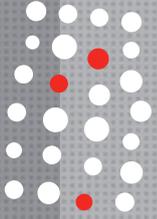


IMPROVING
ENFIELD



North East Enfield
Sustainability Appraisal

June 2016

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1.0.1 The overarching aim of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to help ensure that decisions that are made about an area will contribute to achieving sustainable development. It is required for all development plan documents that will be part of the Local Development Framework.

1.0.2 Also required is Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which looks at the effects plans and programmes will have on the environment to ensure that there are no significant effects, or where such effects are likely mitigation measures can be implemented. SEA and Sustainability Appraisal are similar processes and Councils are encouraged to combine them. This has been done for the North East Enfield Area Action Plan and the combined process is known as SA.

1.0.3 The North East Enfield Area Action Plan (NEEAAP) contains a vision, objectives and a series of policies that have been drawn up to act as a catalyst for development and to help manage change in the North East Enfield Area.

1.0.4 Scoping is the first stage of SA that is completed before production of the plan document starts. The Scoping Report for the NEEAAP was completed in November 2013 and all statutory consultees were given five weeks to comment on the content of the Scoping Report. Their comments have now been incorporated into a finalised version of the Scoping Report which is included within this report as Appendix A. The Scoping Report fulfils a number of important roles that set the basis of SA for the whole process:

- Identify and review other relevant policies, plans and programmes;
- Collect baseline information;
- Identify sustainability issues and problems;
- Draw up sustainable development objectives; and
- Develop the SA framework.

1.0.5 The first step in this Report is to test that the vision and objectives that set the direction of the AAP document are compatible with the objectives that are set within the SA Framework. This testing demonstrated that the objectives that have been set for the AAP are compatible with the SA Framework and that many of the AAP objectives will have a positive effect on the sustainability of the NEE Area.

1.0.6 The next step is to test the individual policies contained within the plan against the SA Framework and ensure that they have the most positive outcome in terms of the sustainability for the NEE Area. Part of this process is identifying where policies have a neutral or negative impact on sustainability and proposing ways in which the policies could have a more positive impact.

1.0.7 The process of undertaking the SA has been iterative with the interim results feeding back into the process of writing the policies. This has resulted in the majority of policies having a positive impact on the sustainability of the area.

1.0.8 Some policies have a neutral impact on the objectives contained within the SA Framework, this is where the policy is unlikely to affect the objective or they are unrelated.

1.0.9 For some of the policies the outcome is difficult to predict, this means that the policies may or may not have an impact on the sustainability objectives. Where there is potential for a policy to have a more positive effect this has been highlighted through the appraisal process.

1.0.10 The main areas where the sustainability outcomes are uncertain is where the policies in the AAP are not detailed enough at this stage to be able to predict the outcomes. This is particularly relevant where there is a facility or service that will be delivered in the future but the exact details of when and how are not known at this stage. In order to ensure that the most positive outcome can be achieved recommendations have been made within the SA. For example where there is an aspiration to deliver a community facility but a site and the detailed design of the site and building are not known at present, making it difficult to predict the effect on some of the SA objectives, a requirement for a planning brief in the future will help to ensure that a positive effect can be achieved on the SA Framework.

1.0.11 The next step in the SA process and the adoption of the NEEAAP is for the AAP to go through the examination process. Where this process results in significant changes to the document and the policies within it, the SA will be also be reviewed at this time.

2.0.1 This document forms the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the proposed submission of the North East Enfield Area Action Plan (NEEAAP). The NEEAAP is a shared strategy for the regeneration of the North East Enfield (NEE) area. It provides a clear planning policy framework for decisions about existing issues and problems, as well as a guide to inform the future comprehensive regeneration, development opportunities and targeted investment for the area.

2.0.2 The area covered by the Area Action Plan (AAP) is large and diverse in nature. At first glance the area has much to offer: there are diverse neighbourhoods of Ponders End, Enfield Highway, Enfield Wash and Enfield Lock, thriving industrial areas of Brimsdown and Innova Park and an area of natural recreation in the Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways. The area is home to a diverse community of around 77,000 people and approximately 1000+ businesses, and many people travel to and through the area to work.

2.0.3 The area also has some of London's poorest communities suffering from high unemployment, low skill base, low educational attainment and a higher than average level of benefit claimants and income deprivation which has a disproportionate affect in children and older people. There is a need to regenerate the area, to make it an attractive place to live and work, with the facilities and services to support its residents.

2.1 Purpose of this Sustainability Appraisal

2.1.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are considered throughout the plan making process and that the final North East Enfield Area Action Plan has considered all aspects of economic, social and environmental sustainability in its production.

2.1.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment is a requirement of the EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (Directive 2001/42/EC) known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This is transposed into UK law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 which applies to plans with significant environmental effects (SEA Regulations). Throughout this document where Sustainability Appraisal is referred to the requirements of SEA Directive have been incorporated.

2.2 Structure of this Sustainability Appraisal

2.2.1 This SA is structured in the following way:

- Section 2 sets the context for the AAP both in terms of the spatial location of the area and the key issues that affect it and also sets out the existing planning policy context.
- Section 3 sets out the methodology that has been used in the production of this SA. Work on the plan has been undertaken over a number of years and there are several stages of SA work that have been undertaken prior to this final assessment. This section also introduces the Sustainability Framework which is the main mechanism used for testing the policies and direction of the AAP document.
- Section 4 assesses the vision and core objectives of the NEEAAP against the Sustainability Framework to ensure that there are no conflicts between the overarching vision for the NEE area and the framework.
- Section 5 looks at each of the policies contained within the NEEAAP and assesses their impact on the Sustainability Framework.
- Section 6 outlines ways in which the potential positive impacts can be maximised and suggests some methods for mitigation of any negative impacts.
- Section 7 sets out the next steps in the process and concludes the Sustainability Appraisal.

2.3 North East Enfield in context

2.3.1 The area covered by the AAP is defined by four key north-south transport routes:

- The Great Cambridge Road (A10) forms the western boundary to the AAP. It is a very busy road that is difficult for pedestrians and cyclists to cross and so forms a strong edge to the area;
- The western rail corridor, serving Southbury and Turkey Street Stations;
- Hertford Road (A1010) is the main community spine in the area, where local centres and concentrations of activity are located surrounded by built up neighbourhoods. There are conflicts along this corridor between the quality of the centres and the volumes of traffic along it; and
- the eastern rail corridor, serving Ponders End, Brimsdown and Enfield Lock stations. This forms a major barrier to movement due to the restricted crossings along its length.

Character

2.3.2 The area generally lacks places of strong and identifiable character. There are opportunities to raise the profile of the area by:

- enhancing the character and access to places that already have good potential to be 'special' such as the three local centres along the Hertford Road (A1010).
- bringing a new identity to places that have the capacity to change where major change can be secured. Such as at the Alma Estate and Ponders End Waterfront;
- raising the quality of areas that will not change significantly through the lifetime of this AAP - for example improving streets in residential areas; and
- raising the quality of the employment areas to both better serve the business demands and to enhance the quality of the environment.

Socio- economic profile

2.3.3 Enfield has a high level of deprivation, as measured by the Office of National Statistics. There are high levels of inequality within the Borough as measured in the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation Office of National Statistics, [ONS7], with some neighbourhoods in the east and south amongst the most deprived in Britain. Key challenges that face Enfield's population are:

- the growing number of predominantly low-income and low skilled households attracted to Enfield due to the relatively low rents;
- addressing child poverty indicators and the increasing number of vulnerable groups, including single parent households and disabled people, moving to the Borough;
- preparing young people to access training routes and to compete effectively for jobs when they leave full-time education;
- the area suffers from poorer health than the rest of the Borough with the average life expectancy for males being 81.7 years and for females 77.5 years; and
- childhood obesity is an area of concern in the Borough with a significant number of children and young people overweight (13.6% of pupils) compared to the London (11.2%) and national average (9.6%) in 2011.

Employment

2.3.4 North East Enfield contains the second largest concentration of industrial / commercial land in London. Owing to good levels of investment in employment land and buildings over recent years, these employment areas are generally thriving and in good condition. As such the economic influence of Enfield extends substantially beyond the Borough's boundaries.

2.3.5 The key issues relating to employment in the Borough are:

- safeguarding the thriving industrial estates in the NEE area;
- continuing partnerships between the Council, community, businesses and education to provide initiatives and services to raise the skills level and employability of local people;
- improving public transport so that it dovetails with business working patterns (particularly shift work); and
- fostering the development of the key growth sectors.

FIGURE 1.1 KEY >>>

-
- AAP Study Area boundary
 - Motorway
 - - - Railway line
 - Major 'A' roads
 - 'B' roads
 - Waterways
 - - - Enfield Borough boundary
 - ① Ponders End High Street
 - ② Ponders End South Street / Alma Housing Estate
 - ③ Ponders End Waterfront
 - ④ Brimstown Industrial Estate
 - ⑤ River Lee and Lee Valley Regional Park
 - ⑥ Enfield Highway Local Centre
 - ⑦ Enfield Wash Local Centre
 - ⑧ Enfield Island Village
 - ⑨ Alma Industrial Estate
 - ⑩ Innova Park
 - ⑪ Freezywater
 - ⑫ Redburn Trading Estate
 - ⑬ Meridian Business Park
 - ⑭ Queensway Industrial Estate
 - ⑮ Great Cambridge Road and Martinbridge Trading Estate

FIGURE 1.1: NORTH EAST ENFIELD AREA IN CONTEXT



Transport and movement

2.3.6 At first site the NEE area appears to have relatively good strategic transport links - it is close to the M25 and there are two rail lines running north-south through the area: the Lee Valley railway line to the east and the London Liverpool Street to Cheshunt line to the west. However, this is misleading.

2.3.7 Key transport and movement opportunities for the AAP are to:

- break down the barriers that exist and create direct accessible routes in the area;
- enhance the arrival and movement experience through the area, creating distinct and memorable gateways and making journeys to and through neighbourhoods understandable;
- ensure that key routes should be developed to be inclusive, safe and pleasant for all users. Creating a balance between vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists is important; and
- improve bus services, as these are particularly important in low-income households.

Property market

2.3.8 Enfield holds a strategic position, sitting within the robust economy of London and the Lee Valley growth corridor into Hertfordshire and Essex that links Enfield with Stanstead and Cambridge. Despite the opportunities that this strategic location offers the Borough of Enfield's economy remains relatively weak. There are some sectoral weaknesses and the lack of presence in growth sectors such as high tech and knowledge intensive industries, and reliance on traditional (declining) sectors is clear. This makes the Borough vulnerable in terms of the present volatile economic environment.

2.3.9 North East Enfield has a healthy industrial area, and this is its greatest strength. Improving the quality of the retail and leisure offer will depend on attracting a more prosperous population to the area, which in turn is reliant on improving the quality of residential development. Improvements in public transport will support the regeneration of the area, although the effects are difficult to quantify given the long-term nature of the schemes.

Green network and food growing

2.3.10 Much of the North East Enfield area is well served by some form of open space such as public parks. However, at the same time there is a deficiency in other facilities such as children's play provision or natural/semi-natural space.

2.3.11 The Borough has a long history of food production. In the late nineteenth century the Lea Valley was the most important concentration of glasshouse (market gardening) industry in the world. The Council is developing a food strategy that aims to:

- encourage healthier eating and physical activity as part of a healthier lifestyle;
- support and improve the performance of Enfield's thriving food sector; and
- promote food security.

2.4 Planning context

2.4.1 The North East Enfield [NEE] area occupies a key position in a wider growth area. It sits within the London-Stansted-Cambridge growth corridor and the Upper Lee Valley. The planning policy context for the North East Enfield Area Action Plan is set by:

- the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
- regional policy in the form of the London Plan (July 2011) and the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (July 2013);
- local policy, in particular the adopted Core Strategy, the Enfield Plan (November 2010).

The NPPF

2.4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It is intended to provide a framework within which local councils can produce their own distinctive local plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. Regional and local policy is expected to accord with policy set out in the NPPF. The current version of the NPPF was published in March 2012, after the adoption of the Enfield Plan and the London Plan, and prior to the adoption of the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework. Nevertheless, planning policies in both the London Plan and the Enfield Plan broadly accord with the NPPF, particularly in their promotion of and support for sustainable development.

2.4.3 Whilst they set important principles, NPPF policies cannot be specific to local areas. In order to focus on the policies most relevant to the North East Enfield AAP, this section of the Sustainability Appraisal concentrates on regional and local planning policy.

Regional Policy – London Plan

2.4.4 Strategic planning in London is the shared responsibility of the Mayor of London, 32 London boroughs and the Corporation of the City of London. Under the legislation establishing the Greater London Authority (GLA), the Mayor must produce a spatial development strategy (SDS) – which has become known as ‘the London Plan’ – and to keep it under review. Boroughs’ local development documents must be ‘in general conformity’ with the London Plan, which is also legally part of the development plan that has to be taken into account when planning decisions are taken in any part of London.

2.4.5 The London Plan only deals with issues of strategic importance to Greater London. Individual boroughs address specific local issues in their own local development documents.

Regional Policy – Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Framework

2.4.6 In addition to the London Plan, the Mayor of London is able to produce area specific planning frameworks that provide coordinated strategies across boroughs. The Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) sets out an overarching framework for an area of 3,884 hectares shared between the London Boroughs of Enfield, Haringey, Waltham Forest and Hackney. The North East Enfield AAP area lies wholly within the OAPF area.

2.4.7 The OAPF was produced by the GLA working with the four boroughs together with wider stakeholders including Transport for London, the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority and the North London Strategic Alliance. The OAPF was adopted in July 2013. In addition to objectives to secure new jobs and homes across the OAPF area as a whole, objectives relating to the NEE area are:

- growth at Ponders end;
- optimised development and redevelopment opportunities along the A10/A1010 corridor;
- Lee Valley Heat Network;
- significant investment and improvements to transport infrastructure, including four trains per hour on the West Anglia Main Line and improvements to help people walk and cycle more easily through the area; and
- a fully accessible network of green and blue spaces which open up the Lee Valley Regional Park.

Local Policy – The Enfield Plan Core Strategy 2010-2025

2.4.8 The Core Strategy forms part of Enfield’s Local Plan. The Core Strategy is the most important of the suite of documents that make up Enfield’s Local Plan, setting out the Council’s strategy for planning in Enfield and providing context for more detailed Local Plan documents:

- Policies Map;
- Sites Schedule;
- Enfield Design Guide;
- Development Management Document;
- Enfield Town Area Action Plan;
- North East Enfield Area Action Plan;
- Central Area Planning Brief, Ponders End;
- Central Leaside Area Action Plan and Masterplan for Meridian Water;
- North Circular Area Action Plan and Masterplan for New Southgate;
- North London Joint Waste Plan; and
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- CIL

2.4.9 The Core Strategy sets out a spatial planning framework for the long term development of the Borough for the next 15 to 20 years. It is a strategic document providing the broad strategy for the scale and distribution of development and the provision of supporting infrastructure, ensuring that investment decisions are not made in isolation but are properly coordinated to ensure development is sustainable. It contains core policies for delivering the spatial vision, guiding patterns of development and is supported by other development plan documents.

Local Policy – Enfield’s Development Management Document (DMD)

2.4.10 The DMD provides detailed criteria and standard based policies for assessing planning applications. It is a borough wide document and will apply to all planning applications from home extensions to large scale applications for residential, commercial and mixed use development. The final version of the DMD was agreed by the Council for submission to the Government for examination in March 2013 and following examination, adopted in November 2014.

3.1 Introduction and Background

3.1.1 This methodology provides an overview of the steps that have been taken in the production of this Sustainability Appraisal it outlines the work that has previously been undertaken and describes how this work has been used within this Sustainability Report.

3.1.2 The following table outlines work that has been previously been undertaken in the production of the AAP, various elements of sustainability work have also been done to correspond with these stages:

Date	Area Action Plan production	Sustainability Appraisal
Sept 2006		NEEAAP Draft Scoping Report
June 2007	NEEAAP Baseline Report	
Feb 2008	NEEAAP Issues and Options report	Issues and options SA
		Preferred Options SA
Sept 2012	NEEAAP Interim Direction Document	
Aug 2013		NEEAAP SA Draft Scoping Report
Nov 2013		NEEAAP SA Scoping Report (final)

3.1.3 A Scoping Report was produced during the Autumn of 2013, this scoping was based on the Interim Direction Document. The purpose of this document was to set the direction and scope of change for the NEEAAP. It highlights the scale of opportunities for change that exist in the area and also considers challenges to achieving change in the NEE area. This Sustainability Appraisal is based upon the proposed submission NEEAAP, which builds upon the themes outlined in the Interim Direction Document and was published in January 2014. The themes and direction of the NEEAAP have not changed significantly since the production of the Interim Direction Document and as such the Scoping Report has been used as the basis for this Sustainability Appraisal report.

3.1.4 The Scoping Report is used to set the scene for the Sustainability Appraisal, establishing the main sustainability issues for the North East Enfield area and establishing a framework that can be used to help guide development in the area.

3.1.5 The main element of the Scoping Report that is used within this document is the Sustainability Framework which is used to assess the policies and direction of the NEEAAP.

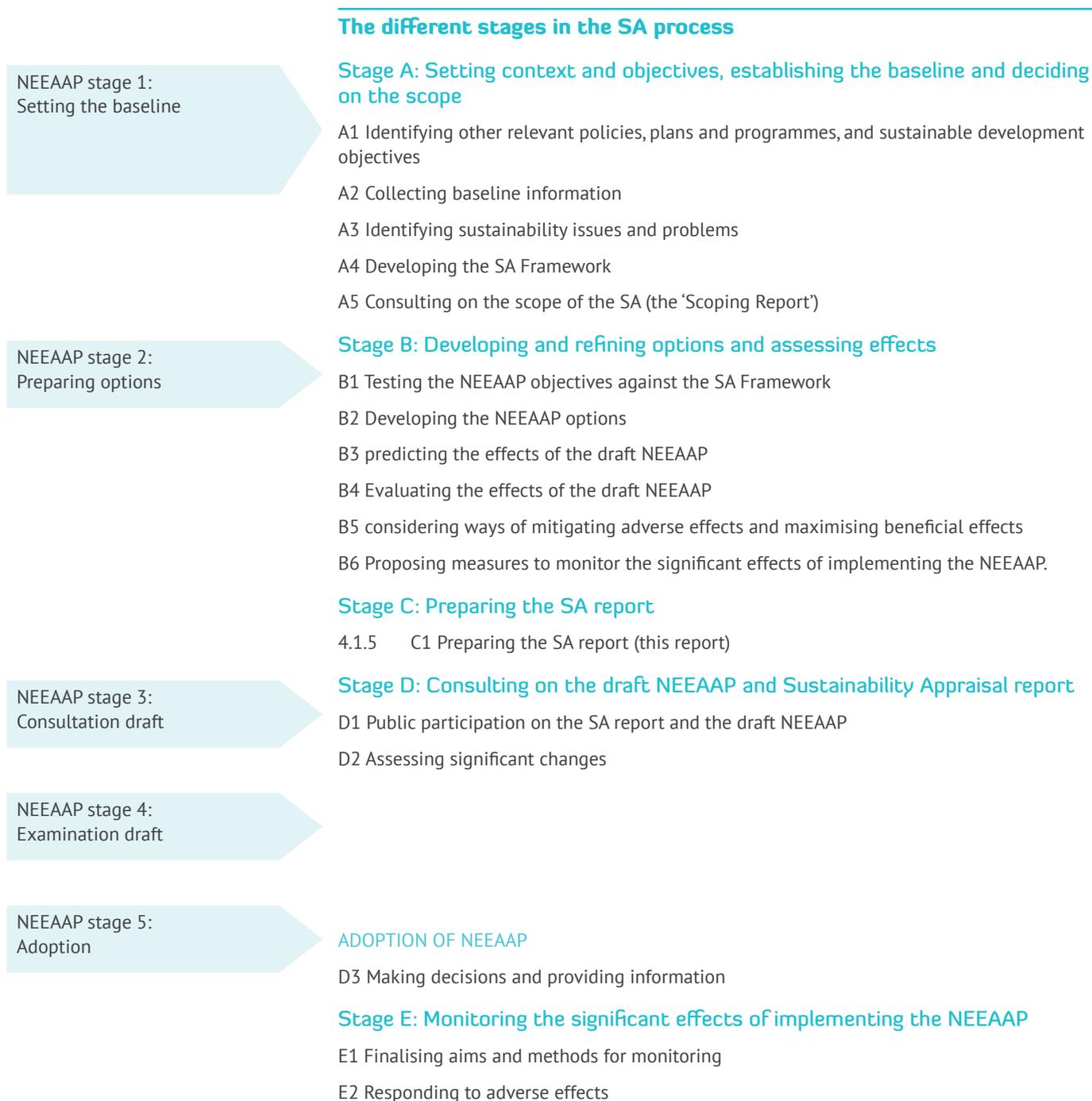
3.1.6 The Scoping Report was sent to the three SEA statutory consultation bodies - English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency and other key stakeholders, for the statutory consultation period of five weeks.

3.1.7 The other key stakeholders were the GLA, Broxbourne Borough Council, Epping Forest District Council, Essex County Council, Hertfordshire County Council and the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority. A full summary of the consultation responses and how they were incorporated into the final Scoping Report can be found in section 10 SA Scoping Report which is included as Appendix 1 to this Report.

3.1.8 This SA has been undertaken by the project team that is producing the NEEAAP thus ensuring that there has been an iterative process between the Plan's production and issues that arise as a result of the SA process.

3.1.9 The SA process involves a number of different stages, Figure 3.1 overleaf explains these different stages and how they relate to the stages in the production of the NEEAAP. The steps in stage A culminated with the SA Scoping Report which was consulted on during the Autumn 2013. This report forms stages B and C and is known as the 'Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report'.

FIGURE 3.1: THE DIFFERENT STAGES IN THE SA PROCESS



Sustainability issues for North East Enfield

3.1.10 As part of the Scoping Report a list of 35 sustainability issues have been identified, these cover all aspects of sustainability. The list is as follows:

1. Air quality across Enfield needs to be improved, there are areas within the NEEAAP where there are areas of traffic pollution from congestion of local and through traffic on the Hertford Road and congestion on Bullsmoor Lane where commercial traffic from the industrial estates are en route to access the M25.
2. Protecting biodiversity value across the borough in particular in the NEEAAP areas of the Lee Valley and Turkey Brook Green Chain Corridor.
3. Green Belt and SSI areas to be protected, benefiting biodiversity, human health, quality of life and climate change adaptation.
4. There is a need to prevent deterioration in the quality of water-bodies and the overall aim is for all water-bodies to reach good status or good potential (for modified water-bodies).
5. Urgent need to address the causes and impacts of climate change.
6. There are areas of flood risk within the NEEAAP, in particular along the Lee Valley.
7. Need to consider sustainable drainage and utility provision for new developments.
8. Need to implement the 'proximity principle' in relation to waste and manage as much of London's waste within London as possible.
9. Need to reduce waste arisings, re-use, recycle and recover energy from waste.
10. A poor noise environment along major road routes.
11. There is an overall lack of green infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists.
12. A need to maximise the opportunities for a Decentralised Energy Network (DEN) within the NEEAAP location and the Central Leaside AAP area to the south.
13. Protect and enhance the appearance and character of the conservation areas in the NEEAAP area.
14. Protect and enhance the condition and setting of Conservation Areas in the NEEAAP.
15. Deprivation as measured by the indices of Multiple Deprivation worse than the Borough and national averages in the NEEAAP, with hotspots of very high deprivation.
16. Health inequalities affecting the NEEAAP area means there is scope to increase general health and life expectancy.
17. Bringing contaminated land back into beneficial use.
18. Poor condition of some housing stock.
19. There is a shortage of affordable family housing and new housing needs to include a suitable mix for families.
20. Affordability of housing.
21. Fuel poverty is an issue for some households.
22. Energy efficiency of housing is low, especially, in some older housing stock.
23. Water efficiency and consumption.
24. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime are of concern.
25. Essential to provide facilities for the needs of all parts of the community.
26. Below-average GCSE results and high rates of absence in some schools.
27. Rising numbers of children places demands on increase in school places.
28. Problems over access and perception of access, to open space, education, health, housing, shops and leisure and community facilities, both in terms of location and physical access.
29. Shopping centres and parades in NEEAAP area show signs of decline with vacant premises and a poor shopping environment.
30. There is a high level of low income households in the NEEAAP, a high level of benefit claimants, and earnings are lower than the London average.
31. The level of skills and qualifications among the working age population is low and needs to increase.
32. Levels of unemployment are high with some high concentrations among young people.
33. There is a need to preserve and enhance the industrial estates of the NEEAAP area which provide employment opportunities in the local area and are of strategic importance to the borough and London.
34. Need to reduce congestion on the roads, in particular the Bullsmoor Lane and A10 junction, the Hertford Road and Southbury / Nags Head Road.
35. East west transport routes are impeded by railway lines which run north - south, along with the large industrial areas, Lee Valley waterways and reservoirs to the east of the NEEAAP area.

3.2 Sustainability Framework

3.2.1 The Sustainability Framework was developed in the Scoping Report and is the main tool for appraising the NEEAAP. The Framework is shown in the table below.

