommodation.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment- 2008	Set out the key flood risk areas in the Borough. It is a particular issue in the Lee Valley area.
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2013	Undertaken to inform the development of the masterplan.

Affordable Housing Viability Study- 2009	Sets out the approach to affordable housing that should be taken in different parts of the Borough based on land values.
Enfield Heritage Strategy- 2008	The approach to heritage is to protect and enhance including listed buildings.
Library Strategy: 2007- 2012	The Council's approach to libraries is to relocate to town centres where required and appropriate.
Employment Land Study- 2012	Identifies the quantum of employment land in the Borough, the employment trends and sets out a suggested approach to the release or safeguarding of employment land. The report states that there may be opportunities for the release of some employment land but this should be done in a managed way. A large proportion of the Meridian Water site comprises of employment areas and the area is the most deprived in the Borough in terms of employment. The site is currently underused and parts have been vacant for a number of years.
Town Centres Study- 2009	Identifies the existing town and local centres and provides a health check of each centre. The nearest centres to the Meridian Water site are those of Angel Edmonton and Edmonton Green which are both classified as district centres.
Open Spaces Strategy- 2010	Identifies area of open space deficiency in the Borough and provides an action plan to address this. The strategy outlines deficiencies in access to open space and the portion of the site east of Salmons Brook is deficient in public parks.
Biodiversity Action Plan (2010)	This plan is a framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity and sets the targets and actions to achieve this. There are a number of habitats within the Meridian Water site and in close proximity to the site. The overall aim for the plan is to <i>'ensure that the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is integral to the actions of BAP partners, organisations and individuals; to promote the recognition of the value of biodiversity, both in its own right and for the natural services it provides to all of the Borough's residents, both current and future; and to promote equitable access to nature.'</i>
Enfield Food Strategy (2010)	The Food Strategy aims to build on existing activities and programmes that focus on promoting healthier and more sustainable food in Enfield. It is structured around four themes: cultivating communities, supporting business, healthier lifestyles and respecting the environment. Its vision is for <i>'a more sustainable food system which benefits Enfield's diverse communities and contributes to a vibrant local food economy, supporting the principles of fair trade and respect for the environment.'</i>
Council Housing Business Plan 2008-2018	The plan aims for all of Enfield's housing stock to meet the Decent Homes Standard. The plan states that 19.4% of social housing in Enfield fails to meet the standard (2008/9). The aspiration is for all housing to meet the standard by 2013/14 through a series of refurbishments and disposals.
Enfield's Skills and Employment Strategy- 2008-2011	The skills and employment strategy in itself does not set out a comprehensive economic plan for the Borough. Instead, it complements a number of parallel plans which are being developed, notably the Sustainable Community Strategy, the Core Strategy for the Local Development Framework and the "place shaping" strategy for the Borough. Taken together, this hierarchy of plans emphasises that the pressures of increased population and rising demand for housing are leading to significant change. Consequently, the Borough must protect and enhance its environment, safeguard land for social and community uses and tackle social deprivation and inequality.
Ethnic Diversity Research report	Access to services arose as a major concern for ethnic minorities
Enfield Black and Minority Ethnic Housing Strategy	Strategic housing objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and maintaining sustainable communities, • Consulting and empowering residents/tenants, • Promoting access to, and maximising the supply of, affordable housing for those in need, • Maintaining and improving housing conditions across all tenures, • Providing efficient, cost effective, high quality services that meet local needs, • Championing equality of opportunity