SA objective		Decision making criteria. Will the policy...
ENVIRONMENT		
1	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Contribute to a reduction the levels of NO2 and PM10 in the NEE area? Reduce congestion and reliance on the private car? Encourage the use of sustainable transport?
2	To reduce disturbance from noise	Help reduce disturbance from noise?
3	To meet the challenge of climate change	Limit emissions of greenhouse gases? Ensure that NEE is prepared for the impacts of climate change? Reduce reliance on the private car? Encourage the use of sustainable transport? Encourage the development and uptake of a Decentralised Energy Network (DEN) in the NEE area?
4	To conserve and enhance biodiversity in the North East Enfield (NEE) area and beyond	To protect and enhance the NEE area's of biodiversity identified on the Core Strategy Policies map?
5	To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the NEE area's green and open spaces infrastructure	Protect, enhance and improve accessibility to the NEE area's green and open spaces?
6	To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the NEE area's historic environment	Protect and enhance the significance of all heritage assets and other culturally important features in the NEE area and surrounding areas?
7	To achieve the sustainable management of waste	Support the proximity principle in relation to waste? Reduce waste arisings? Increase the re-use of materials? Increase the rates of recycling and composting, or recovery of energy from waste?
8	To achieve sustainable water resources management	Improve the quality of water in the borough? Reduce the demand for water? Ensure that development does not increase the borough's vulnerability to flooding?
9	Meet the requirements of sustainable design and construction	Increase energy efficiency in the NEE area's buildings? Reduce the demand for water? Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources?

SOCIAL		
10	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	Minimise flood risk to new and adjoining developments and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems?
		Promote the provision of warm, weatherproof homes with reasonably modern facilities?
		Ensure energy and resource efficiency both during construction and afterwards?
		Contribute to the provision of affordable housing, including social housing?
		Ensure the housing mix includes sufficient family housing
		Reduce the number of people in temporary accommodation?
11	To improve the health and well-being of the NEE area's and reduce inequalities in health	Assist in reducing health inequalities within the NEE area and between the NEE area and other areas, including the impact of climate change on health?
		Address rising levels of childhood obesity?
		Improve access to health services, in particular to a General Practitioner?
		Increase the level of active adults and children in the NEE area?
12	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Assist in the regeneration of deprived areas of the NEE area?
13	To raise educational achievement levels across the NEE area	Improve the exam performance of pupils in NEE area schools?
		Ensure there are sufficient school places available for the growing number of school-aged children
14	To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime	Help reduce the fear of crime?
		Help reduce crime rates, especially in those areas where crime is highest?
15	To improve the viability and shopping experience of the NEE area's shopping centres	Reduce the number of vacant premises?
		Improve the shopping environment?
16	To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities including community facilities	Improve access to green and open spaces for all?
		Improve access to key services for all?
17	To improve efficiency in land use	Promote the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings?

ECONOMY		
18	To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	Support existing businesses the NEE area?
		Attract new businesses to the NEE area?
		Increase the numbers of higher paid jobs in the NEE area?
		Increase the employment opportunities for young people?
		Improve transport infrastructure and reduce congestion on the roads in NEE?
19	To ensure high and stable levels of employment	Develop the workforce skills necessary to support and grow the economy?
		Protect and enhance SIL and LSIS in NEE?
20	Increase the skill levels of the NEE area's workforce	Help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work?
		Reduce the proportion of adults of working age with no qualifications?
21	To improve transport infrastructure and reduce road congestion	Decrease the numbers of young people not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs)
		Improve green transport networks for cyclists and pedestrians?
		Reduce the need to travel?
		Reduce congestion and reliance on the private car?
		Encourage people to use sustainable forms of transport?
Improve east west access through the NEE area and direct access on to the M25?		
Encourage businesses to allow more employees to work at home and work flexible hours		

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section of the appraisal assesses the Vision and Objectives of the NEEAAP to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are embedded within the NEEAAP.

4.1.2 The vision and objectives of the NEEAAP are as follows:

Overall vision

“In 2032, North East Enfield will be a place where people aspire to live, work, visit and invest. It will have a reputation for leading the way in sustainable living - from innovative energy generation to exemplar cycle routes, from energy efficient new homes to integrated public transport. North East Enfield will show how joined up approaches to employment, education and childcare support a successful economy and provide local people with opportunities to improve their job prospects.”

4.1.3 There are 3 spatial components that will help to deliver this vision. These are:

36. transforming transport infrastructure within the area;
37. upgrading the image and identity of the area by enhancing specific areas that either already have a special character or have the potential to be distinctive; and
38. bring forward major sites, so providing high quality development that changes the image and identity of the area.

4.1.4 There are 5 objectives that will help to deliver the vision. The objectives are as follows:

Objective 1: Long term coordinated planning for growth

- to plan for growth and change in the area in a comprehensive way with an emphasis on delivery;
- to unlock development potential and provide a framework for site assembly;
- to build a strong business justification for inward investment; and
- to act as an image-marketing tool for the area.

Objective 2: Sustainable Neighbourhoods

- to promote low carbon living and working;
- instil principles of low carbon living/working and sustainable development opportunities to meet current and future social, economic and environmental needs in a balanced and integrated way taking account of cumulative impact;

- embody the principles of good urban design from the wider area and neighbourhood level to individual buildings and sites with consideration of cumulative impact;
- protect and enhance the historic environment, including non-designated buildings and sites of heritage value, for the benefit of residents and visitors alike;
- comprehensively manage development opportunities and growth to enhance the local centres along the Hertford Road, smaller local centres and shopping parades in the wider North East Enfield area;
- strengthen, maintain and enhance the mix of uses in the local centres including retail, office, leisure and residential without undermining the primary retail function;
- comprehensively deliver around 550 new homes in North East Enfield by 2026 through development opportunities and reconfiguration of existing neighbourhoods through housing estate renewal initiatives to help meet existing and future housing needs; and
- ensure diversity in the type, size and tenure of housing, including affordable housing to meet local community needs.

Objective 3: Employment Growth and the Local Economy

- increase the physical capacity of existing employment land through improvement of existing industrial estates and ensure they are attractive to regional, national and international investors in order to secure economic diversification, business growth and the creation of jobs;
- ensure that employment opportunities are accessible to all and assist in securing the provision of employment and training opportunities for local residents; and
- support a culture of enterprise, entrepreneurship, innovation and sustainable business growth.

Objective 4: Maximising Value of Natural Assets

- protect, enhance and improve access to existing natural assets of the Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways from the surrounding neighbourhoods;
- ensure that the local area's natural environments biodiversity is protected and enhanced; and
- work in partnership with the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority to maximise the value of the Park and waterways.

Objective 5: Infrastructure Investment

- support the transformation of educational facilities in the area and encourage links with local businesses and residents for the benefit of the whole community;
- ensure that everyone has access to health, leisure and community facilities of a high standard and within close proximity to where they live;

- maintain and enhance the network of linked open space, green space, playing fields to establish connected green space, natural leisure and health living corridors across the plan area;
- consider flood risk mitigation through proposals for development;
- improve overall accessibility and connectivity in North East Enfield, providing safe and convenient routes by a choice of transport modes, secure appropriate investment in key public transport improvements and road infrastructure, and support the effective management of sustainable travel patterns;
- support the provision of transport infrastructure with an emphasis on sustainable transport, which increases accessibility and navigation. Of particular emphasis will be strong support for improvements to rail infrastructure and the feasibility of West Anglia Mainline Enhancements, and exploring the feasibility of direct access to the M25 as part of the overall NGAP package of projects;
- ensure that utilities and other business-critical infrastructure will be competitive with business locations nationally and internationally and seeks out low carbon alternatives where feasible; and
- build upon initial feasibility work of the Lee Valley Heat Network [LVHN] to support sustainable growth of neighbourhoods and industry.

4.2 Testing the Plan objectives against the SA Framework

4.2.1 The following table (Figure 4.1) assesses the objectives of the Plan against the SA Framework to ensure that the core objectives of the plan are in line with the principles of sustainability. As this appraisal is being carried out by the same team producing the Plan, the appraisal has been an iterative process with the development of the AAP.

4.2.2 The table (Figure 4.1) demonstrates that there are no areas within the Vision and Objectives of the NEEAAP that conflict with the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The objectives are either positively compatible or have a neutral effect on the SA Framework.

SA objectives	Reduce air pollution	Reduce noise disturbance	Meet the challenge of climate change	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Protect and enhance open spaces	Protect and enhance the historic environment	Achieve sustainable management of waste	Achieve sustainable water management	Achieve sustainable design and construction	Provide decent, affordable and sustainable housing	Improve health and well-being	Reduce poverty and social exclusion	Raise educational achievements	Reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime	Improve the viability and experience of retail	Improve accessibility for all to services	Improve the efficiency in land use	Sustain economic growth and competitiveness	Ensure high levels of employment	Increase skill levels within the NEEAAP	Improve transport infra. and reduce road congestion
NEEAP objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 long term planning for growth	0	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2 sustainable neighbourhoods	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3 employment growth and the local economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	√	0	√	0	0	√	√	√	0
4 maximising value of natural assets	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0
5 infrastructure investment	√	√	√	?	?	0	0	0	√	0	√	√	0	0	√	√	0	√	√	√	√

KEY	
√	Positively compatible
0	Neutral / no effect
X	Negatively compatible

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section appraises the policies which are contained within the AAP. Rather than just assessing compatibility with the Sustainability Objectives this section also predicts any likely effects that policies may have on the Sustainability Objectives. Where this can be easily predicted

the magnitude of the likely impact is indicated. In some instances it is difficult to predict what the effect of a policy may be or there may be an uncertain outcome. The following table provides a key for the assessment.

Positive		Negative		Uncertain		No effect
++	+	--	-	+/-	?	/
Significant positive effect on the objective	Positive effect on the objective	Significant adverse effect on the objective	Negative effect on the objective	Positive and negative effects on the objective	Uncertain effect on the objective	No effect on the objective

5.2 Transport policies

Policy 4.1: Encouraging Modal Shift

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 4.1	++	+	++	?	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	?	/	?	+	+	/	?	/	/	++

5.2.1 **Commentary:** Encouraging residents to use more sustainable forms of transport over the private car will have a significantly positive effect on a number of objectives within the Sustainability Framework. The most obvious effect will be improved access to throughout the area, including to the retail areas, community facilities, employment areas and the parks and open spaces within the area. Additional positive impacts include improving the health and well-being of the population by encouraging the community to use more active forms of transport such as walking and cycling. By encouraging people to use more public transport, air quality within the area should improve as people will be discouraged from using the private car.

Policy 4.2: Improving the Quality of the Pedestrian and Cycling Environment

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 4.2	++	+	+	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	?	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++

5.2.2 **Commentary:** Improving the quality of the pedestrian and cycling environment within the North East Enfield area will have a positive or significantly positive impact on a number of objectives within the Sustainability Framework. These are primarily the objectives that are concerned with improving accessibility. Improvements in the quality of the environment will encourage people to walk or cycle particularly for shorter journeys. This will also have a positive impact on the health and well-being of the community, encouraging people to be more physically active within the area. The environmental improvements should also lead to cars being used less for shorter journeys thus having a positive impact upon air quality and helping to mitigate against climate change through a reduction in green house gas emissions.

Policy 4.3: The Northern Gateway Access Package

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 4.3	+	?	?	-	-	?	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	?	?	+	+	/	++

5.2.3 **Commentary:** The Northern Gateway Access Package (NGAP) is a package of projects that will improve transport and movement across North East Enfield. NGAP will coordinate a range of transport improvements including: a package of restraint measures to limit general traffic growth and discourage car trips towards central London; the West Anglia Mainline Enhancement Project; improved accessibility to local railway stations; and and/or improved bus routes; and Highway improvements to address congestion and poor air quality.

5.2.4 The NGAP will provide improved transport linkages, particularly by connecting people from both the NEE area and the wider context to the major employment locations within NEE. The precise nature of these projects means that the effects of the policy on reducing noise disturbance, meeting the challenge of climate change, protecting and enhancing the historic environment, improving accessibility to all services, and improving efficiency in land use are difficult to assess at this stage. The effects are therefore assessed as uncertain.

Policy 4.4: West Anglia Mainline Enhancements

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 4.4	++	?	+	?	?	?	/	/	/	/	/	?	/	?	+	++	?	++	+	/	++

5.2.5 Commentary: The introduction of the West Anglia Mainline Enhancements project will have a positive impact on the NEE area in a number of ways. The West Anglia Mainline Enhancements will increase capacity on the train line and faster for more frequent access to Central London and further afield. In addition the improved service is likely to improve the economic viability of the retail and commercial employment areas. The improved service will also decrease reliance on the private car and provide better access to public transport, this will have a positive effect on air quality and have a beneficial impact on the mitigation of climate change.

5.2.6 The precise nature of the West Anglia Mainline Enhancement project is not yet known. This means that the effects of the policy on reducing noise disturbance, conserving and enhancing biodiversity, protecting open space, protecting and enhancing the historic environment, reducing poverty and social exclusion, reducing crime, and improving efficiency in land use are difficult to assess at this stage. The effects are therefore assessed as uncertain.

Policies 4.5 - 4.9: Improved cycle links

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 4.5	++	+	+	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	?	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++
Policy 4.6	++	+	+	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	?	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++
Policy 4.7	++	+	+	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	?	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++
Policy 4.8	++	+	+	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	?	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++
Policy 4.9	++	+	+	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	?	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++

5.2.7 Commentary: Improved cycle links within the North East Enfield area will have a positive or significantly positive impact on a number of objectives within the Sustainability Framework. These are primarily the objectives that are concerned with improving accessibility. Improved cycle links will improve access across the NEEAAP area particularly for shorter journeys that may occur within the area or from nearby. Improved cycle links will also have a positive impact on the health and well-being of the community, encouraging people to be more physically active for shorter journeys within the area. The improved links should also lead to cars being used less for shorter journeys thus having a positive impact upon air quality and helping to mitigate against climate change through a reduction in green house gas emissions. By improving cycle access across the area this will also have an indirect effect of improving the viability of the retail areas by improving access to the local centres.

Policy 4.10: A1010 Hertford Road

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 4.10	+	+	+	/	++	++	/	/	/	/	+	?	?	?	+	++	/	+	?	/	++

5.2.8 Commentary: The improvements to Hertford Road will have a positive impact on a number of the objectives within the framework. The scheme will improve access across the area for a variety of users. The scheme will be designed with specific users in mind, meaning that it is likely to present a safer environment as the road will be designed appropriately for the different modes of transport. Improving the environment for pedestrians and cyclists will also have a positive impact on health and well-being and help to improve air quality as people use private cars less for shorter journeys.

Policies 4.11 - 4.13: Improvements to bus services

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 4.11	++	+	++	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	?	+	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++
Policy 4.12	++	+	++	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	?	+	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++
Policy 4.13	++	+	++	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	?	+	/	/	+	++	/	+	/	/	++

5.2.9 Commentary: Improvements to the bus services in the NEE area will have large benefits and as such a positive impact on a number of the objectives contained within the Sustainability Framework. The positive benefits mostly relate to improved access to services, facilities and retail areas. The improvements will also encourage residents to use the private car less and as such have additional benefits in terms of having a positive impact on air quality and helping to mitigate against climate change through the reduction in greenhouse gases. There is also likely to be a positive outside of the NEE area as the bus services serve the wider area also.

Policy 4.14: Design of road network

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 4.14	+	+	+	?	++	++	/	/	/	/	?	?	/	?	+	++	?	+	?	/	++

5.2.10 Commentary: By thinking more carefully about the design of the road network and encouraging designs that are appropriate to the different forms of transport, this policy will have a positive impact on a number of the objectives. The positive impacts will mainly relate to improvements in access throughout the area. This will also have a knock on effect of making for a more pleasant environment which will help to encourage walking and cycling throughout the area. This will have a positive impact on health and well-being and also help to reduce the impact from transport on climate change.

5.3 Housing policies

Policy 5.1: affordable housing and mix of housing types

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 5.1	/	+	+	/	/	/	+	+	++	++	+	+	/	/	/	/	++	/	/	/	/
Policy 5.2	/	+	+	/	/	/	+	+	++	++	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

5.3.1 Commentary: The provision of affordable housing in a mix of sizes that relates to the housing need of the population will have a positive and significantly positive impact on a number of the SA objectives. The policies will help to provide sustainable, decent homes for the community within the NEEAAP.

Policy 5.3: Improving the public realm

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 5.3	+	+	?	?	++	++	?	?	/	/	+	?	/	+	++	+	/	+	/	/	+

5.3.2 Commentary: Well designed routes and public realm will encourage more people within the area to walk and use spaces thus having a positive impact on health and well-being. Creating positive and attractive spaces for people to use could also help to reduce anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.

5.4 Employment and retail park policies

Policy 6.1: Improving existing employment areas

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 6.1	+	+	+	?	/	/	/	/	?	/	/	/	/	++	/	/	+	++	++	/	+

5.4.1 Commentary: Improving existing employment areas so that they are suitable to the needs of existing employers and also attracting new businesses will have a number of positive impacts throughout the NEE area. Improving the areas will help to ensure that there is varied and suitable employment for the population ensuring that the area remains economically viable. Attracting people to the area for work will also potentially have a knock on effect on improving the viability and success of some of the retail areas. Improvements could also potentially happen to some of the buildings which could increase their energy efficiency and thus have a positive impact on addressing the effects of climate change.

Policy 6.2: Improving the Great Cambridge Road and Martinbridge Trading Estate

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 6.2	/	/	+	?	/	+	+	++	/	/	?	?	/	+	++	/	++	++	++	?	?

5.4.2 Commentary: Improving the Great Cambridge Road and the Martinbridge Trading Estate will have a number of significantly positive effects on objectives within the Sustainability Framework. In particular contributing the future economic vitality of the area and providing employment within the NEE area.

Policy 6.3: Improving the Retail parks

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 6.3	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	?	/	/	/	/	?	++	+	+	++	+	?	?

5.4.3 Commentary: This policy aims to ensure that new retail development within the NEE area will not have a detrimental effect on the local centres within the area. This policy will have a positive impact upon the economic vitality of the area and provides the necessary fail safes to ensure that the existing local centres will remain economically viable. The policy also recognises the economic importance of the larger scale retail in the area.

5.5 Community facilities and services policies

Policy 7.3: Providing community facilities

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 7.3	/	/	?	/	/	/	?	?	?	/	+	+	?	?	/	++	?	/	/	?	/

5.5.1 Commentary: Providing community facilities within the NEE area will have a positive impact on a number of objectives within the SA Framework. This primarily relates to improving access for the population to health and community facilities.

5.6 Green network and food growing

Policy 8.1: Enhance existing open spaces

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 8.1	/	/	/	/	++	/	/	/	/	/	++	?	/	?	/	+	?	+	/	/	/

5.6.1 Commentary: This policy proposes improvements to existing open spaces to provide facilities needed by local people in the area. This has a positive effect by improving accessibility to open spaces through making them more attractive and useable by the community. This will then have an added on benefit of improving health and well-being by encouraging people to use these facilities more. The provision of more allotment space within the NEE area will have a number of beneficial effects. More allotment space will contribute to the health and well-being of the population through giving more opportunities to be active and to contribute to a community. Additional allotments will also give more people the opportunity to grow fresh fruit and vegetables contributing to health and well-being. A positive impact will also be had in terms of climate change as local food production will reduce the need for food to be obtained from outside the area. There are a number of positive benefits to the provision of more playing fields in the area, these primarily relate to improving health and well-being through encouraging more activity. It will also improve access to community and sports facilities. Where new playing fields are proposed in existing public parks (there are no specific locations proposed in the Plan at the moment) care should be taken that the existing biodiversity value of the park is not negatively impacted. Improving the nature conservation value of open spaces will have a positive impact on improving biodiversity within the area and also improve health and well-being by allowing more of the population to have access to areas of nature and open space.

Policy 8.2: Providing new open space

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 8.6	+	/	?	?	++	/	/	+	/	/	++	+	/	?	/	++	+	/	/	/	/

5.6.2 Commentary: Provision of new open space and play facilities within new development will have a number of positive impacts within the NEE area. It will encourage the community and especially young people and children to be more active therefore having a positive impact on health and well-being. It is worth bearing in mind the potential ecological value that open spaces can have when considering detailed design.

Policy 8.3: Joining green spaces together

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 8.6	+	+	++	++	++	/	/	++	/	/	++	+	/	?	/	++	/	/	/	/	/

5.6.3 Commentary: Providing a linked up network of green spaces through the NEE area will positively impact a large number of the objectives. It will increase the biodiversity of the area by allowing for a greater area for wildlife to use. It will also improve air quality and help to address the effects of climate change. Depending on how the spaces are designed they will also help to positively manage water within the area, by allowing more natural infiltration to take place. The network of spaces will have a positive impact on health and well-being by improving access to green spaces throughout the area.

Policy 8.4: Encouraging local food growing

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 8.4	+	/	++	+	+	/	+	++	/	/	++	+	?	/	+	/	++	/	/	/	/

5.6.4 Commentary: In a similar to way to the provision of more allotment space, encouraging local food growing will have a number of positive impacts on the NEE area. Involving more of the community in food production helps to encourage healthy lifestyles and will add to the sense of community in the area. Involving local schools will help with educational achievement and could potentially have a knock on effect of reducing anti-social behaviour. Using land to grow food will also have positive benefits in terms of dealing with the effects of climate change.

5.7 Sustainable energy

Policy 9.1: Sustainable energy

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 9.1	?	?	++	?	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	/	/

5.7.1 Commentary: The safeguarding of the existing Enfield Power station site for conversion to a combined heat and power (CHP) plant will have a number of potential positive impacts. The CHP would help to provide more efficient heat and power to the community providing positive impacts in terms of the provision of sustainable and decent homes. CHP plants do emit some green house gases in their running however this has been acknowledged through the plan by stating that any emissions would need to be no worse than the existing situation. The CHP would provide some positive benefits in terms of air quality by being a more efficient generator, thus producing less emissions for the equivalent amount of energy. Encouraging localised CHP systems will have similar air quality issues to those at Enfield Power Station. Localised CHP systems will have a positive impact on the mitigating climate change by providing energy efficient heat and power to homes in the NEE area. There is currently an uncertain impact of the Lee Valley Heat Network (LVHN) upon the Lee Valley SPA, however the Plan does address this through a statement which states that the design and implementation of the LVHN will need to ensure no direct impacts on the SPA. So long as this is complied with when the scheme is implemented there should be no harm in terms of the biodiversity impact upon the SPA. The LVHN will provide benefits in terms of delivering more sustainable heat for the area, helping to lower emissions that contribute towards climate change.

5.8 Site specific policies

Policy 10.1 - 10.2: Ponders End

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 10.1	+	/	?	/	/	/	/	/	?	+	?	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	+	++	++
Policy 10.2	?	/	/	/	/	+	?	/	+	/	+	+	/	+	++	+	++	++	++	?	++

5.8.1 Commentary: The regeneration of the Ponders End Central area will have a positive impact on a number of objectives within the SA Framework. In particular the transformation of Ponders End High Street will have positive benefits in terms of improving the economic viability of the High Street, providing jobs and a more pleasant environment for the area.

Policy 11.1 - 11.3: Ponders End: South Street, Alma Estate and estate

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 11.1	+	+	+	+	/	/	?	?	++	++	+	+	?	+	?	+	++	+	/	/	+
Policy 11.2	/	/	+	/	/	/	?	?	+	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	?	?
Policy 11.3	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	+	/	+	++	+	/	++	?	/	++

5.8.2 Commentary: The regeneration of the Alma Estate will have a positive impact on a number of the objectives contained within the SA Framework. The regeneration encompasses a variety of measures that will contribute to the regeneration of the area including providing new sustainable homes in a suitable location for residential development. The regeneration project will also improve access in the area and uplift the High Street to add to the economic vitality of the area.

Policy 12.1: Ponders End Waterfront

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 12.1	/	/	/	?	++	++	?	+	++	?	+	?	/	+	+	+	++	++	++	?	+

5.8.3 Commentary: Redevelopment of the Ponders End Waterfront site for a new high quality employment led development will have a positive effect on a number of the objectives. The provision of high quality employment facilities will help to support the economic viability of the area and contribute to the supply of jobs in the area. Improving routes and access to the waterfront will also contribute to health and well-being by encouraging the population to use this valuable asset.

Policy 13.1: Enfield Highway Local Centre

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 13.1	+	/	+	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	+	+	/	+	++	+	+	++	+	?	+

5.8.4 Commentary: A comprehensive street design scheme for the Enfield Highway Local Centre will have a number of positive impacts. Improving the environment and public realm of these areas will encourage people to use the local facilities therefore encouraging their on going economic viability. Creating a more positive environment will also potentially have a positive impact on health and well-being.

Policy 14.1 - 14.2: Enfield Wash Local Centre

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 14.1	+	/	+	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	+	+	/	+	++	+	+	++	+	?	+
Policy 14.2	+	/	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	?	/	+	/	+	++	/	++	++	+	?	/

5.8.5 Commentary: Improving the environment of the local centre at Enfield Wash will have a number of positive effects, similar in nature to those at the Enfield Highway Local Centre. The redevelopment of the Co-operative site would also have a positive effect in that it will increase the economic viability of the area. The site could also potentially provide new homes for the community.

Policy 15.1: Turkey Street Station and Conservation Area

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 15.1	+	/	+	/	++	+	/	/	/	+	+	/	?	?	++	/	/	/	/	/	+

5.8.6 Commentary: Improvements to the public realm environment around Turkey Station will improve accessibility within the area, helping to encourage modal shifts to more sustainable forms of transport. This will also have an indirect effect by improving the accessibility to other destination such as community facilities and services.

Policy 16.1: Southbury Station Area

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 16.1	+	/	+	/	++	+	/	/	/	+	+	/	?	?	++	/	/	/	/	/	+

5.8.7 Commentary: The effect of improving the area around the Southbury Station will be similar in nature to those at Turkey street.

Policy 17.1 - 17.2: Enfield Lock Station Area

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 17.1	+	/	+	/	++	+	/	/	/	+	+	/	?	?	++	/	/	/	/	/	+
Policy 17.2	+	/	+	/	++	++	/	/	/	+	+	/	?	?	++	++	/	+	+	/	++

5.8.8 Commentary: In the short term the effect of improving the area around the Enfield Lock Station will be similar in nature to the improvements to the other stations in the NEE Area. In the longer term the effect that the removal of the level crossing will have would mean a greater positive impact on a number of the objectives. In particular it will help improve access to employment by providing an increased frequency of trains.

Policy 18.1: Enfield Lock Conservation Area

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 18.1	/	/	/	+	++	/	/	?	/	++	+	/	+	/	++	/	/	/	/	/	+

5.8.9 Commentary: The improvements proposed at the Enfield Lock Conservation Area will improve accessibility around the area for pedestrians. This will have a number of positive effects including encouraging people to use other forms of transport than the private car and increasing physical activity. Improvements to the Conservation Area will also encourage the community to engage with the historic environment of the NEE Area.

Policy 19.1 - 19.2: Brimsdown Station Area

Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Policy 19.1	+	/	+	/	++	+	/	/	/	+	+	/	?	?	++	/	/	/	/	/	+
Policy 19.2	+	/	+	/	++	++	/	/	/	+	+	/	?	?	++	++	/	+	+	/	++

5.8.10 Commentary: In the short term the improvements to Brimsdown Station Area would have a similar impact on the sustainability objectives as the improvements to the other stations in the North East Enfield area. In the longer term the removal of the level crossing at Brimsdown Station would have a similar effect to the removal of the crossing at Enfield Lock with the improved rail services making the area more attractive to investors therefore improving the economic vitality of the area.

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 An important aspect of Sustainability Appraisal is to ensure that the opportunities for positive impacts on sustainability are maximised and that any potential negative impacts are identified and mitigation against the effects is proposed. This section of the report also presents an opportunity to review any uncertain outcomes and suggest ways in which they could be made to have a more positive effect on the sustainability of the plan.

7.1.2 Overall the North East Enfield Area Action Plan will have a largely positive impact on sustainable development within the Borough. This is primarily through the overall contribution to the economic regeneration of the area that the Plan will have. The Plan will improve access to the NEE area through improvements to strategic developments within the NEE area, making the area more attractive to external investors and potential new residents.

7.1.3 There are some areas that have been highlighted through the Sustainability Appraisal where outcomes could potentially be made more positive. These are as follows:

- Where there are policies that provide a 'hook' for future proposals, but there are no firm proposals or a spatial location care should be taken to assess each proposal and ensure that the most sustainable outcome is achieved.
- Where there are opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings this should be taken. This could be as part of other works that are taking place in the area, for example if improvements can be made to existing buildings in the employment areas as part of any upgrading works or redevelopment.
- There are some nature conservation areas within the NEE area that are of European importance (SPA). Care should be taken when developing detailed proposals for projects that could potentially impact upon these areas to ensure that no negative effects will occur.

7.1.4 Many of the areas where the outcomes are uncertain, are for areas where there is a policy to deliver a new building or facility, but there are no fixed proposals or location. In order to ensure positive outcomes from these policies a requirement for there to be more detailed planning briefs for these proposals and/or sites. The planning briefs will be able to address some of the areas above where the outcomes are uncertain, such as ensuring the new buildings are of a high quality standard in terms of their energy efficiency. The briefs will set standards and outcomes which will make sure that the impact of the policies within the AAP have a positive impact on the sustainability of the NEE Area.

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal report has demonstrated that the North East Enfield Area Action Plan will have a largely positive effect on all of the sustainability objectives within the SA Framework.

8.1.2 The North East Enfield Area Action Plan along with this sustainability report was subject to a statutory consultation period of six weeks. Responses on the consultation draft were reviewed and where considered appropriate the Plan was amended.

Appendix 1:
NEEAAP Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report

North East Enfield Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Enfield's Local Plan

November 2013

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Contents

1 Executive Summary

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1** The Council is preparing the North East Enfield Area Action Plan (NEEAAP) to provide a comprehensive planning policy framework for the north eastern part of Enfield. The document will establish a vision for the area and outline a range of policies to help deliver regeneration for the local communities.
- 1.2** The 'Interim Direction Document: Working Towards an AAP' was published for consultation in August 2012 to move forward the AAP process and complete the Area Action Plan. Prior to the publication of this document, the Council had prepared Issues and Options (2008) and Preferred Options (2009) reports for the NEEAAP that were informed by a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2006) and accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal Report (2009) that were published for formal consultation.
- 1.3** The carrying out of a sustainability appraisal (SA) for the NEEAAP is a statutory obligation and given the AAP preparation process has been over a number of years, the Council has taken the opportunity to update the initial Scoping Report (2006) following the most recent consultation. This will support the Proposed Submission AAP and accompanying Sustainability Appraisal. The SA objectives have remained largely the same with relatively minor updates.
- 1.4** The statutory basis to the SA work set out in this report is detailed in Section 3. The three dimensions of environmental, social and economic sustainability are interdependent and must be balanced with each other.
- 1.5** In Section 5 the Context Review considers all of the policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSI) which are relevant in the SA of the NEEAAP. Each PPPSI document is listed and detailed in Appendix 1.
- 1.6** Section 6 considers the baseline evidence, set out in detail in Appendices 2 and 3, which provides an understanding of the current situation of the NEEAAP. The data is collected from a wide range of sources to indicate the environmental and socio-economic make-up of the area.
- 1.7** The Context Review and Baseline Review together build up the evidence that allows the identification of sustainability issues, which are set out in Section 7. The sustainability issues are, so far as possible, specific to the NEEAAP, although some issues are based on borough-wide evidence when local area data is not available.
- 1.8** Section 8 establishes the sustainability objectives, based on the sustainability issues identified in the previous section. The sustainability objectives are the key output of the Scoping Report since it is against these that the NEEAAP policies will be assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.9** The Ponders End Regeneration Priority Area lies within the NEEAAP and a Framework for Change document for this area was prepared in 2009.
- 1.10** Consultation on this draft Scoping Report will take place for 5 weeks from August into September 2013.
- 1.11** Please respond with any comments to:

Ismail Mulla
 Email: Ismail.Mulla@enfield.gov.uk
 Tel: 020 8379 3490

Address: Strategic Planning and Design
 London Borough of Enfield
 Civic Centre
 Silver Street
 Enfield
 EN1 3XA

1 Executive Summary

2 Introduction

2 Introduction

- 2.1** The regeneration and improvement of the North East part of the borough, encompassing the wards of Ponders End, Enfield Highway, Enfield Lock, Turkey Street and Southbury is a priority for the Council. The NEEAAP boundary is shown on map 1 in Appendix 3.
- 2.2** The Council is now preparing an Area Action Plan which will provide a comprehensive planning policy framework for the North East Enfield area. The North East Enfield Area Action Plan (NEEAAP) will establish a vision for the area and outline a range of policies which, taken together, will help deliver the wider regeneration objectives for the local communities. The NEEAAP will include policies and proposals which highlight the key investment and improvement opportunities across the area. These policies will provide guidance against which new development proposals will be assessed and will provide guidance on the relevant design, access and environmental management issues.
- 2.3** The 'Interim Direction Document: Working Towards an AAP' was published for consultation in August 2012 to move forward the AAP process and complete the Area Action Plan. Prior to the publication of this document, the Council had prepared Issues and Options (2008) and Preferred Options (2009) reports for the NEEAAP that were informed by a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2006) and accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal Report (2009) that were published for formal consultation.
- 2.4** The carrying out of a sustainability appraisal (SA) for the NEEAAP is a statutory obligation and given the AAP preparation process has been over a number of years, the Council has taken the opportunity to update the initial Scoping Report (2006) following the most recent consultation. This will provide a framework for the Proposed Submission AAP and accompanying Sustainability Appraisal. The SA objectives have remained largely the same with relatively minor updates.
- 2.5** The Scoping Report is the first stage in a statutory process which is explained in Chapter 3. Through conducting a context review and gathering and reviewing baseline data, the Scoping Report identifies the key sustainability issues for the NEEAAP area and identifies the sustainability objectives against which the policies and objectives of the NEEAAP document will be assessed.

2.1 Enfield's Local Plan

- 2.6** Enfield Council adopted its Core Strategy in November 2010, providing a clear, coherent and deliverable framework for the future development of the borough. The Core Strategy sets out the spatial vision and strategic objectives for the borough, and guides development for the whole borough. The Core Strategy, through Core Policy 40, addresses the North East Enfield area, and Core Policy 41 sets out the objectives for the Ponders End Regeneration Priority Area.
- 2.7** The Neighbourhood Regeneration team have prepared documents for the Ponders End Regeneration Area. The document 'Ponders End A Framework for Change' (2009) outlines the development opportunities for the area. The 'Ponders End Central Planning Brief' is a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which was adopted in 2011 and covers the High Street, the former university campus and the park. Options for Ponders End Waterfront (including the Southern Brimsdown development site) and ongoing site specific project work for the South Street area will be considered and more detailed guidance developed as part of the next stage of AAP preparation.
- 2.8** Enfield's Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the framework for preparing planning documents for the borough. The LDS was first adopted April 2005 and subsequently revised, most recently in 2011. It establishes which planning documents will form part of the Local Plan and when these are scheduled to be produced by the Council.

2 Introduction

2.2 This Report

- 2.9** This Scoping Report forms part of the evidence base for the NEEAAP, in that it sets out the scope and level of detail of the SA. It documents the findings from initial stages of the SA / SEA process as well as what happens next in the process. It will be sent to the three SEA Consultation Bodies for comment: Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage. In order to comply with the SEA Regulations the period of consultation will be for five weeks.
- 2.10** The Scoping Report is the first of three reporting stages to be produced as part of the SA process.
- 2.11** The second stage is a Sustainability Appraisal Report on the NEEAAP document. The Sustainability Report will incorporate the Environmental Report required by the SEA Regulations.
- 2.12** The third stage will be the SA / SEA Statement, following adoption of the NEEAAP, setting out the difference the SA process has made.

3 Statutory Framework

3 Statutory Framework

3.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.1** Strategic Environmental Assessment involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action, for example a plan or programme. In 2001, the EU legislated for SEA with the adoption of the SEA Directive⁽¹⁾, the aim of which 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”.
- 3.2** The Directive was transposed in England by the SEA Regulations⁽²⁾ in 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 prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government and are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.
- 3.3** Under the Planning Act 2004⁽³⁾, as amended by the Planning Act 2008⁽⁴⁾, Local Authorities must undertake Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for each of their Local Plan documents. SA is therefore a statutory requirement for Local Plans, along with SEA.
- 3.4** 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 2005 the Government published guidance⁽⁵⁾ (‘the Guidance’) on undertaking SA of Local Plans that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. The combined SA /SEA process is referred to in this document as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
- 3.5** Further support for SA is provided by the Government’s NPPF⁽⁶⁾, Section 165, which requires that ‘a sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors’.
- 3.6** This SA/ SEA Scoping Report supersedes the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the North East Enfield AAP previously prepared by the consultants Scott Wilson in 2006.
- 3.7** The Guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see Table 1.1). 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.

Stage	Description
Stage A	Setting the context, establishing the baseline and defining SA Objectives
Stage B	Predicting and assessing the impacts of each the Development Plan Document policies and proposals
Stage C	Documenting the findings of the Appraisal in the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D	Consulting on the draft Development Plan Document and the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage E	Monitoring implementation of the Development Plan Document

Table 3.1

- 3.8** Stage A consists of five key tasks (see Table 1.2).

1 Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

2 Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

3 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

4 Planning Act 2008

5 A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)

6 National Planning Policy Framework 2012

3 Statutory Framework

Stage A	Tasks
A1	Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the local plan document
A2	Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information
A3	Identify key sustainability issues for the SA / plan to address
A4	Develop the SA framework, consisting of the SA objectives, indicators and targets
A5	Produce a Scoping Report and consult relevant authorities on the scope of the appraisal

Table 3.2

3.2 Compliance with the SEA Regulations

3.9 The SEA Regulations set out a legal assessment process that must be followed. In light of this, Table 1.3 sets out the relevant requirements of the SEA Regulations and explains how these have been satisfied (or will be satisfied). In particular, the SEA Regulations require the preparation of an 'Environmental Report' on the implications of the plan or programme in question. The contents of this Scoping Report will form part of the Environmental Report.

3.10 Compliance with SEA Regulations:

Requirement	Where met
<p>The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:</p> <p>"Plan or programme[s] ... relationship with other relevant plans and programmes"</p> <p>"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"</p> <p>(SEA Regulations, Schedule 2)</p>	Section 5, Appendix 1, Appendix 2
<p>The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Regulations should include:"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme"</p> <p>"The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected"</p> <p>(SEA Regulations, Schedule 2)</p>	Section 4, Section 6, Appendix 2, Appendix 3
<p>The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:</p> <p>"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 [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive']"</p> <p>(SEA Regulations, Schedule 2)</p>	Section 7
<p>"The [Environmental] authorities [designated for the purposes of the SEA Directive in each EU Member State]...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report"</p> <p>(SEA Regulations, 12(5))</p>	Section 9

Table 3.3

4 Area Portrait

4 Area Portrait

- 4.1** The North East Enfield Area Action Plan (NEEAAP) study area stretches from the M25 southwards to Ponders End, immediately north of Central Leaside. It is bounded by the Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways in the east and the A10 Great Cambridge Road to the west. The NEEAAP includes the entire wards of Ponders End, Enfield Lock, Enfield Highway, Turkey Street and the eastern part of Southbury ward.
- 4.2** The NEE area occupies a key position in wider strategic plans, lying within the London-Stansted-Cambridge- Peterborough growth corridor. The area is also within an ‘Opportunity Area’ in the Mayor’s London Plan, and as such is a priority for regeneration, illustrated through the Adopted Opportunity Area Planning Framework [OAPF] for the Upper Lee Valley, July 2013.
- 4.3** The regeneration of the area, planning for new homes, businesses and the infrastructure needed to support existing communities and future growth requirements have been ongoing considerations over a number of years through the Local Plan making process. An area action plan is needed to achieve sustainable growth for the NEE area in future years and manage the delivery of key development potential in a holistic way.
- 4.4** With an expansion in the population there is high demand for a mix of high quality housing, with an emphasis on family housing, making this a key issue for the area. There is scope to develop 1,000 new homes within the NEEAAP, with the focus in Ponders End, where there is a string of key opportunity sites including the former Middlesex University campus and along Ponders End High Street and South Street. The regeneration of the Alma Estate in Ponders End that is another key project which involves demolition of existing buildings and reconstruction that includes a significant number of family dwellings.
- 4.5** New social infrastructure is required in the area, with a new Academy recently constructed on South Street in Ponders End, replacing Albany secondary school.
- 4.6** Improvements to the public realm have already begun in Ponders End, with investment in Ponders End Park (formerly the Recreation Ground) providing a more attractive, varied and engaging environment for the park users.
- 4.7** A number of parks in the NEE area, along with the Lee Valley Regional Park, provide green areas for recreation and biodiversity. The Lee Valley Regional Park is one of Enfield’s greatest assets, and stretches along the entire eastern side of the NEEAAP. The Park provides a location for sport, leisure, recreation and nature conservation.
- 4.8** North eastern Enfield possesses diverse neighbourhoods and communities. However, the area is also home to some of London’s poorest communities which suffer from high unemployment, a low skill base, low educational attainment and a higher than average level of benefit claimants. The NEE wards show high rankings on the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The deprivation is concentrated in Ponders End, with further pockets in Turkey Street and Enfield Highway wards. Deprivation is having a disproportionate effect on children and older people.
- 4.9** North East Enfield is a thriving and competitive industrial business location, with the Strategic Industrial Locations of Brimsdown, Redburn Trading Estate, Meridian Business Park, Freezywater and Innova Park. These estates will continue to be the focus for environmental improvements and investment, developing new industries, particularly in the niche high-tech and green industry sectors. NEE has space to accommodate more businesses and grow the overall number of jobs in the borough.
- 4.10** The Hertford Road is the main artery in the area, forming the focus for all community activities. In particular it reflects the historical development and expansion of London which has been based around the evolution of a series of towns and villages. There are three conservation areas within North East Enfield: Enfield Lock; Turkey Street and Ponders End Flour Mills.

4 Area Portrait

- 4.11** There are three main local retail centres which are all located along the key Hertford Road spine: Enfield Wash, Enfield Highway and Ponders End. There are a number of smaller retail concentrations in the form of small local centres and shopping parades located within the built up neighbourhoods: Ordnance Road, Enfield Lock, Enfield Island Village, Freezywater, Brimsdown, Bullsmoor, South Street, Southbury Road Kingsway, Durants Road, Green Street and Kempe Road.
- 4.12** Transport networks in the NEEAAP are numerous and extensive, with two north south railway lines, three major north south roads and a dense bus network. However, there are considerable barriers to movement which affect the socio-economic development of the area. East west road linkages are poor, with relatively few crossing places over railway lines, while the industrial estates are a barrier to the Lee Valley Park. Congestion around the industrial areas can be particularly bad at certain times of the day, creating an impediment to business traffic. Lorries moving between the industrial areas and the A10 and M25 also cause a bottleneck around junction with Bullsmoor Lane. The railway line along the eastern corridor is restricted to only three stopping trains per hour at rush hour, severely limiting the value of this route to the area.
- 4.13** There are two major proposals to address the transport issues in the area. The first is to increase capacity on the Liverpool Street to Stansted railway line, potentially increasing the number of lines to three or four and has a potential bearing for the Crossrail 2 project - regional option. The second proposal is the Northern Gateway Access Package (NGAP), which seeks to provide a new road linkage between the A1055 and the A121 to connect to Junction 26 of the M25.

5 Context Review

5 Context Review

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1** The context review stage of the SA process involves establishing the other policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSI) that influence the content of the NEEAAP and the opportunities and challenges they present.
- 5.2** The 2005 Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (the Guidance) states:
- 5.3** “A DPD may be influenced in various ways by other plans and programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. These relationships enable the Responsible Authority to take advantage of potential synergies and to deal with any inconsistencies and constraints”.
- 5.4** According to the Guidance, the SEA Directive requirements are for information to be given on: “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”.

5.2 Method

- 5.5** The PPPSIs are presented under the general headings of environment, social and economic and overlaps between these categories. The PPPSIs reviewed for the purposes of the SA are shown in Appendix 1.
- 5.6** When considering the context, it is important to recognise three factors:
- No list or review of relevant plans and programmes can be exhaustive. This report seeks to identify the key related strategies and distill the key messages from these.
 - Plans and programmes often exist in a hierarchy; in general, as the hierarchy descends from international and European plans and programmes to the regional / local level, the implications for the SEA become more specific and precise.
 - As new or revised relevant PPPSIs emerge the context review will be revised accordingly.

5.3 Key Messages from the Context Review

- 5.7** A number of key messages were identified from the context review which should be considered in undertaking the SA process, see Table 5.1 below. These key messages form part of the evidence base used to determine the key sustainability issues (see Section 7) or suggest ways of addressing sustainability problems. This list of messages focuses on issues identified as significant. Many of the key messages can also be found in Enfield's Core Strategy.

Key Message	Sources
ENVIRONMENT	
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) represent a valuable ecological resource	Enfield's Biodiversity Action Plan, Enfield's Core Strategy and Development Management Document, London Biodiversity Action Plan,
Five environmental priority areas: climate change, biodiversity, human health, resource use and waste	Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, Enfield's Biodiversity Action Plan, Enfield's Core Strategy and Development Management Document
There is a need to conserve and enhance biodiversity	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan; NPPF Biodiversity and Geological Conservation; Enfield BAP, Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD

5 Context Review

Key Message	Sources
There is a need to identify, monitor and actively manage sites of biodiversity importance. This may include the improvement of watercourses	Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy; Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan, London Plan, Water Framework Directive
There is a need to protect and enhance the historic environment and pursue heritage-led regeneration, where opportunities exist	NPPF; Enfield Heritage Strategy, Enfield Characterisation Study, Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD
An urgent 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; PPS 10 The Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy; North London Waste Plan, Enfield's Core Strategy and Development Management Document
The 'proximity principle' will be implemented in relation to waste	The London Plan, Enfield's Core Strategy
An urgent need to address the causes of climate change	NPPF; The Mayor's Energy Strategy, Enfield's Core Strategy
Flooding is a problem in the borough	Enfield's Surface Water Management Plan, Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan, Level 1 and 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Development Management Document
There is a need for SUDS (sustainable urban drainage systems)	EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Enfield's Surface Water Management Plan, Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD
Open spaces and Green Belt in the NEEAAP and across the borough need to be provided / protected in order to promote health / well-being, support urban renewal, encourage social cohesion and also benefit biodiversity	NPPF; Enfield Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, Enfield Characterisation Study, Core Strategy and Development Management Document
There is a need to reduce pollution and enhance land, air and water quality	NPPF, Enfield's Core Strategy and Development Management Document, Water Framework Directive, Thames River Basin Management Plan, Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (CLR11), Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3)
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, Enfield's Core Strategy, Local Implementation Plan
There is a need to improve noise environments especially for housing, schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive uses; protect and enhance the tranquillity of open spaces, green networks and public realm	Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, Mayor's Transport Strategy, Enfield's Core Strategy, Local Implementation Plan
New development must be energy efficient, minimise trips generated by vehicles and avoid adding to congestion	NPPF; The Planning and Energy Act 2008, Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD, London Plan
Improve green transport routes for pedestrians and cyclists	Mayor's Transport Strategy; Local Implementation Plan, NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP, Cycle Plan 2013
There is an urgent need to limit climate change / increase the use of clean energy and address threats to public health,	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Enfield's Core Strategy, London Plan
SOCIAL	

5 Context Review

Key Message	Sources
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, Enfield's Core Strategy, London Plan
There is a need to improve the condition of the housing stock in Enfield and in some parts of the NEEAAP	Sustainable Communities in London; Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010, , Enfield's Core Strategy; NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
Households in temporary housing is declining in Enfield	Enfield Homelessness Strategy, Enfield's 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
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, Enfield's Core Strategy, London Plan
Need to meet the requirements of the growing number of young people in the borough	Draft Enfield Children and Young People's Plan 2011-2015; JSNA: Review of Health Needs Across Enfield
There is a growing need for new school places in the borough	Monitoring Report 2010/11; Primary Pupil Places -Revised 10 Year Strategy
Most deprivation in south and south eastern parts of the borough	JSNA: Review of Health Needs Across Enfield, Enfield's Core Strategy
Rising level of childhood obesity	Improving Health and Wellbeing Strategy,
Crime and the fear of crime are of high concern in Enfield and the NEEAAP area	Community Safety Strategy 2005/08, Enfield's Core Strategy; NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
Government aims for vital, viable town centres, with higher density and accessibility	NPPF, Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD
Local town centres in the NEEAAP	Enfield's DMD, NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP and Local Plan Evidence Base
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, Enfield's Core Strategy, Local Implementation Plan
There is a need to support the potential for a decentralised energy network (DEN) in the Upper Lee Valley	Pre-feasibility Study of the Viability of a Decentralised Energy Network in the Context of the Upper Lee Valley
ECONOMY	
Continue to protect and enhance the Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) within the NEEAAP area	Enfield's Core Strategy; DMD, Enfield Characterisation Study
There is a need to achieve a sustainable economy while living within environmental limits, ensure a strong, healthy and just society	Enfield's Future: A Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2019, Enfield's Core Strategy
There is a need to integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes	Enfield's 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, Enfield's Core Strategy; NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP

5 Context Review

Key Message	Sources
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
Need to reduce congestion on the roads, particularly at key locations such as the Bullsmoor Lane/ A10 junction	Local Implementation Plan, Enfield's Core Strategy; NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
East west links through the NEEAAP are in need of improvement	Enfield's Core Strategy; NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP

Table 5.1

6 Baseline Review

6 Baseline Review

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1** The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and identifying sustainability issues (see Section 7).
- 6.2** The aim is to assemble sufficient baseline data on the current state of the area to enable the NEEAAP's effects to be assessed. So far as is possible, each of the SA objectives (see Section 8) should be evidenced by comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information. Baseline information also provides the basis for monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems (see Section 7) and alternative ways of dealing with them.
- 6.3** The Guidance urges a pragmatic approach to the collection of baseline information: "In theory, collection of baseline data could go on indefinitely and a practical approach is essential. Where there are gaps, it will be important to record any resulting uncertainties or risks in the appraisal. Provisions should also be made to fill any major gaps for future plans or reviews".
- 6.4** The Guidance emphasises that it may be necessary to revisit the collection of baseline information during the SA process as new information and issues emerge.

6.2 Indicators

- 6.5** Baseline information is collected from a variety of sources which can be used to indicate the situation and conditions applicable to the area in question. If baseline indicators are monitored over time, the resulting data can reveal trends in performance. Indicator performance can also be gauged in relation to wider geographical areas, for example regionally or nationally if comparable data is available. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to targets where these exist.
- 6.6** Baseline data can be very useful for identifying the sustainability problems in an area that the NEEAAP may need to respond to. Trend data is also useful for identifying the implications of the 'business-as-usual' option, such as what would happen if no additional action were taken in relation to the indicator – would its performance get better or worse?
- 6.7** For each baseline indicator selected, sufficient data should be collected to answer questions such as:
- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
 - How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
- 6.8** Indicator data can in some instances be mapped spatially, which is particularly useful for identifying constraints and opportunities regarding the location of future development, and to reveal spatial patterns, for example concentrations of deprivation. Spatial data provides a snapshot and spatial changes must be carefully recorded over time if trends are to be revealed.