Enfield's Homelessness Strategy 2003	Enfield faces increasing homelessness presentations, against a background of decreasing lettings to affordable homes. Vacancies arising in Council and Registered Social Landlord stock are insufficient to meet demand, resulting in a high level of dependency on temporary accommodation to house homeless families and a need to make the best use of resources in the private rented sector to tackle homelessness. The review found that homelessness acceptances are increasing at a rate of 55 households per quarter. Over the life of the strategy the number of households in temporary accommodation is estimated to be 3,600 by 2008 taking into consideration current trends.
Public Health Report for Enfield 2005-2006 Enfield Primary Care Trust	Enfield has a young population (largely aged between 15 and 44 years) with a high proportion of the youngest population living in Edmonton Green, Lower Edmonton and Upper Edmonton wards. • Enfield's population is estimated to increase by 7% between 2004 and 2021, with the 5-14, 15-29 and 45-49 age groups experiencing the biggest increases, • Data collected from the 2001 Census showed that 23% of Enfield's residents classified themselves as belonging to Black and Minority Ethnic groups • Life expectancy for females is similar in each locality (average 80 years) whilst it differs by almost 4 years for males between the localities, • Preventable deaths for people with learning difficulties are 4 times higher than for the rest of the population • The mental health needs index (MINI) showed the greatest need for mental health services in the eastern parts of Enfield, • Child poverty has a significant impact in the East and Southeast area of Enfield
Local Health Delivery Plan 2005-2008 Enfield Primary Care Trust	Throughout all age groups women number greater than men, particularly amongst those aged 65 years and over • The south-eastern corner of the Borough is the area with the highest deprivation scores and the majority of ethnic minority groups live in this area of the Borough, • Coronary heart disease is the greatest cause of premature death (deaths in the under 75 year olds) in Enfield Some planned programmes: • Enhanced GP services for depression, • Development of crisis resolution service starting in Edmonton, • Focus on developing diabetes services in Edmonton, • Additional young peoples sexual health clinics at the Town clinic and Edmonton Green Community Health Centre
Promoting Positive futures: Enfield's Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012	Priorities focused around following themes: • Be Healthy: promoting healthy lifestyles and improving health services for young people, • Stay safe: improving social care, • Enjoy and Achieve: raise achievement all ages, improve access to facilities, • Make a positive contribution: help children engage in positive behaviour, • Achieve economic well being: improve childcare, improve housing and work to address child poverty, • Change for children and cross cutting Priorities: ensure interagency cooperation, improve services for children
Stronger and Safer Communities Partnership Plan- 2008-2011	The following areas are identified as strategic priorities for 2008-11: • To further reduce crime and the fear of crime, • To reduce anti-social behaviour and further reduce perceptions of anti-social behaviour, • To reduce the harm caused by substance misuse – drugs and alcohol, • To reduce first time entrants and repeat offenders into the criminal justice system, • To reduce young people as victims and offenders, • To co-ordinate communication to residents and stakeholders on crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse.
PCT Joint Strategic Needs Assessment- 2009	The document sets out a wealth of data, which will help inform decisions about health and social care services. It is an important output of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that the Council and the PCT is required to undertake.
Access to services strategy 2007-2012	Through this Access to Services Strategy the aim is to:- act as community leader in enabling people, especially those most in need, to access all services, provide responsive services that meet people's needs and offer choice about how and when to access services, Continue to maximise technology and the skills of our workforce to offer efficient and cost effective services

<p>Feasibility Studies on the potential for a decentralised energy network in the Upper Lee Valley (2011 and 2012)</p>	<p>The research undertaken in 2011 and 2012, outlines that the Lee Valley Heat Network’s technical and potential viability. It confirms that the Lee Valley Heat Network is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Technically Viable</u>: the Lee Valley Heat Network will use a mature, well established pipe technology that has been employed for many decades to deliver hot water (or steam for industry) for heating, using a network of highly insulated steel pipe work. The energy (electricity, heat and steam) to feed this network of pipes can be generated from a number of sources, including Energy from Waste facilities, biomass and bio-methane or conventional gas-fired Combined Heat and Power (CHP); and • <u>Commercially Viable</u>: local authority leadership and public funding will be required to kick start the infrastructure network, de-risking the scheme for future private sector investment. It is forecast that this pump priming will make the Lee Valley Heat Network is self-financing by 2023.
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**Annex 3:
Appraisal Matrix: Compatibility of the Meridian Water
Masterplan proposals with the sustainability objectives**

The following matrix appraises the sustainability of each proposal included in the Meridian Water Masterplan. The assessment involves the appraisal of the Masterplan proposals against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives developed in the Scoping Report. Positive, negative, uncertain and insignificant effects are considered. This approach is designed to be iterative, the masterplan proposals have been refined following public consultation, and taking account of the findings of the draft Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 1: Sustainability Matrix