6.3 NEEAAP Baseline

- 6.9** Baseline information is presented in Appendices 2 and 3. Data in Appendix 2 is organised under the following column headings:
- Indicator
 - NEEAAP data- the area is composed of five wards - Ponders End, Enfield Highway, Enfield Lock, Turkey Street and Southbury (this ward lies only partly within the AAP area).
 - London Borough of Enfield data
 - London-wide data or National data
 - Target (where one exists)

6 Baseline Review

- Local trend (in relation to past data / larger geographical areas / targets)
- Discussion of the sustainability issue

6.10 In order to gauge the NEEAAP's performance in relation to each indicator there should ideally be a 'comparator' against which the current data can be benchmarked. This comparator can take the form of:

- Trend data for the same indicator – showing the extent of change in the NEEAAP over time;
- Data for a wider geographical area – showing how NEEAAP's performance compares with that of Enfield as a whole and London;
- An agreed target – showing how well the NEEAAP is performing in relation to a certain goal.

6.11 Population indicators have been included in the baseline dataset to provide context information for the borough.

6.12 Spatial baseline data is provided through the maps in Appendix 3, including data on transport routes, unemployment, GCSE results, heritage, deprivation, crime, biodiversity and flood zones.

6.4 Key Messages from the Baseline Review

6.13 This section examines the evidence from the baseline data under the broad sustainability categories of economic, social and environmental sustainability. In addition population data is considered to provide contextual information. These categories are used to provide a convenient structure for the section, but the sustainability issues should be viewed as overlapping the category boundaries with no clearcut distinction between them. For example, employment data is addressed under the heading on the economy, but is also highly relevant to social sustainability. See Appendices 2 and 3 for detailed baseline data.

6.14 The NEEAAP lies within five wards. Four of these wards are completely within the NEEAAP: Ponders End, Enfield Highway, Enfield Lock and Turkey Street. Southbury Ward has only its eastern half in the NEEAAP area.

6.15 POPULATION PROFILE

6.16 The total population of the five wards in 2011 was estimated at 72,550, which means that the NEEAAP includes about 25% of the borough's total population, and is the most populous AAP that the Council is committed to. The population density is higher than the borough average in all wards, in particular for Ponders End.

6.17 The NEEAAP has a higher proportion of children and young people compared to the borough as a whole, for example Enfield Lock has 27.4% of its population in the 0-14 age group compared to 21.5% borough-wide, while Ponders End has 22% of its population in the 15-24 age group, compared to the borough average of 12.3%. Conversely, the proportion of people in the over 65 age group in the NEEAAP area is lower than the borough average.

6.18 The total population of Enfield has been growing in recent years, with a significant increase shown by the 2011 census results. There has been a significant increase in the number of school aged children.

6.19 Ethnicity data from 2011 shows that compared to the borough average the NEEAAP contains a relatively high proportion of people of Black Caribbean and Black African heritage in all wards, most notably in Ponders End where the figures are 7.5% and 13.6% respectively. The proportion of people of Turkish and Turkish Cypriot heritage are also high across all wards, again being highest in Ponders End at 8.8% and 4.0% respectively. There is also a large Bangladeshi-heritage (8.5%) population in Ponders End. The proportion of population of white British heritage are a relatively low percentage in Ponders End (26.5%) and form the highest proportion in Southbury (55.7%).

6 Baseline Review

6.20 ECONOMIC BASELINE

6.21 Jobs and Unemployment

6.22 Gross weekly income levels for Enfield's residents has remained considerably lower than the London average, suggesting that Enfield needs to increase the skill level of its population and increase the availability of jobs, particularly jobs which require high level skills and command a higher level of income.

6.23 The proportion of job seekers allowance claimants in all NEEAAP wards was higher in 2011 than the borough average at 8.0%, and is the highest in Ponders End at 13.8%. The map of unemployment claimants in Appendix 3 shows this spatially. Furthermore, households with less than £15,000 (gross) a year income were greater in four out of the five wards than the borough average of 18.4%, with Ponders End again showing the highest figure at 25.3%.

6.24 The proportion of JSA claimants in the 18-24 year old category is higher than the borough average of 24.1% in four of the NEEAAP wards, being highest in Ponders End at 27.9%, pointing to youth unemployment being a particular problem. Long term unemployment (over 12 months) as a proportion of total JSA claimants is higher in three of the NEEAAP wards than the borough averages, and is highest in Ponders End at 36.2%.

6.25 The NEEAAP contains one of the largest areas of industrial land in London, with the sites of generally of high quality, dominated by the Brimsdown industrial area, where the primary land uses are distribution/logistics and food and drink manufacturing. There are a number of SILs (Strategic Industrial Locations) which provide employment opportunities, in particular there are concentrations of industry in the SILs of Brimsdown, Redburn Trading Estate, Meridian Business Park, Freezywater and and Innova Park.

6.26 Retail activity is concentrated along the Hertford Road in the three local retail centres of Ponders End, Enfield Highway and Enfield Wash.

6.27 Rail linkages south to central London and north into Hertfordshire, along with the road connections to the A10, A406 and M25, provides routes for residents to pursue work opportunities outside of the borough.

6.28 Qualifications and Skills

6.29 Compared to the borough average in 2001, all of the NEEAAP wards had a higher level of the working age population with no or an unknown level of qualifications, while at the same time the wards all had a lower proportion of the working age population with a higher level qualifications. Turkey Street shows the greatest contrast, with only 11.0% of working age people having a higher level qualification, compared to 22.4% borough-wide, while 45.1% have no or an unknown level of qualifications, compared to 34.5% borough-wide. These figures point to a need to increase qualifications among the working age population of the NEEAAP to meet the requirements of the economy, both ensuring that people can successfully find work and in turn supporting the economy.

6.30 Transport

6.31 The Liverpool Street to Hertford East railway line runs north south through the western side of the NEEAAP, with stations at Southbury Road and Turkey Street. The Liverpool Street to Stansted railway line runs north south along the eastern side of the NEEAAP, with stations at Ponders End, Brimsdown and Enfield Lock, although due to the low frequency of stopping trains on this line the effectiveness of this route to the NEEAAP is greatly reduced.

6.32 There are 10 bus routes that run through the NEEAAP and provide extensive coverage around the areas. Bus linkages are strongest to the south and west, but much weaker to the east and north where the road linkages are fewer.

6 Baseline Review

- 6.33** The dual carriageway A10, which is a major route into central London and connects to the M25 and A406 North Circular, runs north south along the eastern boundary of the NEEAAP. The A1010 Hertford Road runs north south through the centre of the NEEAAP and is the location for a number of local shopping centres. As such, Hertford Road is a key route in connecting together the locations and communities of north east Enfield, but at the same time is very congested. The third major north south route is Mollison Avenue A1055 which runs through the eastern part of the NEEAAP, connecting together the industrial areas and, via Bullsmoor Lane, these industrial areas to the M25 to the north. The A110 Southbury Road/ Nags Head Road runs east west through the southerly part of the NEEAAP, connecting to the A10 and Enfield Town to the west, and providing the only road link out of the NEEAAP to the east, through to the London Borough of Waltham Forest.
- 6.34** Public transport in the area is varied, extensive and permits access out of the area, most easily in southerly and westerly directions. However, east west journeys are disrupted by numerous barriers to movement, in particular the railway lines which have limited crossing points, the large industrial estates, and the Lee Valley waterways and reservoirs.
- 6.35** The traffic flow figures show a high volume of traffic on the A10 that has been increasing in recent years. Hertford Road and Bullsmoor Lane, however, show a decrease of traffic in recent years. It will be a challenge to reduce traffic volumes through encouraging a fall in the number of journeys made and a shift to other, more sustainable modes of transport.
- 6.36** The Lee Valley Navigation canal on the eastern side of the NEEAAP provides a north south water transport route, which although largely used for leisure or house boats, also possesses further potential for commercial and industrial uses.
- 6.37** The Lee Valley provides an important location for green links in the NEEAAP, with a north south cycle route and footpath running along the canal side. An expansion of the green links across the NEEAAP is a challenge given the density of the existing urban fabric and the barriers to east west movements.
- 6.38** **SOCIAL BASELINE**
- 6.39** **Housing**
- 6.40** 2009 house prices in all of the NEEAAP wards were below those for the borough average, with Ponders End having the lowest figure. Whilst this data means lower housing costs for residents, it also points to a below-average economic situation in the area.
- 6.41** Terraced housing is the predominant housing type across the NEEAAP, being above the borough average in all wards and is highest in Southbury constituting 47.6% of housing in this ward. Flats are the second largest proportion of housing in the area and are a higher proportion than the borough average in three of the NEEAAP wards. All NEEAAP wards have a far lower than borough average proportion of detached housing.
- 6.42** Enfield's Core Strategy requires that new build homes should contain a high proportion of family housing to meet the needs of the borough, and the housing mix set out in Core Policy 5 applies to the NEEAAP area.
- 6.43** **Households**
- 6.44** NEEAAP wards all have considerably lower levels of owner-occupied housing compared to the borough average. The private rental sector is higher in all NEEAAP wards, while there are also higher levels of council housing and social landlord housing in three of the wards. The proportion of households with children, both as married/ cohabiting couples and lone parents, is above the borough average in the NEEAAP, while there is generally a lower proportion of pensioner households and couples without children.
- 6.45** In 2001 Ponders End had a higher proportion of households than the borough average which owned no car, at 33.9%, an indication of lower income households.

6 Baseline Review

6.46 Education

6.47 The GCSE pass rate (achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs, or equivalent, including English and maths) borough-wide (59.5%) is slightly above the national figure (58.2%). Figures for the secondary schools in the NEEAAP in recent years have generally been lower. Map 12.3 in Appendix 3 illustrates this spatially, with four of the NEEAAP wards in the lowest pass rate category in 2010.

6.48 School absences, combined unauthorised and authorised, show a mixed picture across the NEEAAP, with potential attendance issues for some schools.

6.49 Health

6.50 In 2005-07 life expectancy in for males in the NEEAAP was below the borough average, and for females was lower in four of the wards. Figures from 2001 showed the NEEAAP to generally have a similar levels of good health and long term illnesses in comparison to the borough average. However, the Appendix 3 map of disability allowance claimants in 2011 shows the NEEAAP to have a higher than average number of claimants compared to the western areas of the borough.

6.51 Obesity among children has become a concern in Enfield, with 2010/11 figures showing 25.2% of Year 6 pupils to be obese, placing the borough among the highest levels of obesity in England.

6.52 The teenage conception rate in the borough has fallen in recent years, and the 2008-10 figure of 40.9 per 1,000 15-17 year old females is not significantly different from the national average.

6.53 Social Infrastructure

6.54 The NEEAAP has at least one library in each ward, while there is one leisure centre (Albany) within the NEEAAP area, and another, Southbury, close the the AAP boundary.

6.55 There are numerous sports clubs and open spaces in the AAP. The high prevalence of allotments has not prevented a shortage of plots as demand has increased in recent years without a corresponding increase in supply.

6.56 There are a number of places of worship in the NEEAAP, although there has been some pressure in industrial areas for changes of use to allow use as a church.

6.57 Crime

6.58 Overall the NEEAAP suffers a relatively high rate of crime, high levels of anti-social behaviour and an above-average proportion of people feeling unsafe outside after dark. At 107.9 and 100.9 crimes per 1,000 of population in 2010/11 in Southbury and Ponders End wards respectively, these two wards show the highest rates of crime compared to the borough average of 80.1 per 1,000 of population. These wards also showed high rates of anti-social behaviour.

6.59 Fear of being outside after dark is well above the borough average in all wards with the exception of Southbury.

6.60 Deprivation

6.61 As measured by the index of multiple deprivation the NEEAAP is within the 20% most deprived wards in England. The five wards are ranked as the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 19th most deprived wards out of the 21 wards in Enfield. The map in Appendix 3 shows the high level and concentrations of deprivation in the NEEAAP. The evidence points to considerable overall levels of deprivation with particular concentrations in the South Street area of Ponders End and with three clusters in Turkey Street and Southbury/ Enfield Highway.

6 Baseline Review

6.62 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

6.63 Air Quality

6.64 Air pollution is measured at two monitoring stations in the borough: Bowes Road and Edmonton. These shows Nitrogen Dioxide to be above the target level of 40 micrograms per cubic metre, while PM10 particulate are within the target level.

6.65 Due to areas of Enfield exceeding the objectives for nitrogen dioxide and PM10 at busy roadside locations, the entire borough has been declared as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

6.66 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

6.67 At the borough level Enfield shows a trend of falling per capita carbon dioxide emissions between 2006 and 2009, reducing from 5.6 tonnes per capita to 4.4 tonnes. The main ways in which the NEEAAP will help to reduce carbon emissions is through lower household emissions and reduced use of private cars. Policies to encourage reductions in Carbon Dioxide emissions are present in the London Plan and Enfield's Core Strategy.

6.68 Green Spaces and Biodiversity

6.69 There are numerous green spaces in the area, including Ponders End Park, Durants Park, Albany Park and Hoe Green Park. The Lee Valley Park provides a considerable resource with open spaces, waterways and wildlife, yet its full potential to the NEEAAP is reduced due to the access problems exacerbated by the previously noted barriers of the railway lines and areas of industrial land.

6.70 The biodiversity map in Appendix 3 shows wildlife corridors and green links running along Turkey Brook and the railway lines, while the Lee Valley contains SINC's (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation). These areas provide valuable habitats and connecting routes for wildlife within and through the NEEAAP. The NEEAAP also contains an SSSI on the reservoirs.

6.71 Heritage

6.72 There are three conservation areas and a number of listed buildings and heritage assets within the NEEAAP area. Industrial heritage is a particular feature within the NEEAAP, reflecting the long history of the area as an important centre of industry. There are significant concentrations of industrial heritage around Enfield Lock and Ponders End Flour Mill conservation areas. Whilst none of the listed buildings or conservation areas within the NEEAAP is on English Heritage's 'At Risk' register, heritage buildings are at risk from the threat of neglect and decay or inappropriate development.

6.73 Waste

6.74 Enfield is recycling an increasing proportion of its waste following the roll-out of wheelie-bins, rising to 32.4% in 2010/11 compared to 31.1% in 2009/10.

6.75 The aims of reducing waste, recycling more waste and managing waste close to its source, the 'proximity principle', are present in a number of policy documents, including the The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy and The Mayor's Business Waste Strategy for London.

6.76 Flooding

6.77 The map in Appendix 3 shows which areas of the NEEAAP are subject to flood risk, based on Environment Agency data. The risk is mostly along the River Lee and would mostly affect the industrial area. Climate change is expected to increase the likelihood of flooding events in the future, and it is important that developments within the NEEAAP are compliant with flood risk guidance.

6.78 Adaptation to climate change includes preservation of green and open spaces to reduce the urban heat island effect, and managing development that occurs within the flood zones such as those along the Lee Valley (see Appendix 3 for flood zone maps).

6 Baseline Review

6.79 Water Quality

- 6.80** The main watercourse in the NEEAAP is the River Lee which runs north to south through the Lee Valley Country Park along the east side of the borough. Turkey Brook is a tributary to the River Lee, running west to east. Other watercourses in the area include: the Brimsdown Ditch, Saddler's Mill Stream, Lee Navigation and the Lee Navigation Channel.
- 6.81** In 2009 measurements of the borough's watercourses showed 80% to meet chemical quality standards and 67% to meet biological standards. (Water Framework Directive Data (WFD), 2012)

6 Baseline Review

7 Sustainability Issues

7 Sustainability Issues

7.1 The identification of key sustainability issues facing the NEEAAP area provides the next step in the SA/SEA process to developing the Sustainability Objectives (see Section 8). The Guidance emphasises that any issues identified should, where possible, be supported by evidence in the form of baseline information.

7.1 Key Sustainability Issues

7.2 The table below lists the economic, social and environmental issues facing the NEEAAP area, together with sources of supporting evidence.

7.3 These issues have been identified through the context review (Section 5) and baseline data collection (Section 6). They have been further informed by discussions within the Council and will be subject to consultation with the statutory consultation bodies.

Ref	Issue	Evidence
1	Air quality across Enfield needs to be improved; traffic-sourced PM10 and NO2 are a particular problem. Within the NEEAAP there are areas of traffic pollution from congestion of local and through traffic on the Hertford Road, and congestion on Bullsmoor Lane where commercial vehicles from the industrial estates are en route to access the M25.	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; Baseline data
2	Recognition of biodiversity value across the borough, and in particular in the NEEAAP areas of the Lee Valley and Turkey Brook Green Chain Corridor	Evidence Base for Enfield's Core Strategy & DMD, Enfield BAP, Appendix 3: Map 2
3	Green Belt and SSSI areas to be protected, benefiting biodiversity, human health, quality of life and climate change adaptation	Biodiversity map; Enfield's Core Strategy & DMD, Enfield Characterisation Study, Enfield BAP, JSNA, NPPF
4	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).	Thames RBMP; WFD, GP3, NPPF, Baseline data
5	Urgent need to address the causes and impacts of climate change	European Sustainable Development Strategy Climate Change Supplement NPPF; One Future – Different Paths: UK framework sustainable development; The London Plan, the Mayor's Energy Strategy; Baseline data, Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD, Mayor's Transport Strategy
6	There is a flood risk in the NEEAAP, in particular along the Lee Valley	Enfield's SFRA 1 & 2; Enfield' SWMP; Indicative Floodplain maps, Appendix 3, map, DMD;
7	Need to consider sustainable drainage and utility provision for new developments	NPPF, Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD, SWMP, GP3
8	Need to implement the 'proximity principle' in relation to waste and manage as much of London's waste within London as possible	The London Plan
9	Need to reduce waste arisings, re-use, recycle and recover energy from waste	The Mayor's Waste Strategy; Baseline data
10	A poor noise environment along major road routes	Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy;
11	There is an overall lack of green infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists	Appendix 3 Transport map, Mayor's Transport Strategy, LIP, Cycle Strategy 2013

7 Sustainability Issues

Ref	Issue	Evidence
12	A need to maximise the opportunities for a decentralised energy network (DEN) within the NEEAAP location and the Central Leaside AAP area to the south	Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD, Pre-feasibility Study of the Viability of a Decentralised Energy Network in the Context of the Upper Lee Valley
13	Protect and enhance the appearance and character of the conservation areas in the NEEAAP area	Enfield Heritage Strategy, Conservation Area Management Proposals
14	Protect and enhance the condition and setting of Conservation Areas and heritage assets in the NEEAAP area	Enfield Heritage Strategy, English Heritage guidance
15	Deprivation as measured by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation worse than the borough and national averages in the NEEAAP, with hotspots of very high deprivation	Baseline Data, Appendix 3 maps, NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
16	Health inequalities affecting the NEEAAP area means there is scope to increase general health and life expectancy	Baseline data, Appendix 3 map, JSNA
17	Bringing contaminated land back into beneficial use	Evidence Base for Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD, WFD Data, Thames RBMP
18	Poor condition of some housing stock	Evidence Base for Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD and NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
19	There is a shortage of affordable family housing and new housing needs to include a suitable mix for families	Evidence Base for Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD and NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
20	Affordability of housing is a problem	Baseline data
21	Fuel poverty is an issue for some households	NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
22	Energy efficiency of housing is low, especially in some older housing stock	The London Plan, the Mayor's Energy Strategy, Evidence Base for Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD and NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
23	Water efficiency and consumption	The London Plan, the Mayor's Energy Strategy, Evidence Base for Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD and NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
24	Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime are of concern	Baseline data, Appendix 3 map; Evidence Base for Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD and NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
25	Essential to provide facilities for the needs of all parts of the community	NPPF; Evidence Base for Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD and NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
26	Below-average GCSE results and high rates of absence in some schools	Baseline data
27	Rising numbers of children placed demands on increase in school places	Baseline data, Monitoring Report 2011

7 Sustainability Issues

Ref	Issue	Evidence
28	Problems over access and perception of access to open space, education, health, housing, shops and leisure and community facilities, both in terms of location and physical access	Appendix 3 map, NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP, Ponders End Framework
29	Shopping centres and parades in NEEAAP area show signs of decline with vacant premises and a poor shopping environment	Enfield's Core Strategy, NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
30	There is a high level of low income households in the NEEAAP, a high level of benefit claimants, and earnings are lower than the London average	Baseline data
31	The level of skills and qualifications among the working age population is low and needs to increase	Baseline data, Local Economic Assessment, Enfield's Skills and Employment Strategy
32	Levels of unemployment are high, with some concentrations among young people and the long-term unemployed	Baseline data, Local Economic Assessment
33	There is a need to preserve and enhance the industrial estates of the NEEAAP area which provide employment opportunities in the local area and are of strategic importance to the borough and London	Enfield's Core Strategy, DMD, London Plan, Enfield Characterisation Study, NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
34	Need to reduce congestion on the roads, in particular the Bullsmoor Lane and A10 junction, the Hertford Road, and Soutbury/ Nags Head Road.	Baseline data, Mayor's Transport Strategy, LIP, NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP
35	East west transport routes are impeded by railway lines which run north south, along with the large industrial areas, Lee Valley waterways and reservoirs to the east of the NEEAAP area	Appendix 3 map, Baseline Data, NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP

Table 7.1

7 Sustainability Issues

8 Sustainability Objectives

8 Sustainability Objectives

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1** SA is based on an objectives-led approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are gauged in relation to a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. The objectives provide a methodological yardstick against which to assess the effects of the plan.
- 8.2** It should be noted that the SA Objectives are distinct from the NEEAAP objectives, though they may in some cases overlap with them.

8.2 Developing SA Objectives

- 8.3** SA objectives take into account the messages emerging from sections 5 (Context Review), 6 (Baseline Data) and 7 (Sustainability Issues).
- 8.4** The SA Objectives need to address the key sustainability issues in for the NEEAAP while also supporting the wider sustainable development agenda at borough, regional, national and international levels. These sustainability issues, identified in Section 7, have resulted in drafting the set of SA Objectives listed in Table 8.1 below. Also provided are the decision-making criteria that help focus on the key issues in the NEEAAP, and a reference to the issue number given in Table 7.1.

SA Objective	Will the policy...	Sustainability Issue Ref
ENVIRONMENT		
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Contribute to a reduction the levels of NO2 and PM10 in the NEEAAP?	1, 11, 12, 16, 21, 32
	Reduce congestion and reliance on the private car?	11, 16, 32, 33
	Encourage the use of sustainable transport?	11, 16, 32
To reduce disturbance from noise	Help reduce disturbance from noise?	10, 11, 32
To meet the challenge of climate change	Limit emissions of greenhouse gases?	5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 21, 32
	Ensure that the NEEAAP is prepared for the impacts of climate change?	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12
	Reduce reliance on the private car?	11, 32, 33
	Encourage the use of sustainable transport?	1, 11
	Encourage the the development and uptake of a decentralised energy network (DEN) in the NEEAAP?	5, 12, 20
To conserve and enhance biodiversity in the NEEAAP's area and beyond	To protect and enhance NEEAAP areas of biodiversity identified on the Core Strategy Policies map?	1, 2, 3, 4
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the NEEAAP's green and open spaces infrastructure	Protect, enhance and improve accessibility to NEEAAP green and open spaces?	2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 26
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the NEEAAP's historic environment	Protect and enhance the significance of all heritage assets and other culturally important features in the NEEAAP and surrounding area?	13, 14, 26

8 Sustainability Objectives

SA Objective	Will the policy...	Sustainability Issue Ref
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	Support the proximity principle in relation to waste?	5, 8, 9
	Reduce waste arisings?	5, 8, 9
	Increase the re-use of materials?	5, 8, 9
	Increase the rates of recycling and composting, or recovery of energy from waste?	5, 8, 9
To achieve sustainable water resources management	Improve the quality of water in the borough?	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
	Reduce the demand for water?	5
	Ensure that development does not increase the borough's vulnerability to flooding?	5, 6, 7
Meet the requirements of sustainable design and construction	Increase energy efficiency in the NEEAAP's buildings?	12, 20, 21
	Reduce the demand for water?	5
	Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources?	1, 5, 12
SOCIAL		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	Minimise flood risk to new and adjoining developments and promote the use of sustainable draining systems?	5, 6, 7
	Promote the provision of warm, weatherproof homes with reasonably modern facilities?	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
	Ensure energy and resource efficiency both during construction and afterwards?	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
	Contribute to the provision of affordable housing, including social housing?	17, 18, 19
	Ensure the housing mix includes sufficient family housing	17, 18, 19
	Reduce the number of people in temporary accommodation?	15, 16, 17, 18, 19
To improve the health and well-being of the NEEAAP and reduce inequalities in health	Assist in reducing health inequalities within the NEEAAP and between the NEEAAP and other areas, including the impact of climate change on health?	1, 3, 5, 11, 15, 16
	Address rising levels of childhood obesity?	15, 16
	Improve access to health services, in particular to a General Practitioner?	15, 16, 26
	Increase the level of active adults and children in the NEEAAP?	3, 11, 16, 26
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Assist in the regeneration of deprived areas of the NEEAAP?	3, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
To raise educational achievement levels across the NEEAAP	Improve the exam performance of pupils in NEEAAP schools?	15, 24, 29

8 Sustainability Objectives

SA Objective	Will the policy...	Sustainability Issue Ref
	Ensure there are sufficient school places available for the growing number of school-aged children	25
To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime	Help reduce the fear of crime?	22
	Help reduce crime rates, especially in those areas where crime is highest?	22
To improve the viability and shopping experience of the NEEAAP shopping centres	Reduce the number of vacant premises?	27, 28, 30
	Improve the shopping environment?	27, 28, 30
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities including community facilities	Improve access to green and open spaces for all?	3, 11, 16, 26
	Improve access to key services for all?	16, 26
To improve efficiency in land use	Promote the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings?	13, 14, 17, 27, 31
ECONOMY		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	Support exiting businesses the NEEAAP?	27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33
	Attract new businesses to the NEEAAP?	27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33
	Increase the numbers of higher paid jobs in the NEEAAP?	21, 27, 28
	Increase the employment opportunities for young people?	28, 29, 30, 31
	Improve transport infrastructure and reduce congestion on the NEEAAP's roads?	11, 32, 33
	Develop the workforce skills necessary to support and grow the economy?	24, 38, 29, 30
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	Protect and enhance SIL and LSIS in the NEEAAP?	28, 30, 31
	Help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work?	15, 28, 29, 30
Increase the skill levels of NEEAAP workforce	Reduce the proportion of adults of working age with no qualifications?	15, 28, 29, 30
	Decrease the numbers of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs)	15, 24, 28, 29, 30
To improve transport infrastructure and reduce road congestion	Improve green transport networks for cyclists and pedestrians?	1, 5, 10, 11, 33
	Reduce the need to travel?	1, 5, 10, 32
	Reduce congestion and reliance on the private car?	1, 5, 10, 32
	Encourage people to use sustainable forms of transport?	1, 5, 10, 11, 32, 33
	Improve east west access through the NEEAAP and direct access on to the M25?	32, 31, 33

8 Sustainability Objectives

SA Objective	Will the policy...	Sustainability Issue Ref
	Encourage businesses to allow more employees to work at home and work flexible hours	1, 5, 10, 32

Table 8.1

9 Next Steps

9 Next Steps

9.1 Consultation

- 9.1** This draft report was sent to the three SEA statutory consultation bodies - English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency and other key stakeholders, for the statutory consultation period of five weeks. The other key stakeholders were the GLA, Broxbourne Borough Council, Epping Forest District Council, Essex County Council, Hertfordshire County Council and the Lee Vally Regional Park Authority.
- 9.2** The Guidance considers stakeholder consultation at Stage A to be particularly important: “Consultation at this stage helps to ensure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination”. In particular, the Guidance suggests, “Sustainability objectives and indicators and targets should be developed with input from key stakeholders and ideally should be open to wider comment and discussion”.
- 9.3** Under the SEA Regulations, the London Borough of Enfield has a statutory duty to contact the three SEA Consultation Bodies on the scope and level of detail of the assessment. The Scoping Report fulfils this duty.
- 9.4** Consultation on the Scoping Report will help to ensure that all of the key local and wider environmental, social and economic issues relevant to the document are identified and fully considered. Feedback received will provide additional evidence and information for the Scoping Report and feed into the next stage of the process.