Framework: Movement	
1. Improvements to rail frequency	
SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
The improvements to rail frequency through the provision of three-tracking alignment will enable a four trains per hour service at Angel Road station. It will improve the sustainability of transportation in this area, lead to improvements to air quality, meet the challenge of climate change, reduce crime and fear of crime, and help tackle social exclusion through better access to jobs and services. This proposal will help to raise educational achievement levels in the borough through better access to these services.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Movement

2. Upgrade works to Angel Road Station

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>The upgrade works to Angel Road station through the relocation of the station building south of the North Circular Road, with new entrances created on both sides of the railway, creates a new building in a more accessible location to the south of the North Circular Road. The new location will help to improve accessibility for all to services and facilities, reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Movement

3. An integrated public transport hub at Angel Road Station

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
The creation of an integrated public transport hub at Angel Road station will improve accessibility for all to services and facilities, reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Movement

4. Improvements to the walking and cycling experience in and around the area

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
<p>This proposal involves working with the Mayor of London and TfL to bring the Legible London scheme to Meridian Water, which will help to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve. It will help to improve the health and well-being of the borough and reduce inequalities in health, help to reduce crime and fear of crime, reduce poverty and social exclusion in order to improve accessibility for all to services and facilities. It will reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Movement

5. Maximise the potential opportunities that the Lee Valley waterways bring

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	√
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	√
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	√
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	√
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√

This proposal maximises the potential of the River Lee for local journeys and realises the potential of pedestrian, cycle and water bus connections between Meridian Water and North East Enfield. It helps to achieve sustainable management of waste and reduce road congestion and promotes sustainable modes of travel through potential use of the River Lee Navigation as a freight and leisure corridor between the River Thames and Hertfordshire. It will improve the health and well-being of the borough and reduce inequalities in health through improvements to the River Lee Towpath including Towpath Road, providing a continuous green route between Tottenham Hale in the south and Enfield Lock in the north.

Key

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√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
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-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Movement

6. Improvements to the quality of the public realm

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	√
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	√
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
<p>This proposal will make better use of the area by promoting good design, high quality buildings, and an attractive public realm. It will reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve, achieve sustainable water resources management, meet the challenge of climate change, reduce the risk of flooding, improve the health and well-being of the borough and reduce inequalities in health, reduce crime and fear of crime, improve accessibility for all to services and facilities, protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the borough's historic environment.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Movement	
7. Improvements to pedestrian connections	
SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
<p>High quality, safe and attractive pedestrian bridges and a remodelled and significantly improved underpass will be provided in places where movement at ground-level is not possible.</p> <p>Proposals include a new pedestrian underpass between Glover Drive and the land to the west of the railway, providing a continuous pedestrian link beneath Meridian Way and the railway. This must be well-designed with high quality, but easily maintained materials, and well lit; and improvements to the existing pedestrian bridge over the North Circular will be made, making it a more attractive and obvious route for pedestrians.</p>	

Key

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√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
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x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Movement

8. High quality cycle expressways

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	-
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
The area will connect high quality strategic cycle routes, affording wider cycle access across North London. Expressways will be developed which will be of an exceptionally high quality, well lit, safe, direct and continuous. This will give cyclists priority over vehicles, where appropriate.	

Key

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√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
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?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Movement	
9. New Causeway route	
SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
This proposal breaks down existing barriers to create a new east-west Causeway to enable controlled vehicular movement across the area. A network of new streets, a remodelled underpass and new bridges will connect neighbourhoods.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
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x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Homes
10. 5,000 new homes

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	√
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	√
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	√
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	√
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	√
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
The Meridian Water vision proposes to deliver up to 5,000 new homes, making a significant contribution to meeting London's acute housing need, one of the Mayor's key priorities.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
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×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
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?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Homes

11. Self build initiatives and live/work

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
Self build initiatives are supported where affordable community-driven design can create cost effective and innovative housing typologies that meet the demands of the residents. Live/work self-build initiatives will be supported to promote vibrant, mixed used areas;	

Key

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Framework: Homes

12. Play space, private and communal gardens, balconies, roof terraces and Home Zones

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
This proposal ensures that housing is designed to be flexible to respond to the need for play space, private and communal gardens, balconies, roof terraces, and Home Zones, to adapt to changing models of living in London.	