9.2 NEEAAP Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 9.5** Following statutory consultation, Stage B in the SA process involves assessing the various options put forward against the SA objectives. Guidance for Stage B is:
- Testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework
 - Developing and refining options
 - Predicting and assessing effects
 - Identification of mitigation measures
 - Developing monitoring proposals
 - Reporting the conclusions in a Sustainability Appraisal Report
- 9.6** This assessment will be undertaken on the basis of professional judgement and will be informed by evidence obtained from the context review, the collection of baseline information and the identification of sustainability problems.
- 9.7** A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be prepared for the NEEAAP to record the findings of the SA. It will comprise the following sections:
- Summary and outcomes
 - Background
 - Appraisal Methodology
 - Sustainability objectives, baseline and context
 - Plan issues and options
 - Plan policies
 - Implementation

9 Next Steps

10 Response to Consultation

10 Response to Consultation

10.1 The three statutory consultation bodies responded: Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage.

Consultation Body	Feedback	Action Taken
Natural England	Natural England is pleased to see reference to the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, and the Council is encouraged to ensure that they reference the most update version of the Parks' Management Plan, as it is not clear from the document which iteration has been referenced.	Checked No action required
	Paragraphs 6.69 to 6.71 refers to Greens Spaces and biodiversity and this is welcomed and to be encouraged. Biodiversity and the natural environment can lead to various opportunities, not just for wildlife activity and connection, but also health, recreation, contributing to climate change adaptation and improving quality of life. Natural England is pleased to see this recognition and encourages the Council through its Local Plan policies to ensure the borough's green infrastructure is designed to deliver multiple functions.	No Action required
	Sustainable Development could be strengthened further by reference to Green Infrastructure, open space and or biodiversity provision, through cross referencing sections of the document. References could be also made to the All London Green Grid (ALGG), helping to strengthen the document further.	Reference added
	The Council should also look at the fragmentation of open spaces and the linking of them back to paths and other sites. This would also be in line with the councils aspiration to protect and enhance it green spaces and corridors, as well as providing opportunities to link sites and areas, whilst also offering sustainable transport options through walking and cycling, together with increasing and enhancing the green infrastructure network.	Text updated
	We note that the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report contains only one passing reference (at 4.12) to the proposed Northern Gateway Access Package. This proposed road scheme has the potential to alter traffic flows across a significantly wider part of the local road network than that directly affected by the scheme itself and could, therefore, result in significantly increased traffic using roads passing through the Epping Forest SAC. This in turn could potentially result in a significant increase in the already excessively high levels of oxides of nitrogen, ammonia, and nitrogen deposition to which this site's designated habitats are subjected.	Noted
	We recognise that the Northern Gateway Access Package proposals may not currently be at a sufficiently advanced stage to permit a full assessment of any such impacts as part of the current Sustainability Appraisal of the North East Area Action Plan. However, in view of the Special Area of Conservation status of Epping Forest and the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) ('The Habitat Regulations'), a full assessment of the implications of the Northern Gateway Access Package will be required in due course: and Natural England considers that the SA report should include a statement to this effect.	Noted HRA Assessment to accompany AAP
Environment Agency	Table 5.1 – „Environment“ (pages 11-12) - We believe that there should be an additional key message added to include the rivers/waterbodies in the AAP area. For example, suitable wording could be: <i>“There is a need to</i>	Text updated

10 Response to Consultation

Consultation Body	Feedback	Action Taken
	<p><i>improve watercourses throughout the borough for biodiversity</i>". This is because there a number of specific actions that need to be achieved on the borough's watercourses, as set out in the London Plan and Water Framework Directive (WFD) for example.</p>	
	<p>Table 5.1 – "Flooding is a problem in the borough" (page 12) - Your Level 1 and Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA), and Development Management Document (DMD) should also be referenced in the sources. These are key documents in connection with flood risk in Enfield.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Table 5.1 – "There is a need to reduce pollution...and water quality" (page 12) - The WFD and Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) should be referenced in the sources. The WFD also assesses and sets targets for groundwater bodies, so it is imperative that these sources are included.</p> <p>Furthermore, Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11) (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33740.aspx) and Groundwater protection: principles and practice (GP3) (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/144346.aspx) should also be referenced in the sources. Both of these documents are key for the remediation of contaminated land and protecting water quality.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Paragraph 6.68 (page 20)-It is good that adaptation to climate change including managing development that occurs within flood zones is included within the SA. However, should this be included within this 'Greenhouse Gas Emissions' section? It might make more sense to be in section 6.77 'Flooding'.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Paragraph 6.78 (page 20) - We support the mention of flood risk and climate change in this section. However, we feel there should be a paragraph added to state what measures will be taken to manage and reduce flood risk, for example by using a sequential approach to locating development in areas of lowest flood risk, and any measures that have been identified in your Level 2 SFRA.</p>	Noted - cross referenced
	<p>Section 6.79 – „Water Quality" (page 21) -This section should mention the WFD, particularly for the 2009 measurements that have been mentioned (paragraph 6.81). There is now much more up-to-date water quality data published for the WFD (currently up to 2012 classification data; though 2013 data should be available by the end of the year). Including WFD data here would be useful as it provides the most relevant and up-to-date data. It may also be useful to include the waterbodies that are included in the data.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Paragraph 6.80 (page 21)There are other watercourses in the AAP area that should be mentioned in this paragraph: Brimsdown Ditch, Intercepting Drain, Saddler's Mill Stream, Lee Navigation and the Lee Flood Relief Channel.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Table 7.1 (pages 23-25) We recommend that an additional 'Key Sustainability Issue' is added to the table for bringing contaminated land back into beneficial use. The evidence for this would be your DMD, the WFD and the Thames RBMP, plus any additional local evidence that you may hold. We also think it is important to add another 'Key Sustainability Issue' to include water efficiency and consumption, particularly as this has been mentioned in the sustainability objectives.</p>	Reference added

10 Response to Consultation

Consultation Body	Feedback	Action Taken
	<p>Table 7.1 – Ref: 4 (page 23) There is a requirement within the WFD to prevent deterioration to waterbodies. It would be good to mention WFD specifically in the evidence (as well as the Thames RBMP). In terms of the evidence, in addition to the Thames RBMP and baseline 2009 data that has been mentioned, there is additional 2010-2012 WFD classification data, which is published here:</p> <p>http://data.gov.uk/dataset/wfd-surface-water-classification-status-and-objectives.</p> <p>Our GP3 document (link provided on previous page of this letter) should also be referenced in the evidence.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Table 7.1 – Ref: 6 (page 23) Your DMD and Level 2 SFRA should also be referenced in the evidence for this issue.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Table 7.1 – Ref: 7 (page 23) The London Plan, your Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) and our GP3 document should be referenced in the evidence as these are key documents in relation to sustainable drainage.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Table 8.1 (Social) – “To ensure that everyone has...affordable home” (page 28) We are pleased that “<i>Minimise flood risk to new developments and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems</i>” is included. However, there should also be a commitment to reduce flood risk to third parties through development.</p>	Reference added
	<p>The following documents/policies could also be included within Appendix 1:</p> <p>Reedbed Report, 2013 (Thames 21): This report highlights 60 potential sites along the Lee Navigation within the M25 suitable for reedbed creation. Reedbeds are a priority UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitat, and are regarded as one of the most important ecosystems, particularly for their important role in filtering pollutants and maintaining fresh water health. They have been proven to work as a powerful absorbent for nitrates, solid waste and phosphates, which run high in the Lee Navigation. This function is particularly significant as phosphate over-loading is a direct contribution to the Lee’s failing health status under the WFD.</p> <p>London’s Blue Ribbon network policies (London Plan 2011): Refer to policy 4C.3.</p> <p>The Lawton Report. Making Space for Nature: a review of England’s wildlife sites, 2010: This report found that nature in England is highly fragmented and unable to respond effectively to new pressures such as climate and demographic change. The main message from the report was that spaces for nature should be more, bigger, better and joined. The report included some guiding principles and 24 recommendations. The Government responded with the White Paper (see below).</p> <p>The Natural Choice, Natural Environment White Paper for England 2011: The Government wants this to be the first generation to leave the natural environment of England in a better state than it inherited. To achieve so much means taking action across sectors rather than treating environmental concerns in isolation. It requires us all to put the value of nature at the heart of our decision-making – in Government, local communities and businesses. In this way we will improve the quality and increase the value of the natural environment across England.</p>	References added

10 Response to Consultation

Consultation Body	Feedback	Action Taken
	<p>Conservation at landscape scale is backed up by practical action, e.g. funding for Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) and Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs). The Lee Valley is an NIA and has a LNP.</p>	
	<p>Appendix 1: Context Review – EU WFD (page 36) The opportunities and constraints needs to be expanded to reflect the requirements of the WFD, and what opportunities and constraints this presents for the AAP, beyond just SuDS. Furthermore, the text should clarify that the WFD does not allow any deterioration of the <i>ecological status/potential</i> of any waterbody.</p> <p>Appendix 1: Context Review – Thames RBMP (page 39) It has been correctly stated that the RBMP will be re-published on a six-yearly cycle. It may be worth clarifying here that the next RBMP will be published in 2015 and will include specific actions for waterbodies to achieve <i>good ecological status/potential</i>.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Appendix 1: Context Review – Water Resources Strategy... (page 40) The 2009 document that has been referenced has now been superseded. The new document can be found here: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/120327_WRStrategy_Regional_strategy_actions_FINAL.pdf.</p> <p>Appendix 1: Context Review – Thames Region CAMS (page 40) The 2006 document that has been referenced has been superseded by the London CAMS document (Feb 2013) and includes groundwater. The new document can be found here: http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/LIT_2545_705985.pdf.</p>	Amended
	<p>Appendix 2: Baseline Data – Section 28 (page 80) There are other watercourses in the AAP area that should be mentioned in this section: Brimsdown Ditch, Intercepting Drain, Saddler's Mill Stream and the Lee Flood Relief Channel.</p>	Reference added
	<p>Appendix 2: Baseline Data – Section 29 (page 80) The classification data used in this table has been superseded by the WFD. Therefore this baseline data should be updated with the latest WFD classification data (link provided previously). There is currently data available up to 2012.</p>	Updated
English Heritage	<p><i>4 Area Portrait</i> - It would be useful at the start of the document to include a reference to the historic context of North East Enfield as part of the Area Portrait. At present there is no sense of how the area has developed and the legacy that remains, which is now valued through heritage designations. This should be addressed.</p>	Reference added
	<p><i>5 Context Review</i> - We welcome the reference to the need to protect and enhance the historic environment as a key message. However we would suggest that the key message should be expanded so that it includes the commitment to pursue heritage-led regeneration, where opportunities exist. This is particularly important where heritage assets at risk are identified.</p>	Updated
	<p><i>6 Baseline Review</i> - Under paragraph 6.73, it would be useful to include all heritage assets within the baseline information. At present the details provided are focussed on conservation areas and statutorily listed buildings. For example the area contains a range of designated and non-designated heritage assets such as locally listed</p>	Reference added Appendix 1

10 Response to Consultation

Consultation Body	Feedback	Action Taken
	buildings and extensive archaeology. To help inform the baseline, we would suggest that the SA should draw upon the data held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). It is important to demonstrate that this information and the assets it identifies has been captured in the appraisal process. In addition it is important to identify and understand the setting of all heritage assets. As expressed in the NPPF the setting of a heritage asset can contribute to its significance. This important issue needs to be captured in the appraisal of the AAP. This includes opportunities to enhance and better reveal the significance of heritage assets, which can often be achieved through responsive developments within the setting of heritage assets.	
	<i>7 Sustainability Issues</i> - In general we are supportive of the sustainability issues identified for the historic environment subject to the following amendments.	Reference added
	Table following paragraph 7.3 – Ref 13: This issue could be expanded to include the need to consider the setting of conservation areas in the NEEAAP, plus any others outside of the AAP area which may be impacted upon through the policies of the plan.	Reference added
	<i>Appendix 1: Context Review</i> - We would suggest that the Government's recently published National Planning Policy Guidance (Beta version) should be reviewed. In addition it should be noted that the Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning of the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide has not been rescinded and should be still viewed as a key document on the management of the historic environment.	Reference added
	<i>Appendix 3: Maps</i> - We support the inclusion of a map to show where the heritage assets are in the NEEAAP. However we would suggest that the details of the map includes all heritage assets known as indicated on the title, and not just listed buildings.	Noted

Table 10.1

10.2 Two adjoining authorities responded: Epping Forest District Council and Essex County Council.

Consultation Body	Feedback	Action Taken
Epping Forest District Council	The key issue for this Council is obviously NGAP, as the proposed link from the A1055 to the A121 leading to J26 of the M25 would obviously affect traffic flows, and related issues, within this district – Meridian Way with the adjoining residential estate and Dowding Way which was identified as a potential area for growth in the Issues and Options consultation last year.. It would therefore be appropriate for the Sustainability Appraisal of the AAP to make it much clearer that traffic congestion, and air and noise pollution associated with traffic flows, are cross-boundary issues and impacts within this district should therefore be part of the appraisal. Simply moving the problem out of Enfield is not solving it, and the SA should be much more upfront about this. NGAP would involve another river crossing which potentially brings with it the issue of "induced" traffic, and this should also be covered by the Appraisal. I understand also that there are some questions about the capacity of J26 and believe that this should also feature in the SA.	Noted

10 Response to Consultation

Consultation Body	Feedback	Action Taken
Essex County Council	<p>The Area Portrait set out within section 4 of the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report states that ‘North East Enfield occupies a key position in wider strategic plans lying within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Growth Corridor’. Whilst recognition is given to the strategic spatial context of the area there is no evidence that the sustainability appraisal will appropriately consider issues and effects of the AAP outside of Enfield’s jurisdiction. The County Council considers that this is a matter that should be rectified before seeking to progress the Sustainability Appraisal further.</p>	Noted
	<p>The County Council considers that the context review (section 5), baseline review (section 6) and sustainability issues (section 7) should include analysis of neighbouring authority plans and programmes, and the identification of cross boundary sustainability issues. The key messages from the baseline review fail to show an appreciation for the strategic context for North East Enfield. There is no reference to Essex, for instance road and rail connectivity to Essex from Enfield; and the potential economic opportunities available within Essex.</p>	Reference added
	<p>The Scoping Report fails to highlight that reasonable alternatives have/will be assessed in relation to the North East Enfield AAP. Given that the evaluation of options is a key stage in the Strategic Environmental Assessment process the County Council welcomes detailed analysis on this from a sustainability perspective.</p>	Noted

Table 10.2

Appendix 1: Context Review

Appendix 1: Context Review

Appendix 1: Context Review

1 ENVIRONMENT

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
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. 	The broad targets on climate change set the context for lower-level policies
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	The broad themes set the context for lower-level policies
Communication on a European Biodiversity Strategy European Commission 1998	<p>The strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and address the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at source. The EBS states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends. The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (conservation and, where relevant, restoration of ecosystems and populations of species in their natural surroundings; also, conservation of ecosystems where crop species and varieties and domestic animal breeds have developed their distinctive properties) • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information (strengthen efforts to identify and monitor the most important components of biodiversity as well as pressures and threats on them, paying special attention to the indicative list of categories of important components) • Education, training and awareness (pressures and threats on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have their origin in human perceptions, attitudes and behaviour; public awareness is essential to ensure success). <p>The EBS emphasises the important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In addition to the EBS, the European Commission has prepared several Biodiversity Action Plans (e.g. for natural resources, fisheries, agriculture).</p>	The main themes will be included in the SA Framework where relevant
European Community Directive 92/43/EEC 'Habitats Directive' Council of the European Communities Statutory 1992	<p>The Habitats Directive sets out the requirement to submit and subsequently adopt Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>Article 6 of the Directive sets out the requirements for protection, and compensation for loss of these sites.</p>	No Special Areas of Conservation in the borough, so no specific implications.

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>European Community Directive 79/409/EEC 'Birds Directive'</p> <p>Council of the European Communities</p> <p>Statutory 1979</p>	<p>Main provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range • Identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species, and regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance • Establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds • Encouragement of certain forms of relevant research • Requirements to ensure that introduction of non-native birds do not threatened other biodiversity 	<p>No Special Protection Areas in Enfield, but there is the possibility of impacts on Cheshunt Pits and Walthamstow Reservoirs which are close to the Borough</p>
<p>EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan</p> <p>European Commission</p> <p>Statutory 2001</p>	<p>The 6EAP effectively sets the environmental objectives and priorities that will be an integral part of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. The programme sets out the major priorities and objectives for environmental policy over the next five to ten years (from 2001) and details the measures to be taken.</p> <p>The 6EAP proposes five priority avenues of strategic action to help achieve environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the implementation of existing legislation • Integrating environmental concerns into other policies • Encouraging the market to work for the environment • Empowering citizens and changing behaviour • Greening land use planning and management decisions <p>The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change • Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource • Environment and health • Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes 	<p>Four priorities to be translated into five - climate change, biodiversity, health, resource use and waste - to form part of SA Framework</p>
<p>European Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Promotion of renewable fuels</p>
<p>Council Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management</p> <p>Council of the European Union</p> <p>Statutory 1996</p>	<p>EU air quality policy takes the form of an Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and a number of 'Daughter' Directives which address individual or groups of specific pollutants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Daughter Directive (1999/30/EC) relating to limit values for NOX, SO2, Pb and PM10 in ambient air • The second Daughter Directive (2000/69/EC) relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air • The third Daughter Directive (2002/3/EC) relating to ozone 	<p>The Air Quality objectives will need to be identified in the SA Report</p>

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC) relating to As, Cd, HG, Ni and PAHs in ambient air 	
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Establishes 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. WFD does not allow any deterioration of the <i>ecological status/potential</i> of any waterbody.	The framework establishes a policy context for the SA on the borough's waterways
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. This Directive lays down requirements as regards:</p> <ul 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. 	Policy framework at EU for building efficiency performance.
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.	The main themes will be included in the SA Framework where relevant
<p>Cleaning London's air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy</p> <p>Greater London Authority Statutory 2010</p>	<p>The European Union has issued an air quality Directive (2008/50/EC – the "Air Quality Directive") 5 that sets standards for a variety of pollutants that are considered harmful to human health and the environment. These standards, which are based on WHO guidelines, include limit values, which are legally binding and must not be exceeded.</p> <p>The Mayor's Strategy implements the requirements of this legislation in London. Measures already announced or underway that will reduce emissions in London include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of electric vehicle infrastructure ● Congestion charging and the London Low Emission Zone (LEZ) ● Smarter travel initiatives to encourage a shift to greener modes of transport ● Funding and supporting car clubs (especially hybrid and electric cars) ● Maintaining roads in good repair to reduce the contribution of particulate matter from road surface wear ● Smoothing traffic ● Bus emissions programme, so that older buses have been fitted with particulate traps and diesel-electric hybrid buses are introduced as quickly as possible ● Publication and implementation of the London Best Practice Guidance for controlling dust and emissions from construction. 	The Air Quality objectives will need to be identified in the SA Report
<p>Biodiversity Strategy for England; Working With the Grain of Nature</p> <p>DEFRA</p>	<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP):</p> <p>The Government's response to the CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity); Describes the UK's biological resources; Commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources; 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions. The aims of the strategy include:</p>	The SA objectives should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity

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Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
Non-statutory October 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both on the built environment, and in parks and green spaces • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives 	
A Sustainable Development Framework for London. London Sustainable Development Commission 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. 	London-wide framework that is applicable at the borough and local level
London Biodiversity Action Plan	The London Biodiversity Action Plan is coordinated by the London Biodiversity Partnership. The London Biodiversity Partnership. The Partnership consists of a number of organisations including a number of the London Boroughs (including Enfield), statutory bodies, NGO's and private landowners. The London BAP lists 14 habitats and 25 species. It includes all UK BAP habitats found in London and all UK BAP priority species with known native or long-established naturalised populations in Greater London.	London-wide framework that is applicable at the borough and local level
A Biodiversity Action Plan for Enfield London Borough of Enfield 2010	<p>The objectives of the Enfield BAP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To instigate actions to conserve and enhance biodiversity, prioritising important, rare or threatened habitats and species and actions to reduce deficiency in access to nature particularly in Place Shaping priority areas. • To ensure equitable access to nature and that Place Shaping priority areas are enhanced for people and nature. • To monitor and report on the success or failures of actions and adjust our actions accordingly • To raise awareness of the value of biodiversity both for its own sake and for the natural services it provides, for both current and future generations. 	Biodiversity in Enfield should be a key element in the SA objectives
Conditional Exemption and Heritage Management Plans 2004 Natural England	Capital tax exemption (also known as "inheritance tax exemption" or "heritage relief") is available for land of outstanding interest in the UK, subject to conditions (undertakings) that require owners to maintain the land, preserve its character and provide and publicise reasonable public access.	While there are no listings for Heritage Relief in Enfield and there may be opportunities to use this scheme as a means of preserving heritage under private ownership and making them accessible to the public. Land, buildings and artifacts can qualify under the scheme.
Connecting with London's nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy	London's environment has wild areas of woodland, heath, wetlands and marshes, Royal Parks and city squares. These, together with community gardens, public open spaces and private gardens, support a remarkable diversity of wildlife. London's green areas are	An SA Objective to protect and enhance important biodiversity sites is necessary (and

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<p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>2002</p>	<p>under significant pressure from both competing land uses and a shortage of resources to continue their upkeep. The Mayor is committed to a programme of re-survey to keep the information on London's habitats updated every ten years.</p> <p>Objectives for biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity for people: to ensure all Londoners have ready access to wildlife and natural green spaces • Nature for its own sake: to conserve London's plants and animals and their habitats • Economic benefits: to ensure the economic benefits of natural green space and greening are fully realised • Functional benefits: to ensure London enjoys the functional benefits that biodiversity can bring 	<p>the objectives from the Mayor's Strategy could be incorporated as decision-making criteria)</p> <p>Need to identify, monitor and actively manage sites of biodiversity importance</p>
<p>Countryside Quality Counts Initiative Tracking Change in the English Countryside</p> <p>(Last updated 2005)</p>	<p>National indicator to map how countryside in England is changing. Problems facing the Northern Thames Basin include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressures for urban-related developments including electricity pylons and general industrial development which add clutter and appear discordant within the landscape. Associated problems such as fly-tipping and vandalism can also have a marked affect on landscape character. • Agriculture has become a less dominant land use and recreation, both formal and informal, has become a significant land use • Green Belt designation has created development pressure on adjacent landscapes while at the same becoming neglected due to the 'hope value' of the land for future development. 	<p>The issues are of peripheral importance to Enfield</p>
<p>Souder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy</p> <p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>2004</p>	<p>Noise can disrupt communication and other activities and increase stress. Noise levels are often higher where transport and buildings are concentrated. Busy roads, major rail corridors, and aircraft are the main sources of ambient noise. London is becoming more of a '24 hour city' and more flexible patterns of living and working, tend to mean more noise in hitherto quieter periods of the day.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the adverse impacts of road traffic noise • To encourage preferential use of vehicles which are quieter in their operating conditions • To minimise the adverse impacts of noise from freight and servicing • To promote effective noise management on rail networks in London • To minimise the adverse impacts of aircraft noise in London, especially at night • To minimise the adverse impacts of noise on or around London's rivers and canals, while retaining working wharves and boatyards, and enhancing water space tranquillity and 'soundscape' quality • To minimise the adverse impacts of industrial noise, recognising the use of best practicable means/best available techniques, and the need to retain a diverse and sustainable economy • To improve noise environments in London's neighbourhoods, especially for housing, schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive uses • To protect and enhance the tranquillity and soundscape quality of London's open spaces, green networks and public realm 	<p>Design needs to give a higher priority to all aspects of sound – passive ventilation and cooling of buildings can avoid annoying fan and other plant noise (and would reduce demand for energy)</p> <p>Reducing traffic volumes, encouraging smoother traffic flows, and using vehicles running on alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas or hydrogen, which are often cleaner and quieter, can reduce noise (and may also improve air quality)</p>