Key

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√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Homes	
13. Mixed tenure homes	
SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>Mixed tenure will be promoted with all homes being designed in a "tenure blind" way. It should not be possible to distinguish between affordable and private homes from their external appearance.</p> <p>Mixed tenure will help create a more inclusive community.</p> <p>Neighbourhoods will include a mix of home sizes to create a mixed community. This should include a significant proportion of family sized units. Development should aim to exceed the standards set out in the Mayor's Housing Design Guide (2010).</p>	

Key

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Framework: Homes

14. Higher density development closest to public transport and along the waterways

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
With up to 5,000 new homes envisaged on an 80 ha site, high density development is promoted in the Masterplan, supported by high quality public realm. Higher densities will be expected close to Angel Road station, near bus routes, and along the waterways.	

Key

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Framework: Homes	
15. High standards of sustainability	
SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	√
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	√
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	√
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	√
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	√
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
Development will be expected to demonstrate high standards of sustainability in line with adopted policies in Enfield's Local Plan and the Mayor's London Plan.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Business and employment

16. New employment centrally located close to new shopping and leisure facilities within the Meridian Central and Canal-side West neighbourhoods

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
New employment is centrally located close to new leisure facilities finding mutual benefit in one another, attracting and sustaining investment.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
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×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Business and employment

17. Redistribution of Strategic Industrial Location (SIL) land from the southern portion of Harbet Road Industrial Estate

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
This re-organisation would create the opportunity for higher density uses and provide for the creation of new facilities in the Meridian East area.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Business and employment

18. Creation of Gateway Business Hub

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>The proposal is conveniently close to Angel Road station and the transport hub. It has good visibility from Meridian Way and direct access to the major road network. A University Technical College (UTC) has been identified as suitable for SIL. It has the potential to maximise industrial connections with the wider industrial corridor and also helps to promote skills and employment training.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Business and employment

19. Creation of Pymmes Business Park

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
This proposal on Leaside Road maximises the industrial connections with the adjacent industrial estates and in turn makes it form part of a natural extension to the wider industrial corridor.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Business and employment

20. Creation of a new employment area to the south of the North Circular Road

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>This area is located to the west of Ravenside Retail Park. It is complemented by its proximity to the existing Eleys Estate and Aztec Industrial Park to the north. In turn this makes it form part of a natural extension to the wider industrial corridor.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Business and employment

21. Re-imagination and possible relocation of the Metals and Waste recycling facility

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-

The re-imagining of the metals and waste recycling facility, currently located adjacent to Angel Road station, is critical to ensuring site-wide viability for the scheme. It is a visual and noise pollutant, and in its current state, this facility undermines the masterplan's progressive, forward thinking vision; and compromises the site's desirability to potential investors and future home buyers. In the medium to long term, it needs to be re-located.

However, given the potential cost associated with relocating this land-use, the Masterplan provides recommendations for short-term mitigation, in advance of long-term redevelopment ambitions. In the short and medium term, consideration should be given to one of two screening options – structural planting or acoustic screening. The former, offers a softer edge to the site and helps integrate the use with an adjacent park, itself benefiting from an improvements programme; whilst the latter, provides a more urban edge and benefits from an ability to carry signage to subsidise its cost. As development moves forward, it is envisioned that the site might later become an enlarged bus depot, creating a central hub to the benefit of both Enfield and Haringey Boroughs

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Business and employment

22. Provision of shared facilities

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	√
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>The Council, Enfield Enterprise, the North London Chamber of Commerce and other agencies, will strongly support the establishment of new businesses in Meridian Water, through the provision of advice, training, access to funding and premises selection. Shared facilities will be provided where entrepreneurs can rent spaces and desks in environments that encourage the interaction between like minded individuals where the opportunity for business growth is nurtured.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Business and employment

23. Creation of new opportunities for investment in green industries

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	√
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	√
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
Distinct new opportunities for investment in green industries will be opened up through improved accessibility, refurbishment and revitalisation of existing units, and with the opportunity to connect to the Lee Valley Heat Network.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Business and employment

24. Targeted marketing and eco-branding to promote the identity of Meridian Water

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	√
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	√
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	√
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	√
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>The creation of a growing new destination with dramatic regeneration ambitions will be supplemented by targeted marketing and eco-branding, which in turn helps to encourage new businesses to locate into the area.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Business and employment

25. Ensure that more of Enfield's residents access work and share in increasing levels of wealth

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
Proposals in the Masterplan enable development to come forward, which in turn would promote local labour agreements to enable Enfield's residents to secure employment and training from the new jobs that Meridian Water will create, which maximises the use of local supply chains, so that local firms have the opportunity to the maximum extent possible, to secure benefit from new development.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Shopping and leisure

26. A range of smaller retail, restaurant and café units and workspaces will be created

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
Proposals in the Masterplan complement the established retail and leisure provision at the shopping centres of Angel Edmonton and Edmonton Green.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Shopping and leisure

27. Modernisation of Tesco store

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>This proposal provides dual frontage, when appropriate. New retail units are proposed at the ground floor level with the potential for residential development positioned above. The opportunity to intensify the use of the store is supported in the Masterplan, which could include the creation of larger footprint and multi-storey car parking.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
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xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Shopping and leisure

28. Modernisation and reconfiguration of the Ikea store

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>This proposal provides a more positive frontage onto the Causeway, and enables the reconfiguration of their parking requirements to determine areas that might be brought forward for alternative uses.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
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×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
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Framework: Shopping and leisure

29. Potential modernisation and intensification of the Ravenside Retail Park

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>The Masterplan proposes for the existing Ravenside Retail Park to take advantage of the opportunity to modernise and intensify the use of its site by including a multi-storey car park facing the North Circular. This would provide an opportunity to develop a more commercially appropriate configuration of its floorspace.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Shopping and leisure

30. Development along the canal edge,

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
This proposal provides a positive, active frontage to the River Lee, which could include leisure, food and drink uses.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Shopping and leisure

31. Enhance sustainability by encouraging retailers to employ local people, where possible and to use local suppliers, including produce grown in Enfield and surrounding areas

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	√
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
The Council will work with local retailers to enhance sustainability by encouraging retailers to employ local people, where possible and to use local suppliers, including produce grown in Enfield and surrounding areas	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Shopping and leisure

32. Creation of new restaurants and café units

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>The creation of new restaurants and café units will complement the public realm and help animate the street scene along the Causeway and the waterfront. It can also create local employment opportunities.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Shopping and leisure

33. Creation of pop-up operations integrated with cafes, art and crafts, and events

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
This proposal will help to bring the community together. It can also create local employment opportunities.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Shopping and leisure

34. Creation of a series of parks, squares and open spaces,

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	-
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√√
This proposal creates opportunities for art installations, volunteer activities and public events.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Shopping and leisure

35. Maximise access to the Lee Valley Regional Park

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	-
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
This provides a range of leisure activities, including cycle and canoe hire, football pitches, as well as allotments and agricultural production.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Community

36. The Causeway

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
The Causeway will be a key focus of the new community that provides a series of spaces for people to pause, congregate and socialise.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Community

37. Provision of social and community uses in a central location

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
A range of community facilities which meet the needs of the new and existing population is provided in accessible locations, these include: multi-use community facilities such as library facilities, employment services, rentable community space and a technology hub.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Community

38. Adaptable community spaces to encourage urban agriculture

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
<p>Through the co-location of different uses and activities, healthy lifestyles and wellbeing will be encouraged, which builds stronger, healthier communities and in turn reduces pressure on health services. Urban agriculture will provide food growing opportunities and will bring people together in a stronger and more social way than traditional allotments. It can also create local employment opportunities.</p>	

Key

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√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Community

39. University Technical College

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>This proposal maximises the links between employers and universities to benefit from the area's industrial and green technology clusters, as well as young people, who have been particularly disadvantaged at this point in the economic cycle.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Community