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<p>London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Action Plan</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>2003</p>	<p>It is the traffic exhaust emissions along main roads and the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN), which create areas of poor air quality in pollution 'corridors' alongside these roads. The impact that the Council will be able to have on traffic emissions is relatively limited; the overall air quality in the borough will depend very significantly on the measures adopted by Transport for London (TfL) on the TLRN roads over which TfL has authority. The Council will introduce policies and Section 106 agreements to encourage appropriate development to install electric vehicle charging points. The Council will launch its Green Travel Plan. The Council will actively support the introduction of a Low Emission Zone across London.</p>	<p>Polices should consider how low emissions transport can be encouraged</p>
<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes</p> <p>(2008)</p>	<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) was introduced to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single national standard within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market. The Code gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.</p>	<p>Relevant to new homes construction</p>
<p>BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method)</p> <p>(2008)</p>	<p>BREEAM addresses wide-ranging environmental and sustainability issues and enables developers and designers to prove the environmental credentials of their buildings. It:</p> <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 	<p>Applicable to new buildings constructed</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p> <p>Central Government</p>	<p>S.40 (1) - Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>S.40 (3) - Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.</p>	<p>Provides a legislative requirement for the Council to conserve biodiversity</p>
<p>Thames River Basin Management Plan</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>The plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in this river basin district and the actions that will address them. It has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive, and is the first of a series of six-year planning cycles.</p> <p>The plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Many organisations and individuals help to protect and improve the water environment for the benefit of people and wildlife. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency is using to ensure our combined efforts achieve the improvement needed in the Thames River Basin District.</p> <p>The next RBMP will be published in 2015 and will include specific actions for waterbodies to achieve <i>good ecological status/potential</i>.</p>	<p>Enfield is part of the Thames River basin and must take account of the plan</p>
<p>Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>The role of CFMPs is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term. This is essential if the right investment decisions are to be made for the future and to help prepare effectively for the impact of climate change. CFMPs will be used to help target limited resources where the risks are greatest. The CFMP identifies flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchment.</p>	<p>Use the flood risk management policies to assist decision-making in the borough</p>

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Lower Lee Policy Unit Environment Agency	This approach will deliver the EA policy for the Lower Lee; Take further action to reduce flood risk. This could mean lowering the probability of exposure to flooding and/or the magnitude of the consequences of a flood, and hence the risk.	The NEEAAP is within the Upper Lee area
Enfield's Surface Water Management Plan (Draft) London Borough of Enfield 2011	The SWMP outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for the borough. Surface water flooding describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall. The Plan examines multiple sources of flood risk and models different rainfall scenarios to determine the causes and consequences of surface water flooding in Enfield. The SWMP provides an indication of key over land flow paths/routes, water velocities and areas where water is likely to pond. The results of this modelling are used to identify Local Flood Risk Zones (LFRZs) where surface water flooding is likely to occur. Those areas identified to be at more significant risk have been delineated into Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs), which represent one or several LFRZs as well as the contributing catchment area and features that influence the predicted surface water flood extent.	Consideration of the impact of surface water flooding
Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for Thames Region Environment Agency 2012	Key priorities for Thames Region: - Ensuring sufficient water resources are available in the Region - Making water available in over-abstracted catchments - Ensuring people understand the value of water - Working to reduce demand and planning for population growth - Making the link between water and energy	The Action Plan is relevant to water resources in Enfield
London CAMS Environment Agency 2013	The River Lee is over-abstracted, therefore licences in this river may only be granted when flows are very high. We will seek to reduce abstractions in this area by: implementing the CAMS licensing policy, carrying out investigations through the Restoring Sustainable Abstraction programme, revoking unused licences, and promoting water efficiency.	The River Lee and Turkey Brook runs through the NEEAAP
Waterways for Tomorrow DEFRA 2000	The Government's overall aims for the waterways are to see an improving quality of infrastructure; a better experience for users through more co-operation between navigation authorities; and increased opportunities for all through sustainable development. The Government will support the development of the inland waterways through the planning system.	The River Lee and Turkey Brook runs through the NEEAAP
Bringing your rivers back to life: A strategy for restoring rivers in North London Environment Agency 2006	The strategy sets out the environmental, social and economic benefits of river restoration, and forces driving restoration in London.	There are a mix of push and pull factors encouraging river restoration in the borough.
Lea Valley Regional Park Biodiversity Action Plan Lea Valley Regional Park Authority	The Lea Valley Regional Park extends 26 miles both sides of the river Lea from Ware in Hertfordshire to the River Thames at East India Dock Basin. It is a mosaic comprising of 10,000 acres countryside, urban green spaces, heritage sites, country parks, nature reserves and lake and riverside trails, plus sports and recreation centres. The valley has an important role to play in meeting biodiversity targets at a local, regional and national level in line with Government's UK Biodiversity Action Plan.	Conservation of biodiversity can be hindered by economic development. The monetary value of losing habitats and species can never be fully calculated.

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Statutory	<p>In order to achieve sustainable use and management of the Park, the Authority has drawn up a Biodiversity Action Plan. The Biodiversity Action Plan for the Lea Valley sets targets for the conservation of the key habitats and also for species (such as otter, water vole, bittern, kingfisher and early marsh orchid). Other aims of the BAP are maintained and improved in all new developments and improvements undertaken within and adjacent to the Regional Park through the conservation of communities and populations of notable species and the protection, creation, enhancement and management of the key habitat types of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River and stream; • Standing open water; • Floodplain, grassland and fen; • Wet woodland; and • Urban (post industrial) habitats. 	<p>Therefore where possible development should reflect this.</p> <p>Monitoring of biodiversity rich sites will be useful for future performance indicators.</p> <p>Policies should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
<p>Fourth Assessment Report</p> <p>International Panel on Climate Change (Synthesis Report)</p> <p>IPCC</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>Topic 1 summarises observed changes in climate and their effects on natural and human systems, regardless of their causes.</p> <p>Topic 2 assesses the causes of the observed changes.</p> <p>Topic 3 presents projections of future climate change and related impacts under different scenarios.</p> <p>Topic 4 discusses adaptation and mitigation options over the next few decades and their interactions with sustainable development.</p> <p>Topic 5 assesses the relationship between adaptation and mitigation on a more conceptual basis and takes a longer-term perspective.</p> <p>Topic 6 summarises the major robust findings and remaining key uncertainties in the assessment.</p>	Sets the broad evidence, consequences and agenda for climate change.
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</p> <p>DEFRA 2007</p>	<p>The strategy summarises the main UK sources of each pollutant and the health and environmental hazards associated with it.</p> <p>The strategy sets out, for each pollutant, the strategy's objectives and European Directive limit or target values.</p>	Sets out targets
Reedbed Report, 2013 (Thames 21)	<p>This report highlights 60 potential sites along the Lee Navigation within the M25 suitable for reedbed creation. Reedbeds are a priority UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitat, and are regarded as one of the most important ecosystems, particularly for their important role in filtering pollutants and maintaining fresh water health. They have been proven to work as a powerful absorbent for nitrates, solid waste and phosphates, which run high in the Lee Navigation. This function is particularly significant as phosphate over-loading is a direct contribution to the Lee's failing health status under the WFD.</p>	This report is relevant to waterbodies/Biodiversity objectives
London's Blue Ribbon Network Policies (London Plan 2011)	Ref: Policy 4C.3	London Plan Policy
Lawton Report - Making Space for Nature - 2010	<p>This report found that nature in England is highly fragmented and unable to respond effectively to new pressures such as climate and demographic change. The main message from the report was that spaces for nature should be more, bigger, better and joined. The report included some guiding principles and 24 recommendations. The Government responded with the White Paper.</p>	Link to SA objectives

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The Natural Choice , Natural Environment White Paper for England, 2011	The Government wants this to be the first generation to leave the natural environment of England in a better state than it inherited. To achieve so much means taking action across sectors rather than treating environmental concerns in isolation. It requires us all to put the value of nature at the heart of our decision-making – in Government, local communities and businesses. In this way we will improve the quality and increase the value of the natural environment across England. Conservation at landscape scale is backed up by practical action, e.g. funding for Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) and Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs). The Lee Valley is an NIA and has a LNP.	Link to SA objectives

Table .1

2 ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
Council Directive 75/442/EEC on Waste Council of the European Communities Statutory 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The essential objective of all provisions relating to waste disposal must be the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. • Member States shall take appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials, possibly of energy and any other process for the re-use of waste. • In order to ensure the protection of the environment, provisions have been made for a system of permits for undertakings which treat, store or tip waste on behalf of third parties, for a supervisory system for undertakings which dispose of their own waste and for those which collect the waste of others, and for a plan embracing the essential factors to be taken into consideration in respect of the various waste disposal operations. 	Incorporated into national policies and strategies
Council Directive 1999/31/EC Landfill of Waste Council of the European Union Statutory 1999	The Directive requires that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites are classified into one of three categories: hazardous, non-hazardous or inert, according to the type of waste they will receive; • Operators submit site-conditioning plans for all existing sites. Operators demonstrate that they and their staff are technically competent to manage the site and have made adequate financial provisions to cover the maintenance and aftercare requirements of the site; • Higher engineering and operating standards are to be followed; • Biodegradable waste will be progressively diverted away from landfills; • Certain hazardous and other wastes, including liquids, are prohibited from landfills; • Pre-treatment of wastes prior to landfilling is a requirement. 	Incorporated into national policies and strategies

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<p>Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC</p> <p>Council of the European Union</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>This Directive lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p> <p>The following waste hierarchy shall apply as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy:</p> <p>(a) prevention;</p> <p>(b) preparing for re-use;</p> <p>(c) recycling;</p> <p>(d) other recovery, e.g. energy recovery; and</p> <p>(e) disposal.</p> <p>When applying the waste hierarchy, Member States shall take measures to encourage the options that deliver the best overall environmental outcome. This may require specific waste streams departing from the hierarchy where this is justified by life-cycle thinking on the overall impacts of the generation and management of such waste.</p>	<p>Incorporated into national policies and strategies</p>
<p>Waste Strategy for England 2007</p> <p>DEFRA</p>	<p>Since the waste strategy in 2000, England made significant progress. Recycling and composting of waste nearly quadrupled since 1996-97, achieving 27% in 2005-06. The recycling of packaging waste increased from 27% to 56%. Less waste is being landfilled, with a 9% fall between 2000-01 and 2004-05.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are to:</p> <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 using a mix of technologies. 	<p>National targets ave been set for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; • recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.
<p>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy</p> <p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. 2. To reduce the amount of household waste produced in 2008/09 from 970kg per household to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20% reduction per household. 	<p>Policies to meet the waste targets - recycle and compost increasingly large percentages of waste, and reduce the total amount of landfill.</p>

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	<p>3. To increase London's capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 10,000 tonnes each year in 2008 to 40,000 tonnes a year in 2012 and 120,000 tonnes a year in 2031.</p> <p>4. To recycle or compost at least 45% of municipal waste by 2015, 50% by 2020 and 60% by 2031.</p>	
<p>The Mayor's Business Waste Strategy for London</p> <p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>The policy proposals detailed in the strategy are intended to set a high-level direction for the management of business waste in London throughout the period 2010 to 2031, with specific actions focused on delivery of sustainable resource and waste management within the next two to three years.</p> <p>The overall aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on waste reduction and the more efficient management of resources to reduce the financial and environmental impact of waste. • Manage as much of London's waste within its boundaries as practicable by taking a strategic approach to developing new capacity. • Boost recycling performance and energy generation to deliver environmental and economic benefits to London. <p>The Mayor's key targets for the management of business waste are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve 70% re-use, recycling and composting of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031. • Achieve 95% re-use, recycling and composting of construction, demolition, and excavation (CDE) waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031. 	<p>Policies to help work towards these aims and targets</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p> <p>DCLG</p> <p>Government Policy</p> <p>July 2005</p>	<p>This Planning Policy Statement outlines the government's policy on how the land-use planning system should contribute to sustainable waste management. Regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, prepare and deliver planning strategies that:</p> <p>Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for;</p> <p>Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities;</p> <p>Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994;</p> <p>Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations;</p>	<p>The SA objectives to include an objective devoted to waste minimisation and appropriate waste management</p>

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	<p>Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;</p> <p>Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission;</p> <p>Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</p>	
<p>The Draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for London</p> <p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>2010</p>	<p>The aim of the London Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is to assess the consequences of climate change on London and to prepare for the impacts of climate change and extreme weather to protect and enhance the quality of life of Londoners.</p> <p>Some of the proposed objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to identify and prioritise the climate risks and opportunities facing London and understand how these will change through the century • to identify and prioritise the key actions required to prepare London, and to define where responsibility for delivering and facilitating these actions lies • to promote and facilitate new development and infrastructure that is located, designed and constructed for the climate it will experience over its design life • to improve the resilience of London's existing development and infrastructure to the impacts of climate change • to ensure that tried and tested emergency management plans exist for the key risks and that they are regularly reviewed • to encourage and help business, public sector organisations and other institutions prepare for the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change • to promote and facilitate the adaptation of the natural environment • to raise general awareness and understanding of climate change with Londoners and improve their capacity to respond to changing climate risks • to position London as an international leader in tackling climate change. 	<p>Development in the borough to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>The main purpose of the SFRA is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inform the preparation and sustainability appraisal of the Council's Local Development Documents as well as other relevant Council strategies and plans; • provide the basis from which to apply the Sequential Test and Exception Test in the development allocation and development control process (see NPPF); • give guidance on the preparation of site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs); 	<p>Policy and development must take the SFRA into consideration.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be used by emergency planners to assess and improve emergency plans and infrastructure within the borough. 	
<p>Enfield Characterisation Study</p> <p>Enfield Council</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>The key aim of the urban characterisation study is to describe the form, character and special attributes of Enfield borough, building upon the previous character study. There are a number of key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Landscape Character Assessment looking at the green belt landscape as well as Enfield Chase and the Upper Lee Valley - In depth analysis of the neighbourhood structure and character of Enfield's 'suburban heartlands - An assessment of the character of the industrial strip along the A10 and between the A10 and the Lee valley corridor 	<p>Provides study of the NEEAAP area in terms of urban form and character</p>
<p>Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report</p> <p>Enfield Council</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>Vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making open spaces in Enfield places for everyone 2. Delivering high quality open spaces in partnership 3. Creating sustainable open spaces for the future 4. Protecting and managing the exceptional quality and diversity of Enfield's spaces 	<p>Access to parks and open spaces, amenity and economic and environmental value.</p>
<p>The North London Joint Waste Strategy</p> <p>North London Waste Authority</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>The seven North London boroughs and the North London Waste Authority have agreed to work together as Partners to tackle the waste challenge. In December 2001, the North London Partner Authorities agreed the following joint Aims and Objectives:</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and implement sustainable municipal wastes management policies in North London • To minimise the overall environmental impacts of wastes management • To engage residents, community groups, local business and any other interested parties in the development and implementation of the above policies <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide customer-focused, best value services • To minimise the amount of municipal wastes arising • To maximise recycling and composting rates • To reduce greenhouse gases by disposing of less organic waste in landfill sites • To co-ordinate and continuously improve municipal wastes minimisation and management policies in North London • To manage municipal wastes in the most environmentally benign and economically efficient ways possible through the provision and co-ordination of appropriate wastes management facilities and services 	<p>Sustainable waste management is a priority for the Council</p>

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that services and information are fully accessible to all members of the community To maximise all opportunities for local regeneration To ensure an equitable distribution of costs, so that those who produce or manage the waste pay for it 	
<p>North London Waste Plan (Proposed Submission)</p> <p>North London Boroughs</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>The Aims of the North London Waste Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify a range of suitable and viable sites to meet the north London boroughs' future waste management needs and increased self-sufficiency for London. Set out a range of policies to support determination of planning applications for waste facilities as well as ensure a more general and sustainable approach to waste and resource management as impacted on by the land use planning system To maximise the contribution of the Plan to north London's environment, economy and society. The Plan will both reflect and feed into north London's wider needs to ensure an integrated approach to improving the quality of life across the area. 	<p>The Planning Inspector has concluded that the NLWP does not comply with the legal requirements of the Duty to Co-operate, as introduced by the Localism Act 2011. The consequence is that the Examination could not continue. The North London boroughs are considering their next course of action.</p>
<p>Pre-feasibility Study of the Viability of a Decentralised Energy Network in the Context of the Upper Lee Valley</p> <p>2011</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p>	<p>Assess feasibility of developing DENs particularly in the Upper Lee Valley to ensure that networks are secured through the planning application process</p>	<p>The implementation of a DEN is highly relevant to the planning and development of the NEEAAP</p>

Table .2

3 SOCIAL

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity Study 2009</p> <p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>Non-statutory</p> <p>October 2009</p>	<p>Evidence suggests London's population is likely to grow over the period to 2031. With population projections suggesting an increase of 1.4 million in the 22 years to 2031, and average household size declining from 2.34 persons/household to 2.19, the number of households in London could rise by 0.9 million. This growth needs to be accommodated and supported in a sustainable way to avoid adverse impact on the capital, its people and environment.</p> <p>A list of publicly identified sites is set out.</p> <p>The London SHLAA/HCS methodology set out the anticipated phasing of development of all identified sites of more than 0.25 ha in five periods to 2031.</p>	<p>Housing provision is a key issue, ensuring affordable, sustainable, decent homes for everyone.</p>
<p>Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p>	<p>The Housing Strategy is the Council's key housing document. It provides an overview of housing and housing related issues across all tenures. Housing objectives:</p>	<p>Maintain the supply of affordable housing and maximising the use of existing stock.</p>

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Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
Statutory 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and improve the physical condition of the housing stock with regards 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 ensure that government targets for new housing provision are met in a manner consistent with planning policies and the needs of residents. • To support the aspirations of residents to become homeowners. • To facilitate the development of a safe and decent private rented housing market. • To pursue best practice and value for money in the provision of housing and housing services. • To ensure residents have a real opportunity to influence the delivery of services and to participate in the Council's decision making. 	Improve the condition of the housing stock in Enfield. Borough Profile – information for baseline conditions in the borough. Key housing issues identified.
Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	<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-wide framework for planning for equality and diversity
Fairness for All: Enfield Council's Equality and Diversity Scheme Annual Report 2010 London Borough of Enfield	A new Equality Act was passed on 8th April 2010. The new Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes the law easier to understand and implement by simplifying 116 pieces of existing equality legislation into a single Act for individuals, public authorities and private organisations. • identifies nine protected characteristics that the legislation aims to protect from discrimination - age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, sexual orientation, religion or belief, and marriage and civil partnership • extends anti-age discrimination rules to include goods, facilities and services – this was an area not covered by legislation previously 	Equalities and diversity are of central importance to the Borough

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Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>Enfield's Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>July 2008</p>	<p>Due to major investment in homelessness prevention activities in Enfield, the number of people accepted as homeless and placed in temporary accommodation has reduced significantly year on year. Acceptances in 2007/08 were half those in 2002/03.</p> <p>The main reason for homelessness in Enfield is relatives and friends being no longer able to accommodate (51% in 2007/08). Amongst this group of households, 16/17 year olds remain a significant issue for Enfield.</p> <p>The second main reason for homelessness is loss of private rented accommodation (36% in 2007/08).</p> <p>The aims of Enfield's Homelessness Strategy are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Prevention of Homelessness in Enfield o Making best use of Enfield's housing stock, maximising housing supply and reducing the use of temporary accommodation o Supporting homeless households by providing appropriate services o Providing an excellent standard of customer service o Providing value for money 	<p>Planning policies should aim at ensuring affordable housing is built on all new developments.</p>
<p>London Cultural Capital: Realising the potential of a world-class city</p> <p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>2004</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellence: to enhance London as a world class city of culture • Creativity: to promote creativity as central to London's success • Access: to ensure that all Londoners have access to culture in the city • Value: to ensure that London gets the best value out of its cultural resources. 	<p>There are "strong sustainability arguments for increased cultural provision at neighbourhood and local level"</p> <p>The planning of new cultural facilities and major events needs to be integrated with transport routes</p> <p>SA Objective to maintain and improve cultural facilities and accessibility to them required.</p>
<p>Enriching Enfield - Enfield's Cultural Strategy</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>Statutory</p>	<p>On a borough level, leisure and cultural activities can help to alleviate a range of social problems and thereby contribute to the general 'health and well-being' of the area.</p> <p>Enfield Council's aspirations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Enfield where your voice is listened to and your interests are represented locally, in London and beyond • A green and environmentally friendly Enfield • An Enfield with excellent, customer-focused services that provide best value • An Enfield which provides easy access to services and information using modern technology • An Enfield that values all of its residents and champions equality of opportunity • An Enfield that supports quality education and promotes learning for all 	<p>Possible decision-making criteria for the SA Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing local communities together • Providing positive links between the past, present and future • Sharing experiences • Generating vitality and improving the quality of life for both individual and communities • Shaping the character of an area through its geographical characteristics and local history

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A safe and healthy Enfield which supports people who need help • An Enfield that works with its business community for a successful economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a focus for the needs of particular audiences • Helping families and communities to pass on values and beliefs to future generations • Bringing tourism – especially day tourism – to the forefront in the local economy
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.	Importance of considering children's play spaces in policy
Enfield Children and Young People's Plan 2011-2015 London Borough of Enfield 2011	The priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling the inequalities faced by many children and young people in Enfield through a range of interventions • Keeping children and young people safe • Enabling young people to achieve their full potential • Ensuring we have an effective, suitably qualified and well managed children's services workforce • Helping young people to remain in education, employment and training • Ensuring young people have the skills they need to achieve economic well being in adulthood • Improving the physical, emotional and mental health of children and young people ensuring that they have a healthy start in life and make healthy choices • Ensuring that children and young people choose not to take part in antisocial behaviour or crime • Providing a range of positive activities that are affordable and accessible • Ensuring young people gain experience in decision-making and in taking responsibility for their own lives 	The needs and priorities of children and young people must be considered as part of the SA
Community Safety Strategy 2005/08 London Borough of Enfield	Identified priorities for action: Public reassurance; safer streets; safer communities; safer travel; safer children; drugs; alcohol	One strategy for delivery is to concentrate on those geographical hotspots in which offending and or anti-social behaviour concentrates.
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.	
Everybody Active Enfield sport, physical activity and physical education strategy 2009 to 2014 London Borough of Enfield Non-Statutory	Everybody Active is about making sport and physical activity an important and valued part of everyday life. It is a five year sport, physical activity and physical education strategy for Enfield that sets out the strategic vision and aims for 2009-2014 and identifies priority actions to be resourced and delivered through public, private and third sector organisations working together. It builds on the progress made through the previous 'Enfield Sport and	There is concern over the low levels of participation in sport and physical activity in the borough, with increasing levels of obesity, in particular among children.

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Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<p>Physical Activity Strategy 2005-2008' and identifies new opportunities, including those presented by the London 2012 Games.</p> <p>The strategic priorities and aims are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone participating in physical activity, everyday. Aim: To make physical activity a part of everyday life 2. Educating and inspiring young people to be active Aim: For all young people to choose to participate in at least 5 hours a week sport, physical activity and physical education 3. Providing diverse, exciting and inclusive sport and physical activity opportunities and facilities Aim: To encourage lifelong participation by providing all the community with a choice of accessible, diverse, exciting and inclusive sport and physical activity facilities, activities and events 4. Community led sport and physical activity Aim: To increase the involvement of local people in sport and physical activity decision making, volunteering, leadership and coaching 5. Growing sport and physical activity through the London 2012 Games Aim: For Enfield residents to be involved in the London 2012 Games and to enjoy and benefit from the Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy 6. Creating pathways to success Aim: To encourage and support every individual to progress and to succeed in and through sport and physical activity 	
<p>The London Health Inequalities Strategy Greater London Authority 2010</p>	<p>Londoners experience stark and unacceptable differences in their well-being and length of life. The London Health Inequalities Strategy sets out a framework for partnership action to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the physical health and mental wellbeing of all Londoners; • reduce the gap between Londoners with the best and worst health outcomes; • create the economic, social and environmental conditions that improve quality of life for all; and • empower individuals and communities to take control of their lives, with a particular focus on the most disadvantaged. 	<p>Sets the London-wide context for health improvements and addressing health inequalities</p>
<p>Improving Health and Wellbeing Strategy Enfield PCT 2009</p>	<p>This document sets out Enfield's commitment to help individuals, families and communities make a positive choice to lead a healthier lifestyle, whilst also doing all we can to address the crucial wider determinants of health. The document draws on the 2009 JSNA.</p> <p>The key priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Childhood Obesity ● Reducing the levels of infant mortality ● Increasing immunisation and vaccination rates ● Reducing teenage pregnancies 	<p>Consider the key health priorities, in particular childhood obesity</p>

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Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010-12 Enfield PCT</p>	<p>The document brings together information about health and well being needs from NHS Enfield, Enfield Council and key stakeholders. The JSNA has also been informed by the views and opinions of local people of what is important and relevant in achieving 'well being' for local people.</p> <p>Summary of Priority Health and Wellbeing Needs: Poverty; Health inequalities; Obesity; Infant Mortality; Long-term Conditions; Mental Health; Healthy Lifestyle; Feeling Safe; and Access to Health and Wellbeing Information.</p> <p>Health inequalities across the borough, in particular in the south and east, are identified as a significant priority.</p>	<p>Addressing the health priorities in the borough, in particular health inequalities, as a major concern.</p>
<p>Housing Market Assessment London Borough of Enfield 2010</p>	<p>The purpose of the Assessment is to provide a robust and credible evidence base to will inform the development of housing policies for the Housing Strategy, and planning policies to be included in the Authority's emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>Summary conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The household survey identifying a level of need for housing across all tenures in Enfield as well as a wide range of housing-related support needs both in terms of aids and adaptation works and personal support. Given the projected changes in the age profile of the population which would see a marked increase in the proportion of the population who are elderly it is likely that this level of need is set to rise. - For the future a key issue for the Council will be the rate at which the population of the borough will increase. Latest projections foresee a substantial reduction in the rate of population growth in Enfield in comparison to that which it has seen in recent years. The major determinant of this is the projected fall in the number of international migrants making their new home in Enfield. If this does not take place and the population continues to grow at its recent rates then this will exacerbate the housing need situation in Enfield beyond the level estimated in the report. 	<p>Findings informed the Core Strategy housing figures</p>
<p>Primary Pupil Places -Revised 10 Year Strategy London Borough of Enfield 2011</p>	<p>The report sets out the most recent pupil projections together with the implications of these projections from 2012/13. The revised ten year strategy presents options for providing additional primary places during this period through measures that aim to provide quality teaching spaces which will support a flexible and innovative modern curriculum whilst keeping costs to a minimum.</p>	<p>Impact of increasing numbers of school aged children in the borough</p>
<p>Affordable Housing Economic Viability Study London Borough of Enfield 2009</p>	<p>The Study found a mixed tone of viability results; with local value levels typically strong and showing good viability outcomes assuming a more normal level of housing market and development activity to support the supply of housing, but with current poor market conditions exacerbating issues that flow from lower end value levels which could be seen more often if recent weak market conditions continue or worsens.</p> <p>The Study provided the basis for setting targets for affordable homes in the borough.</p>	<p>The affordable housing targets are set out in the Core Strategy</p>

Table .3

Appendix 1: Context Review

4 ECONOMY & SOCIAL

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>Urban White Paper "Our Towns and Cities – The Future"</p> <p>ODPM</p> <p>Government Policy</p> <p>2000</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social changes with people living longer, having fewer children and many more living alone. May need to accommodate up to 3.8 million extra households by 2021 • Encouraging people to remain in, and move back into, major towns and cities, both for the benefit of our urban areas and to relieve the pressure for development in the countryside • Tackling the poor quality of life and lack of opportunity in certain urban areas • Addressing the weak economic performance of some parts of towns and cities and enabling all areas to compete successfully for jobs and investment in the global marketplace • Reducing the impact which urban living has on the environment, making sustainable choices practical and attractive 	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce crime rates by 25% by 2005 Increased use of public transport and lower congestion by 2010 - All social housing of 'decent' standard by 2010 - Reduction in the health gap between most deprived areas and the rest - 60% of new housing on previously developed land by 2008 - 17% of under-used land reclaimed by 2010
<p>Sustainable Communities in London</p> <p>Non-Statutory</p> <p>2003</p>	<p>The Mayor of London's draft London Plan projects over the period 2002-2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth of around 700,000 • Employment growth of a net 636,000 jobs • Need for 345,000 additional homes <p>The main strategic challenges facing London are to accommodate growth and to alleviate poverty and deprivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve the levels of housing building required in the Regional Planning Guidance to tackle the existing acute shortage and projected future growth • Tackle homelessness since London also has the highest level of homelessness and concentration of families living in B&B hotels in the country • Ensure decent homes for all, in all tenures • Provide communities with the local transport infrastructure to support vital services, such as health care and schools and for population growth • Improve educational attainment and low skills • London has the highest crime rate of any region and steps must be taken to tackle crime and the fear of crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more and better designed and affordable homes, including homes for our key workers; • Improve public transport and other vital infrastructure required to support the development of new and growing communities; • Raise education standards and skill levels across the capital; • Tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime
<p>London Plan: Sub-Regional Development Framework (North London)</p>	<p>North London will experience long-term growth in population, homes and jobs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for new housing, jobs and a variety of new and improved services and infrastructure such as schools, community and health facilities, transport, utilities and retailing

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
Greater London Authority 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North London is surrounded by growth areas of national importance: Milton Keynes / South Midlands; Thames Gateway; A1 / M1 Corridor; London / Stansted / Cambridge / Peterborough Corridor; Western Wedge / Heathrow and Central London • The 2012 Olympic Games is centred on the Lower Lea area which includes a small part of the south eastern corner of the sub-region • Need for improvements in strategic transport infrastructure • Resident workers in North London will need the skills and support systems, such as affordable childcare, that will allow them to compete for work • Lea Valley is an Opportunity Area for Regeneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the existing industrial land uses in the Lower Lea Valley may be relocated to industrial parts of North London, notably the Upper Lee Valley • Necessary to co-ordinate planning strategies, for example for the Green Belt and for retail development, transport and parking between North London and the areas beyond the London boundary • Need to create stronger orbital capacity by public transport along North Circular road arc

Table .4

5 ECONOMY

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism DCLG 2006	<p>Tourism generates significant revenues, provides jobs, supports communities and helps maintain and improve important national assets. Tourism can bring many broader benefits that will contribute to the economic and social well being of local communities as well as to individuals.</p> <p>The planning system, by taking a pro-active role in facilitating and promoting the implementation of good quality development, is crucial to ensuring that the tourism industry can develop and thrive, thereby maximising these valuable economic, social and environmental benefits. At the same time, the planning system aims to ensure that these benefits are achieved in the most sustainable manner possible.</p>	There are a number of tourism sites in the borough and a number of people employed in this sector.
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.	Broad European-level framework for sustainable transport
Mayor's Transport Strategy 2010	<p>The Mayor's transport vision is that 'London's transport system should excel among those of world cities, providing access to opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and leading the world in its approach to tackling urban transport challenges of the 21st century.'</p> <p>Achieving this vision will require a transport system with enhanced capacity and connectivity that: is efficient and integrated; encourages mode shift to cycling, walking and public transport; is accessible and fair to users; offers value for money; contributes to improving quality of life and the environment; and offers improved opportunities for all Londoners.</p>	Sustainable transport is important for Enfield, and policy needs to address modal shift, accessibility and air quality.

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<p>Six goals set out how this overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development and population growth • Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners • Improve the safety and security of all Londoners • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners • Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience • Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy. <p>There are major challenges facing London and its transport system. Public transport is crowded and many of the roads are already congested, with population and employment growth set to increase the pressure. Parts of London suffer from poor air quality and climate change is a serious issue that needs to be addressed. There is a need to strengthen the role of Outer London town centres in London's economy.</p>	
<p>Land for Transport Functions. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>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/Local Plan policies.</p>	
<p>Local Implementation Plan (LIP) Enfield's Transport Strategy</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>All London boroughs are legally required to produce a Local Implementation Plan (LIP), showing how they intend to implement the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy (MTS) at the local level. Enfield's LIP includes specific transport proposals that will be implemented in the three year period from 2011/12 to 2014/15, and will also include a vision for the development of transport in the borough in the longer-term. The LIP includes 15 Transport Objectives.</p>	<p>The LIP provides the transport approach and implementation that will affect the NEEAAP</p>
<p>The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London</p> <p>LDA</p> <p>May 2010</p>	<p>The chosen strategy of enabling the strengths of the economy to flourish and of addressing weaknesses leads the Mayor to set five economic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity. • to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world. • to make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance. • to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers. 	<p>Enfield needs to be part of London-wide growth to reduce worklessness and poverty.</p>

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Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits from this investment and in particular from the opportunity created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy. 	
<p>London Tourism Action Plan 2009-13</p> <p>LDA</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>The Action Plan focuses on capitalising on the 2012 Games opportunities, delivering the tourism elements necessary to ensure a successful Games-time experience, and laying the foundations for a post-Games tourism legacy. The Plan also sets out the actions necessary in Year One (2009-10) to assist the city's emergence from the economic downturn in that year. The priorities for 2009-13 are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support jobs in London's tourism businesses through targeted marketing campaigns designed to maximise economic impact • deliver and promote a world class sense of 'Welcome' throughout the visitor experience • capitalise on the exposure that the 2012 Games and Cultural Olympiad provide to ensure London maintains its position as a leading destination for international leisure and business tourism • exploit the spotlight of the 2012 Games to maintain and grow London's reputation as a premier global sporting, cultural and business events city. 	<p>The 2012 Games and their legacy provide an opportunity for ongoing sustainable development in the borough.</p>
<p>Visit London: the Mayor's Plan for Tourism in London</p> <p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>2002</p>	<p>The strategy presents high-level objectives for London's tourism sector and outlines the framework for delivering tourism support.</p> <p>Need to manage the impacts of tourism including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective area and visitor management to reduce visitor pressure in central locations and improve ways of getting around the city • Increasing the supply of visitor accommodation across London, ensuring better distribution, to ease congestion and improve value for money • Making it easier for people to use public transport, especially between London's airports and central London, and to spread visitors' use of public transport, providing incentives to maximise off-peak usage 	<p>SA objective to recognise the importance of sustainable tourism to the London economy</p>
<p>Enfield Financial Plan 2009-2014</p>	<p>The Council is responsible for providing services to around 290,000 people who live in Enfield and to many more who work or study in the Borough. The Council's corporate strategy, Putting Enfield First, has an overarching vision 'to make Enfield one of the best places to live, work, study and do business'. The strategy includes plans for year on year improvements in all of the Council's activities. There are 6 key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cleaner, greener, sustainable Enfield; • Ensure every child matters and provide high quality education for all; • A safer Enfield; 	<p>Sustainability is a priority for Enfield, although this must be achieved within tight fiscal constraints.</p>

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Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthier Enfield where people are able to live independent lives; • Provide high quality and efficient services; • Build prosperous, sustainable communities. 	
<p>Mayor's Housing Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>The aims in the Housing Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing more affordable homes, particularly for families, and by increasing opportunities for home ownership through the new First Steps housing programme; • Improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes; • Maximise delivery and optimise value for money: by creating a new architecture for delivery, by developing new investment models and by promoting new delivery mechanisms. 	<p>London-wide context for NEEAAP policies</p>
<p>Enfield's Skills and Employment Strategy: April 2008 to March 2011 London Borough of Enfield</p>	<p>The Borough of Enfield is going through a period of profound economic and social change. To make sure residents can secure a good standard of living and follow their ambitions and goals, there is a need to concentrate on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating more jobs - Fostering enterprise - Getting more people into work and helping them stay in work - Increasing the skills of residents. - Enfield has some significant problems, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A weak local economy - Employees not training their staff - Many residents under-skilled and unemployed. 	<p>The local economy, worklessness and a skills deficit among the working age population are all significant challenges.</p>
<p>An Economic Future for the Upper Lee Valley North London Strategic Alliance</p>	<p>The Economic Vision sees a Green Lee Valley recognised for the quality of its environment, infrastructure and as a centre of excellence for green and environmental industries. Attracting a Higher Education presence will ensure that the skills are available to support this sector, and there will be work with existing business and housing growth to develop a "green" agenda around energy and waste.</p>	<p>Enfield's approach to the ULV with NLSA partners</p>

Table .5

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective</p> <p>EU Ministers for Spatial Planning</p> <p>May 1999</p>	<p>EU Ministers for Spatial Planning adopted the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) at the Potsdam Council on 10 and 11 May 1999. The ESDP represents agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the EU and emphasises that the aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of EU territory.</p> <p>The ESDP emphasises the importance of achieving, equally in all regions of the EU, the three fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory <p>The ESDP states that to achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.</p>	<p>Underlines the overall need for balance between economy, environment and society in sustainable development</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy</p> <p>Commission of the European Communities</p> <p>Non-statutory</p> <p>2001</p>	<p>The Strategy argues that achieving sustainable development in practice requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, that social policy underpins economic performance and that environmental policy is cost effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It also emphasises that 'decoupling' environmental degradation and resource consumption from economic and social development requires a major reorientation of public and private investment towards new, environmentally friendly technologies. • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management 	<p>Note the need for 'cost-effective' environmental policy</p>
<p>One Future – Different Paths: UK framework sustainable development</p> <p>Central Government</p> <p>Non-statutory</p> <p>2005</p>	<p>The Shared Framework sets the overarching requirements for achieving sustainable development in the UK and devolved democratic bodies. The framework covers the period 2005 – 2020 and comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shared understanding of sustainable development • A common purpose outlining what we are trying to achieve and the guiding principles to achieve it • Our sustainable development priorities for UK action, at home and internationally • Indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis 	<p>LBE strategies should ensure they address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<p>There are 5 principles that a policy must adhere to in order to be sustainable, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within Environmental Limits • Ensuring a strong healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly 	<p>The SA should ensure that the SA Framework addresses the priority areas highlighted in the framework and that the indicators derived from the baseline should reflect any changes in the new range due for implementation in June 2005.</p> <p>The Shared Framework places a greater stress on environmental factors than the 1999 strategy, in particular naming climate change as the number one priority.</p>
<p>English Heritage - a number of relevant documents as listed here:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008). 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. • Transport and Historic Environments (2004) sets out broad principles from English Heritage vision for long term transport policy • Streets for All (2006) is aimed at tackling unplanned unsightly and cluttered streetscapes. Substantiated by London Streets for All • Regeneration and the Historic Environment set outs clear principles which English Heritage would like to be applied in the case of regeneration • Retail Development in Historic Areas (2005): provides an overview of the challenges facing retail development in historic areas and guidance for achieving high quality new retail within a historic context • Local Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment reinforces why the historic environment is considered important for the development of sustainable communities • Climate Change and the Historic Environment (2007). Overview on how climate change impacts on historic environments. • Draft Guidance on Setting (2010). How the settings of heritage assets should be managed and defined when planning for development. • Understanding Place (2010). Best practise guidance on historic area assessment. • Building in Context (English Heritage/ CABI, 2007). Case studies on best practice in relation to new development responding to historic areas 	<p>There is an extensive range of heritage assets in the NEEAAP area</p>

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeing History in the View (2010). Set out principle son how historic views should be defined and managed to protect their significance. 	
<p>Enfield Heritage Strategy</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>The Strategy is founded on the idea that a better understanding and appreciation of heritage can inform change, help to direct and manage change, and also help to ensure that communities are more involved in and engaged with the processes of change at a local level.</p> <p>Five inter-connected areas of Enfield's heritage are identified. These areas help to organise key issues and opportunities as priorities for action.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Natural Environment: the natural environments and wildlife habitats of the borough, including but not limited to the Green Belt, parks and open spaces and designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). 2. The Historic Environment: including, but not limited to, the officially designated parts of the borough including scheduled monuments, listed buildings (both statutory and local), registered landscapes, conservation areas and archaeological sites. 3. Material Culture: a sub-set of Cultural Heritage focusing on movable items in museum and archival collections, both those owned by the borough and those owned by other groups, organisations and individuals. 4. Intangible Heritage: languages, the visual and performing arts, social practices, rituals and festive events that provide communities with a sense of identity and continuity. 5. Community-Based Heritage: local faith groups and special interest groups associated with the cultural, natural and intangible heritage of people and place. 	<p>Enfield's heritage plays an important role in the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the borough.</p>
<p>Conservation Area Management Proposals</p> <p>2007</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p>	<p>The documents set out a detailed set of management proposals for Enfield's conservation areas, designed to be preserve and enhance their special character.</p>	<p>The NEEAAP contains three conservation areas</p>
<p>Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)</p>	<p>This information will be important as to demonstrate the assets it identifies have been captured in the appraisal process of the AAP area. In addition it is important to identify and understand the setting of all heritage assets. As expressed in the NPPF the setting of a heritage asset can contribute to its significance. This includes opportunities to enhance and better reveal the significance of heritage assets, which can often be achieved through responsive developments within the setting of heritage assets.</p>	<p>The NEEAAP contains three conservation areas and heritage assets</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning of the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide</p>	<p>A key document on the management of the historic environment.</p>	<p>The NEEAAP contains three conservation areas</p>
<p>London Housing Design Guide</p> <p>(2011)</p>	<p>Sets out the guidance for the design of new housing developments both internally and of external spaces including size of dwellings, amenity space standards, and sustainable transport and design considerations.</p>	<p>Consideration in the delivery of new housing in the NEEAAP.</p>

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>London View Management Framework. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance</p> <p>2010</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Green light to clean power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy</p> <p>Greater London Authority</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>February 2004</p>	<p>The Strategy's specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce London's contribution to climate change by minimizing emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen • To help to eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth • To contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock <p>The underlying principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use less energy (Be Lean) • Use renewable energy (Be Green) • Supply energy efficiently (Be Clean) 	<p>The UK must reduce its emissions of Carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010 and 60 per cent by 2050</p> <p>The Mayor wants to establish a small number of 'Energy Action Areas', in defined geographical areas that act as showcase low-carbon communities, demonstrate a range of sustainable energy technologies and techniques in different types of buildings, and provide a means of targeting resources – there may be some scope for mitigation at later stages of the SA in this</p>
<p>Green Expectations: London's Low Carbon Job Prospects</p> <p>London Development Agency</p> <p>2010</p>	<p>London is well placed to become a leading Low Carbon Capital. It is anticipated that this shift will be a lever for job creation and an opportunity to share the benefits of the transition to a low carbon economy more evenly by opening up job opportunities to workless Londoners and those with low skills in low paid jobs.</p>	<p>Low carbon job prospects are a policy consideration</p>
<p>Renewable Energy Strategy</p> <p>Department of Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>Local Authorities in England and Wales have a key role to play in assessing renewables potential and developing targets.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the planning system properly reflects the range of interests in land use, applies existing safeguards to protect areas where development may not be appropriate, but delivers swift, consistent and effective decisions in areas where development is appropriate.</p>	<p>Take account of high level strategy for the implications for the borough.</p>
<p>Action Today to Protect Tomorrow – The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan</p> <p>GLA</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>London's boroughs should work with their residents and businesses across all aspects of energy use. London's councils are major employers and building owners, and also have a key housing role. In particular, borough-planning departments play the central role in delivering better standards for new developments in</p>	<p>Consider as part of climate change measures</p>

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	London. The boroughs are also key to promoting and facilitating the uptake of decentralised energy sources such as CCHP, and new lower-carbon fuel sources such as biofuels from waste.	
The Planning and Energy Act (2008) UK Government	A local planning authority in England may in their development plan documents include policies imposing reasonable requirements for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development; 2. a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; 3. development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations. 	Provides a legislative basis for energy policy in DPDs,
Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC) DECC	The CRC is a mandatory scheme aimed at improving energy efficiency and cutting emissions in large public and private sector organisations. These organisations are responsible for around 10% of the UK's emissions. The scheme features an annual performance league table that ranks participants on energy efficiency performance. Together with the reputational considerations, the scheme encourages organisations to develop energy management strategies that promote a better understanding of energy usage. Organisations are eligible for CRC if they (and their subsidiaries) have at least one half-hourly electricity meter (HHM) settled on the half-hourly market. Organisations that consumed more than 6,000 megawatt-hours (MWh) per year of half hourly metered electricity during 2008 qualify for full participation and register with the Environment Agency, who is the administrator for the scheme.	Of relevance to policies affecting larger organisations
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) DCLG 2012	The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It is stated that the purpose of the planning system is to achieve sustainable development, with the three dimensions of sustainable development being economic, social and environmental. At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The NPPF largely replaces the previous Planning Policy Statements/ Guidance and Circulars.	Provides the policy framework within which Local Plan policies will be developed
The London Plan Greater London Authority Statutory 2011	The London Plan is the strategic plan setting out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London, looking forward 15–20 years. It integrates the physical and geographic dimensions of the Mayor's other strategies, including broad locations for change and providing a framework for land use management and development, which is strongly linked to improvements in infrastructure, especially transport. It provides the London-wide context within which individual boroughs must set their local planning policies and sets the policy framework for the Mayor's involvement in major planning decisions in London.	Consider the environmental policies: • The 'proximity principle' states that resources and wastes should be collected, re-used or disposed of as close as possible to their source

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<p>The Mayor's six objectives for the new London Plan are to ensure that London is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth 2. A internationally competitive and successful city 3. A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods 4. A city that delights the senses 5. A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment 6. A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong emphasis in support of the Environmental Strategies to the prevention of environmental problems in London will be applied • Measures against the impacts of climate change will be needed
<p>Enfield Local Agenda 21 Action Plan March 2002 Statutory</p>	<p>Enfield's Agenda 21 Action Plan makes a major contribution to the Enfield community Strategy, through the set of objectives and targets. Together they are bringing together environmental, social and economic concerns and actions, to ensure that these are tackled in a coherent way and with the full participation of all communities in Enfield. The Action Plan aims to work towards a borough with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and Climate Change: Reduce energy consumption of fossil fuels and other non-renewable sources and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Provision of affordable energy efficient housing. • Transport and air pollution: Less pollution from travel thereby improving people's health and quality of life. • Resources and Waste: Minimise waste and use resources effectively and efficiently. • The natural Environment: To work towards a borough where waste is minimised and resources are used effectively and efficiently. • Access, Safety & Quality of the Built Environment: Buildings and streets are designed to meet the needs of local people and contribute to quality of life, which are safe and accessible for everyone. • Community health: to maintain and maximize people's good health and priorities the prevention of ill health. • Work and the local economy: A thriving local economy, where environmental protection forms an integral part of everyday business operations. • Education, Community Participation & Partnership: Full participation of the community to contribute to the vision and aspirations of all those living and working in Enfield and achieve more sustainable lifestyles. • Managing the Quality of the environment: All strategies have the principles of sustainable development at their core, to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these strategies in achieving sustainable development and to regularly report on progress. 	<p>Targets used in the Action Plan should be considered in the SA as a measure for performance.</p> <p>Policy development should ultimately aim to achieve the aspirations set out in the Action Plan.</p>

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Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>Local Development Scheme 2005 to 2008</p> <p>London Borough Enfield</p> <p>Statutory</p>	<p>Sets the context for the planning process in the borough. It summarises the content of the Local Plan and the nature of each document to be produced, and specifies: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subject matter and geographical area to which each document is to relate; • Which documents are to be subject to independent testing; • An explanation of the relationships between the planning documents; • Which documents are to be prepared jointly with one or more other local planning authorities; • The timetable for preparing and revising each document and the key milestones to be achieved; • The arrangements and responsibilities for programme management; • How progress against the LDS will be monitored, and how the LDS will be reviewed. 	<p>Both SA and SEA processes will be integral to the production of the NEEAAP and will mirror the production stages and timetable of the NEEAAP document.</p>
<p>Adopted Core Strategy</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>2010</p>	<p>Enfield's LDF Core Strategy was adopted in 2010, setting out a Spatial Vision for the borough, 10 Strategic Objectives and 46 Core Policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Policy 40: North East Enfield. Focuses on industrial areas, housing, community infrastructure and transportation • Core Policy 41: Ponders End. Policy approach for the Ponders End regeneration priority area. 	<p>SA to be in agreement with Core Policies, in particular policies for NEEAAP area</p>
<p>Enfield's Draft Development Management Document</p> <p>2012</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p>	<p>The Development Management Document provides detailed land use and criteria / standard based policies by which planning applications will be determined and will be a key vehicle in delivering the vision and objectives for Enfield as set out in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The Development Management Document will guide decisions on planning applications within Enfield. It contains policies covering a wide range of topics, and includes the following chapters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable communities - Housing - Community facilities - Enfield's economy - Town centres and shopping - Built environment - Transport and parking - Tackling climate change - Environmental protection - Green infrastructure 	<p>DMD policies will guide development across the borough, including the NEEAAP</p>

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	- Green Belt	
<p>Enfield Food Strategy</p> <p>Non Statutory</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>Aims and Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish, maintain and protect community food-growing spaces ● Expand and maintain a thriving local food economy ● Support business and skills development in the food sector ● Encourage a more sustainable diet as part of a healthier lifestyle ● Promote food production and consumption in a way that is respectful of our natural environment 	<p>The Food Strategy has a wide ranging connection to the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the borough</p>
<p>Enfield's Future A Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2019</p> <p>Enfield Strategic Partnership</p>	<p>The Enfield Strategic Partnership is committed to making Enfield 'a healthy, prosperous, cohesive community living in a borough that is safe, clean and green'. The Sustainable Community Strategy is the overarching strategy for achieving the partnership's vision and all the key organisations that are part of the ESP have signed up to deliver it. There are 8 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children and young people ● Safer and stronger communities ● Healthier communities ● Older people ● Employment and enterprise ● Environment ● Leisure and culture ● Housing 	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy set a broad framework for the borough.</p>
<p>Monitoring Report 2011</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p>	<p>Provides data and analysis on economic, social and environmental indicators in the borough. Includes the housing trajectory.</p>	<p>Include relevant data and information in the Scoping Report.</p>
<p>Local Economic Assessment</p> <p>Statutory</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>Developed as an evidence-based assessment and will contribute to support the preparation and review of a corporate family of strategies.</p> <p>Enfield has not benefited fully from London's economic growth over the last decade and is suffering disproportionately in the down-turn.</p> <p>- In 2009 the borough of Enfield had the 5th largest population in London and the 17th largest employee workforce with 95,024 jobs in 10,150 VAT/PAYE registered businesses. Eight-five per cent of our businesses employed less than 10 people and 4% (400) employed more than 50 people. Also 30% of employees work in the public sector and 70% in the private sector</p> <p>- Since 2005, Enfield saw 5,568 job gains, the highest jobs by sector included: 1,819 in construction, 1,619 in Business Support Services and 1,354 in Health & Education</p>	<p>SA should consider the issues that Enfield has with employment, skills, income and poverty, particularly in those areas most badly affected</p>
<p>Employment Land Study 2012</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
<p>Enfield's Place Shaping Strategy</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>The Council aim to transform New Southgate into “a calm, clean, safe place to live, work and play”. They envisage “attractive and safe pedestrian environments, rejuvenated and new residential areas and an accessible network of green spaces”. New community facilities and business development opportunities are other major aspirations. 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 New Southgate.</p>	<p>Policy background and strategy for the Ponders End area of the NEEAAP.</p>
<p>Ponders End Framework</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>The Framework for Change is a public realm strategy, linked with new or enhanced community facilities, and responding to the redevelopment opportunities of key sites to ensure they help to meet community needs. For Ponders End this presents a vision that articulates both local needs and aspirations and provides an overarching framework for development and design principles for the physical regeneration of Ponders End.</p> <p>The approach is to create physical transformation in priority areas, and to work with partners to improve community cohesion, health, housing, education, employment, safety and prosperity. It is about creating places people want to live in, neighbourhoods where people get on well together and where there are opportunities to achieve their aspirations. In partnership with public and private agencies, businesses and residents, we will focus resources and energy on the things that make the biggest difference to the quality of life for the residents. In 2007 Ponders End was identified as a priority regeneration area and it was agreed to develop a Framework for Change to guide development.</p>	<p>Strategy for change in one of the key regeneration areas of the NEEAAP</p>
<p>Planning Brief Central</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>The main purpose of this document is to provide further detail to the vision and strategy for Ponders End as set out in the Core Policy 41: 'Ponders End' of the Core Strategy. This document will clarify how Core Policy 41 should be applied to this part of Ponders End.</p> <p>The Ponders End Central Planning Brief sets out ideas and plans for improving the area around the former Queensway Campus Site and High Street. The Planning Brief will be a material planning consideration for all planning applications submitted in this area. The Planning Brief has been influenced by the views of the local community including residents, businesses and community groups.</p>	<p>The planning brief defines the objectives that shape what will be built and where, how it will look, and what it will look like, for one of the key regeneration areas in the NEEAAP.</p>
<p>NEEAAP Interim Direction Document: Working Towards a Submission AAP</p> <p>2012</p> <p>London Borough of Enfield</p>	<p>This document is an opportunity to highlight and consider the scale of opportunity and challenge in the NEE area. It is aimed at re-engaging with the stakeholders on the topics of regeneration intervention, development opportunities and potential growth for future years, in order to inform the Pre-Submission AAP document. The document aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide an overview of the context in which the NEEAAP is set and the need for regeneration - Identify a planning framework based around neighbourhoods, the network of community infrastructure and local shopping centres 	<p>Sets out background information and objectives for the NEEAAP</p>