40. Primary school

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>St Matthews interim primary school has already been established adjacent to St John's Church on Dysons Road. The proposal for a primary school creates a closer link to the communities of Upper Edmonton and provides a natural link and meeting point for new and existing communities at Meridian Water. The school's playing fields provides potential flood compensation storage on a level-for-level basis.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
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x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Community

41. All-through school

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	√
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-

The all-through school is located at the heart of the community, and includes early years' provision, primary and secondary school facilities. Its location maximises the potential of the Lee Valley Regional Park to be used as playing fields that would become a shared community resource, and provides potential flood compensation storage on a level-for-level basis.

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Water

42. A series of attractive, high quality open spaces and buildings to front on to the waterways

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	√
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	√
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>This will ensure that development fronts onto the waterways. By drawing in water from the existing water bodies into the neighbourhoods, this increases the waterside open space and provides temporary flood storage.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Water

43. A high quality, waterside setting, supported by leisure and recreation facilities

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	√
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	√
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>This will ensure that development fronts onto the waterways. By drawing in water from the existing water bodies into the neighbourhoods, this increases the waterside open space and provides temporary flood storage.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Water

44. New connections and routes to the waterways

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
Creation of new connections and routes to the waterways will unlock its potential and ensure that all neighbourhoods can benefit from the added value it brings.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Water

45. Biodiversity and ecological enhancements

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	√
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	-
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	-
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	-
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
Preserving and enhancing wildlife corridors will benefit biodiversity in the area, aiding adaptation to climate change in the future.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Water

46. Flood management measures

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	√√
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	√√
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	√√
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	-
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
This proposal supports the reduction of risk and impact of flooding, helping to ensure the long term sustainability of the borough's built environment.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Public space

47. Well-designed and managed open spaces

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
<p>The creation of well-designed and managed open spaces will attract customers, workers, visitors and residents, and support a variety of species and habitats bringing significant improvements to Meridian and the area's biodiversity.</p>	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Public space

48. High quality connections between the varied open spaces

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	-
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
Creation of high quality connections between the varied open spaces will support sustainable movement patterns and healthy lifestyles by encouraging pedestrians to walk and cycle through the area.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Public space

49. A programme of activities across a variety of diverse spaces

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	-
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	-
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	-
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
The creation of a programme of activities across a variety of diverse spaces to support the development of the community and encourage social inclusion.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
××	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
×	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Energy

50. Low carbon future and energy efficient development

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	√
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	√√
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	√√
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	√
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	√
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	√
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	√√
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	√√
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	√
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	√
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	√
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	√
This proposal sets out the requirements for development of sustainable buildings in the Borough. Homes which have higher standards of energy efficiency are also likely to have a beneficial impact upon health and social exclusion.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear

Framework: Energy

51. Connection to the Lee Valley Heat Network

SA Objective	Impact
(i.) To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-
(ii.) To achieve sustainable water resources management	-
(iii.) To improve water efficiency	-
(iv.) To meet the challenge of climate change	√√
(v.) To increase energy efficiency	√√
(vi.) To reduce the risk of flooding	-
(vii.) To promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and achieve Greenfield run-off rates on all sites over 1ha	-
(viii.) To achieve the sustainable management of waste	-
(ix.) To Improve the health and well-being of the Borough and reduce inequalities in health	√
(x.) To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	√
(xi.) To reduce crime and fear of crime	-
(xii.) To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-
(xiii.) To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	-
(xiv.) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	√√
(xv.) To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-
(xvi.) To reduce road congestion and promote sustainable modes of travel	-
(xvii.) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	-
(xviii.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's parks and open spaces	-
(xix.) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's historic environment	-
If the Lee Valley Heat Network is implemented, and connections to the network were made, development in Meridian Water could lead to significant reductions in energy demand, whilst supporting industry and employment through the provision of competitively priced and reliable energy.	

Key

Symbol	Meaning
√√	The proposal is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA objective
√	The proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA objective
xx	The proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA objective
x	The proposal is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA objective
-	The proposal is likely to have no effect on the SA objective
?	The effect of the proposal on the SA objective is unclear