Appendix 1: Context Review

Relevant PPP - Proponent Body, Date, Status & Source	Opportunities & Constraints	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the scale of opportunity and challenge that will help develop an understanding of neighbourhoods and wider land uses in the area - Propose a draft vision for the future based upon a clear understanding of the future needs of the communities in the area, and set out objectives that will help develop the draft vision through to the preparation of the final AAP - Set out the Council's planning policy approach to issues and opportunities in the area - Identify the path to an adopted AAP working forward from this current stage of consultation 	
A Fairer Future for All: Enfield Business Plan 2011-2014	Sets out the Council's priorities for the next 2 years to achieve its aims of: Growth and Sustainability, Fairness for All and Strong Communities.	
Neighbouring Authority Local Plans	Sets out neighbouring authority plans and programmes for growth	Analysis of neighbouring authority plans and programmes and the identification of cross boundary sustainability implications

Table .6

Appendix 1: Context Review

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

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POPULATION

1 Population Figures and Density

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
Mid-2012							294,900		-	-	-
2011	No.	14,700	15,250	15,200	13,500	13,900			-	-	-
	Density	177 persons per ha 41% higher than the borough average	140 persons per ha 11% higher than the borough average	171 persons per ha 35% higher than the borough average	138 persons per ha 9% higher than the borough average	168 persons per ha 7% higher than the borough average	126 per ha		-	-	-

Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .1

2 Population Age Structure Percentage Split

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2011	0-4	8.7%	9.4%	11.1%	9.0%	8.8%	8.2%		-	-	-
	5-14	12.0%	14.7%	16.3%	14.3%	14.2%	13.3%		-	-	-
	15-24	22.0%	12.1%	12.1%	13.6%	12.6%	12.3%		-	-	-
	25-44	31.0%	30.3%	34.6%	30.2%	33.3%	31.1%		-	-	-
	45-64	17.8%	21.5%	19.1%	21.2%	21.7%	22.5%		-	-	-
	65-74	5.0%	6.9%	4.2%	6.1%	4.5%	6.6%		-	-	-
	75+	3.6%	5.2%	2.7%	5.6%	4.8%	6.0%		-	-	-

Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .2

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

3 Ethnic Mix Percentage Split

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2011-mid	Bangladeshi	8.5%	2.1%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.8%	-			
	Black Caribbean	7.5%	6.5%	7.5%	5.8%	4.0%	5.2%	-			
	Black Other	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	-			
	Chinese	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	-			
	Greek	0.6%	1.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	-			
	Greek Cypriot	2.4%	3.4%	2.3%	3.4%	2.5%	5.8%	-			
	Indian	1.9%	2.1%	1.1%	2.0%	2.5%	3.9%	-			
	Kurdish	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	-			
	Other	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%	-			
	Other Asian	3.1%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	-			
	Other Black African	13.6%	9.9%	13.3%	8.1%	5.8%	6.4%	-			
	Other mixed	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	-			
	Pakistani	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%	-			
	Somali	2.2%	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	-			
	Turkish	8.8%	7.2%	6.4%	6.8%	4.5%	4.9%	-			
	Turkish Cypriot	4.0%	3.1%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	3.1%	-			
	White & Black Caribbean	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%	1.4%	-			
	White and Asian	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	-			
	White and Black African	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	-			
	White British	26.5%	43.7%	43.1%	52.2%	55.7%	44.7%	-			
	White Irish	3.9%	3.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.9%	2.9%	-			
	White Other	7.6%	6.2%	6.0%	5.2%	6.3%	7.2%	-			
Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles											

Table .3

ECONOMIC BASELINE

4 Economic Activity

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2011	Working and looking for work	59.8%	70.8%	73.1%	71.1%	74.7%	71.6%		N/a		
	Unemployed - Jobseekers Allowance claimants	13.8%	10.8%	11.2%	10.4%	8.7%	8.0%		N/a		Claimant levels are above borough average in all NEEAAP wards
Notes: Percentages are of the total number of people of working age											
Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles											

Table .4

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

5 Income

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2011	Households with less than £15,000 (gross) a year	25.3%	24.1%	17.2%	24.1%	20.0%	18.4%				Low income h'holds are above borough average in four NEEAAP wards
	Working age benefit claimants	25.0%	22.9%	23.6%	23.6%	20.0%	17.6%				Working age benefit claimant are above borough average in all NEEAAP wards

The number of people claiming the key out of work benefits as a percentage of the estimated working age population
Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .5

6 JSA Claims by Age and Duration

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	Great Britain	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2012	Aged 18-24	27.9%	22.9%	24.4%	27.5%	25.1%	24.1%	28.1%			Youth unemployment particularly high in Ponders End and Turkey Street
	Aged 25-49	59.6%	64.6%	60.5%	58.5%	57.1%	60.1%	55.5%			
	Aged 50+	12.4%	12.4%	15.1%	13.9%	17.6%	15.8%	16.1%			
2012	Up to 6 months	40.8%	46.6%	44.0%	49.7%	42.5%	47.3%	52.2%			Long term unemployment highest in Ponders End
	6-12 months	23.0%	23.2%	23.6%	21.4%	22.9%	22.7%	21.6%			
	12+ months	36.2%	30.1%	32.4%	28.9%	34.6%	30.1%	26.2%			

Note: The percentage figures represent the number of JSA claimants in a particular category as a percentage of all JSA claimants
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk (downloaded 11th June 2012)

Table .6

7 Gross Weekly Pay by Residence

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2011		-					560.9	610.2			Enfield residents gross weekly is below the London average
2010		-					561.2	606.4			
2009		-					546.1	598.2			

Notes: For all full-time workers, male and female
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk (downloaded 2nd August 2012)

Table .7

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

8 Qualifications

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	Great Britain	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2001	Higher level qualifications	16.3%	12.3%	15.7%	11.0%	18.5%	22.4%	20.4%			The NEEAAP area has low levels of higher education qualifications and a high level of working age people with no qualifications.
	Lower level qualifications	45.6%	43.8%	44.8%	43.9%	44.1%	43.1%	43.9%			
	No qualifications or level unknown	38.1%	43.9%	39.6%	45.1%	37.4%	34.5%	35.8%			

Notes: Figures are for all persons aged 16-74
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk (downloaded 2nd August 2012)

Table .8

9 Transport

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2012	Rail	Liverpool Street to Hertford East line runs north south with Southbury Rd station on the west boundary of the ward. The Stansted to Liverpool St lines runs north south with Ponders End station within the ward.	Liverpool Street to Hertford East line runs north south. The Stansted to Liverpool St lines runs north south with Brimsdown station within the ward.	The Stansted to Liverpool St lines runs north south with Enfield Lock station within the ward.	Liverpool Street to Hertford East line runs north south with Turkey St station within the ward.	Liverpool Street to Hertford East line runs north south with Southbury Rd station on the east boundary of the ward.					Too few stopping trains on the eastern line. There are no east west rail links
	Underground	-	-	-	-	-					
	Bus	121, 191, 279, 307, 313, 349, 377, 491,	121, 191, 279, 307,	217, 279, 317, 491,	121, 191, 217, 279, 317, 327,	121, 191, 217, 231, 307, 313, 317					Bus connection to the north and east are weak
	Road	North-south A1010 Hertford Rd, A1055 Mollison Way East-west A110 Nags Head Rd	North-south A1010 Hertford Rd, A1055 Mollison Ave	North-south A1010 Hertford Rd, A1055 Mollison Ave East-west A1055 Mollison Ave	North-south A10 Great Cambridge Rd, A1010 Hertford Rd East-west A1055 Bullsmoor Lane	North-south A10 Great Cambridge Rd East-west A110 Southbury Rd					East west road links are weak

Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles; TfL bus route maps

Table .9

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

10 Traffic Flows

Year	Traffic Flows within NEEAAP			Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
	A1010 (Hertford Rd)	A10 (Great Cambridge Rd)	A1055 (Bullsmoor Ln)			
	Section A110 (Southbury Rd) to A1055 (Bullsmoor Ln)	Section A110 (Southbury Rd) to A1055 (Bullsmoor Ln)	Section A10 (Grt Cambridge Rd) to A1010 (Hertford Rd)			
2010	15,881	59,077	24,414		Mixed, with some routes traffic increasing while others decrease	Need to reduce number of journeys and encourage people to more sustainable modes of transport
2009	16,235	40,860	24,985			
2008	16,403	47,758	25,476			
2007	18,168	44,166	26,133			

Data for all motor vehicles showing annual average daily flow (AADF)
Source: www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/download.php

Table .10

SOCIAL BASELINE

11 Housing Prices

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2009	Average	£184,700	£191,300	£201,100	£192,400	£207,000	£266,900				Lower cost of purchasing housing in the NEEAAP, but also reflects lower income levels

Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .11

12 Households in Temporary Accommodation

Item	Year	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
Households in temporary accommodation	2010/11						2,221			Reducing trend	Despite falling numbers households in temporary accommodation remains an issue
	2009/10						2,672				
	2008/09						3,134				
	2007/08						3,222				

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/homelessness/>

Table .12

13 Housing Type

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2001	Detached	3.5%	2.3%	3.7%	3.2%	2.2%	5.8%				Family housing is required in the NEEAAP
	Semi-detached	16.1%	20.5%	19.6%	24.4%	14.1%	23.9%				
	Terraced	41.9%	45.8%	39.3%	42.1%	47.6%	35.3%		N/a	N/a	
	Flat	36.8%	29.0%	36%	29.1%	35.1%	33.2%				
	Other	1.8%	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%				

Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .13

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

14 Schools

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2012		There are 4 primary schools in the ward: - Alma Primary - St Mary's Catholic Primary - Southbury Primary - St Matthews C of E Primary	There are 3 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 college in the ward: - Brimsdown Junior - Eastfield Primary - St James C of E - Oasis Academy Hadley - The College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London	There are 3 primary schools and 1 secondary school in the ward: - Chesterfield - Prince of Wales - Keys Meadow Primary - Oasis Academy	There are 2 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 2 special schools in the ward: - Freezywater St Georges - Honilands Primary - Lee Valley High - Aylands (EBD) - Durants (MLD)	There are 5 primary schools and 2 secondary schools in the ward: - Bush Hill Primary - Carterhatch Infant - Carterhatch Junior - George Spicer Primary - Suffolks Primary - Bishops Stopford - Kingsmead					Rising numbers of school-aged children in the borough

Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .14

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

15 Culture and Leisure

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
	Libraries	There is 1 static library in the ward	There is 1 static library in the ward	There are 2 static library in the ward	There is 1 static library in the ward	There is one static library in the ward					The NEEAAP area has a high number of libraries
	Leisure centres	There are no leisure centres in the ward	Albany Leisure Centre	There are no leisure centres in the ward	There are no leisure centres in the ward	Southbury Rd Leisure Centre QE2 Stadium					The NEEAAP area contains one leisure centre and is close to another
	Parks and open spaces	There is one park: Ponders End Park (formerly known as the Recreation Ground)	There are 5 parks and open spaces: 1. Albany Park 2. Platts Rd Open Space 3. Durrants Park 4. Alma Rd Open Space 5. Brimsdown Sports Ground	There are 5 parks and open spaces 1. Painters Lane Open Space 2. Sohan Rd Recreation Ground 3. Warwick Fields Open Space 4. Prince of Wales Field	There are 6 parks and open spaces 1. Holmsdale Tunnel Open Space 2. Aylands Open Space 3. Aylands Link 4. Waltham Gardens 5. Hoe Lane Open Space 6. Elsing Jubilee Park	There are 5 parks and open spaces 1. Bush Hill Park 2. Enfield Playing Fields 3. St George's Fields 4. Enfield Rangers Football Club					There are many parks and open spaces in the NEEAAP, although not all hold experience good access, and the condition of the spaces is not always good
	Sports	1. Muscle Base Gym 2. Aquabats Sports and Social Club for the Blind	1. Brimsdown Sports & Social Club 2. Brimsdown Rovers Football Club 3. Muscle Limit Gym	1. Island Fitness	1. Football Club of Riverside 2. Griffins swimming club	1. Ellenborough Table Tennis Club 2. Enfield Kick-Boxing Academy 3. Toughen Up 4. Enfield Shotokan Karate Club 5. Enfield Ignatians Rugby Club					There are a number of sports clubs available across the area
	Allotments	1. Alma Road 2. Falcon Fields	1. Sunny Road 2. Green Street	1. Newbury Avenue	1. Aylands 2. Elliot's Field	1. Ladysmith Rd 2. Sketty Rd 3. Carterhatch Lane					There are a number of allotment sites although demand is been higher than supply
	Places of worship	1. Lincoln Road Chapel 2. St Matthew's Church	1. St James Church	1. Albany Church 2. Totteridge Rd Baptist Church	1. St George's Parish Church 2. St John Methodist Church	1. Suffolks Baptist Church					There are a number of places of worship across the area

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
	3. Ponders End United Reform Church			3. Ordnance Rd Methodist Church		2. Parish Church of St Mark					
	4. Enfield Mosque			4. St Peter & St Paul Church							
	5. Jubilee Church (Lee Valley)										
	6. Ponders End Church										
	7. Mary Mother of God										

Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .15

16 Housing Tenure/ Sector

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
	Owner occupied	52.1%	55.8%	55.3%	54.6%	58.5%	65.3%				Levels of private rented and social landlord housing are high
	Private rented	24.5%	21.8%	22.5%	21.0%	18.8%	18.0%				
	Council	14.4%	15.7%	8.3%	15.1%	18.4%	9.1%				
	Social landlord	8.9%	6.7%	14.0%	9.3%	4.3%	7.6%				

Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .16

17 Social Grades

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	Outer London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2001	AB	15.0%	13.7%	16.7%	14.5%	19.3%	22.5%	25.6%			There is a significant underrepresentation of AB grades and over-representation of DE grades
	C1	29.3%	29.3%	30.1%	30.2%	31.2%	33.0%	34.0%			
	C2	17.7%	17.6%	18.4%	18.7%	15.7%	13.4%	12.3%			
	DE	38.0%	39.4%	34.8%	36.6%	33.7%	31.0%	28.1%			

AB (high and intermediate professional & managerial), C1 (junior non-manual), C2 (skilled manual), D (semi and unskilled manual), E (low-grade, unemployed on state benefits only)

Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .17

18 Cars in Household

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2001	0 cars %	33.9%	28.1%	27.9%	28.1%	32.2%	28.5%				High levels of h'holds with no car in Southbury and Ponders End, potentially an indicator of wider deprivation
	1 car %	46.4%	45.2%	47.9%	44.7%	45.3%	45.5%				
	2+ cars %	19.7%	26.7%	24.2%	27.2%	22.5%	26.0%				

Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .18

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

19 Household Type

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2001	One person	30.4%	26.8%	30.2%	28.5%	32.9%	31.4%				A higher level of lone parent h'holds in all wards
	All pensioner	4.4%	6.4%	4.9%	7.4%	4.9%	6.8%				
	Married/ cohabiting couple no children	11.6%	12.4%	14.7%	13.2%	14.8%	13.0%				
	Married/ cohabiting couple with children	29.8%	32.3%	29.1%	30.6%	27.8%	28.9%				
	Lone parent	13.4%	13.5%	14.0%	13.3%	11.9%	11.3%				
	Other	10.4%	8.6%	7.0%	6.8%	7.8%	8.6%				

Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .19

20 GCSE Passes

Item	Year	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	England - state funded schools only	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
% achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs	2011		- Oasis Academy Hadley 47%	- Oasis Academy n/a	- Lea Valley High 44%	- Bishops Stopford 54% - Kingsmead 51%	59.5%	58.2%			In general, not as high as borough average
	2010		- Oasis Academy Hadley 35%	- Oasis Academy n/a	- Lea Valley High 43%	- Bishops Stopford 57% - Kingsmead 54%	55.3%	55.2%			
	2009		- Oasis Academy Hadley n/a	- Oasis Academy n/a	- Lea Valley High 38%	- Bishops Stopford 49% - Kingsmead 41%	50.4%	50.7%			
	2008		- Oasis Academy Hadley n/a	- Oasis Academy n/a	- Lea Valley High 38%	- Bishops Stopford 49% - Kingsmead 43%	48.0%	48.2%			

Source: Department for Education website

Table .20

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

21 School Absences

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2010/11		4.18% Alma Primary	N/a Brimsdown Junior	5.50% Chesterfield	27.0% Freezywater St Georges	7.19% Bush Hill Primary	5.0% primary				A mixed picture, with some schools experiencing low levels of absence, while others are well above the borough average
		3.01% St Mary's Catholic Primary	5.87% Eastfield Primary	4.71% Prince of Wales	5.54% Honilands Primary	5.71% Carterhatch Infant	6.4% secondary				
		5.16% Southbury Primary	3.71% St James C of E	4.27% Keys Meadow Primary	7.19% Lee Valley High	3.57% Carterhatch Junior					
		3.80% St Matthews C of E Primary	7.18% Oasis Academy Hadley	6.41% Oasis Acadamy		4.47% George Spicer Primary					
						5.56% Suffolks Primary					
						6.68% Bishops Stopford					
						6.34% Kingsmead					
2009/10		5.86% Alma Primary	N/a Brimsdown Junior	6.55% Chesterfield	2.78% Freezywater St Georges	6.08% Bush Hill Primary	5.0% primary				
		4.46% St Mary's Catholic Primary	5.15% Eastfield Primary	4.55% Prince of Wales	5.54% Honilands Primary	5.95% Carterhatch Infant	5.4% secondary				
		4.68% Southbury Primary	3.85% St James C of E	4.74% Keys Meadow Primary	7.80% Lee Valley High	3.69% Carterhatch Junior					
		3.65% St Matthews C of E Primary	N/a Oasis Academy Hadley	N/a Oasis Acadamy		4.10% George Spicer Primary					
						5.62% Suffolks Primary					
						2.24% Bishops Stopford					
						2.68% Kingsmead					
2008/09		7.31% Alma Primary	N/a Brimsdown Junior	6.04% Chesterfield	3.26% Freezywater St Georges	7.36% Bush Hill Primary	5.5% primary				
		5.25% St Mary's Catholic Primary	5.95% Eastfield Primary	5.11% Prince of Wales	5.81% Honilands Primary	7.12% Carterhatch Infant	7.2% secondary				
		6.27% Southbury Primary	4.15% St James C of E	7.84% Keys Meadow Primary	8.22% Lee Valley High	4.35% Carterhatch Junior					
		3.33% St Matthews C of E Primary	N/a Oasis Academy Hadley	N/a Oasis Acadamy		5.07% George Spicer Primary					
						5.48% Suffolks Primary					
						5.29% Bishops Stopford					
						7.84% Kingsmead					

Note: Percentages are for total absences, i.e. authorised absences plus unauthorised absences (which includes truancy)

Source: LBE Schools and Children's Service

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

22 Health

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2001	Persons with long-term illness %	15.3%	15.7%	15.2%	18.4%	16.4%	16.2%				NEEAAP similar rates to borough average
2001	General health good	68.3%	69.5%	69.7%	66.7%	68.8%	69.6%				NEEAAP similar rates to borough average
	General health fairly good	23.1%	22.1%	22.1%	23.5%	22.7%	22.0%				
	General health not good	8.6%	8.4%	8.2%	9.8%	8.5%	8.5%				
2005/07	Life expectancy -males (years)	76.6	76.1	74.9	76.2	77.4	77.5				Lower life expectancy for NEEAAP males and in most wards for females as well
	Life expectancy -females (years)	79.9	83.5	79.5	80.5	79.4	81.8				
2004/08	Standardised mortality ratio - all persons, all causes of death	97.7	89.0	124.9	104.8	103.7	95.5				

Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .22

23 Child Obesity

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2010/11	Reception Year						14.6%	11.1%			Enfield among the worst child obesity rate in England for year 6
	Year 6						25.2%	21.9%			

Note: Data shows the percentage of children classified as obese

Source: NHS The Information Centre; <http://www.ic.nhs.uk>

Table .23

24 Teenage Pregnancy (Under 18)

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2008/10	Conception rate						38.5	40.9			Enfield is not significantly different from the England average

Note: Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17

Source: Public Health Observatories; <http://www.apho.org.uk>

Table .24

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

25 Crime

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2010/11	Crime Rate per 1,000 population	100.9	99.3	78.2	91.8	107.9	80.1	106.2			The NEEAAP area has high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly in Ponders End and Southbury wards. People feeling unsafe after dark is at a higher rate than the Enfield average for most wards
	Anti-social behaviour rate per 1,000 population	175.8	141.3	132.9	137.5	150.9	123.6				
	Feeling unsafe after dark in the local area %	54%	48%	59%	48%	38%	40.0%				

Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .25

26 Indices of Deprivation

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2010	4th most deprived out of 21 wards in Enfield Within the 20% of most deprived wards in England	7th most deprived out of 21 wards in Enfield Within the 20% of most deprived wards in England	8th most deprived out of 21 wards in Enfield Within the 20% of most deprived wards in England	5th most deprived out of 21 wards in Enfield Within the 20% of most deprived wards in England	10th most deprived out of 21 wards in Enfield Within the 20% of most deprived wards in England						Deprivation levels are high, both compared to the borough average and nationally

Department of Communities and Local Government - Indices of Deprivation 2010 – produced using data from 2008
Source: Source: LB Enfield Chief Executives Unit - 2011 ward profiles

Table .26

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

27 CO2 Emissions

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
2009	Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	4.4			The trend for Enfield is falling emissions	The NEEAAP area must play its part in reducing emissions from industry, households and transport
2008	Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*	-	-	-	-	-	4.9				
2007	Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*	-	-	-	-	-	5.6				
2006	Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*	-	-	-	-	-	5.6				

*Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors
Source: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/data/data.aspx

Table .27

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

28 Watercourses

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
		<p>Turkey Brook runs west to east through Turkey Street and Enfield Lock wards.</p> <p>The River Lee and Lee Navigation run north south along the eastern edges of Enfield Lock, Enfield Highway and Ponders End wards.</p> <p>The King George's Reservoir forms a large body of water that lies on the east side of the Enfield Highway and Ponders End wards.</p> <p>Other Water Courses - Brimsdown Ditch, Intercepting Drain, Saddler's Mill Stream and the Lee Flood Relief Channel.</p>									Watercourses provide a recreation and wildlife resource, but are also a flood threat

Table .28

29 Water Quality

Year	Enfield				Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
	River Quality – Chemical		River Quality – Biological				
	% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average	3-year rating of each site	% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average	3-year rating of each site			
2009	80%		67%				
2008	67%	6 sites: A A D E E D	83%	6 sites: B B C C C F			
2007	78%	9 sites: A A D B E E D D D	83%	6 sites: B B C C C F			
2006	30%						
Classification: A - very good, B – good, C - fairly good, D – fair, E – poor, F – bad							
Monitoring stations used to assess performance (results not available for all stations in any given year):		River Lee (Subsidiary A) – Section: Source-River Lee (2 km)					
		River Lee – Kings Weir-Tottenham Lock					
		River Lee Navigation B–Kings Weir-Tottenham Lock					
		Turkey Brook – Section: Source-River Small Lee (13.2 km)					
Source: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/river							

Table .29

30 Sustainable Waste Management

Item	Year	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
Household Waste % Recycled	2010/11						32.4%			The proportion of waste recycled is rising	Enfield needs to recycle more of its waste and produce less waste overall
	2009/10						31.1%				
	2008/09						28.2%				
Source: Enfield Council Waste Services monitoring data											

Table .30

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

31 Air Quality

Year	Enfield				Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
	Nitrogen Dioxide*		PM10 particulate*				
	Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m ³	Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m	Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m ³	Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m			
2010/11	45	53	29	29	Target maximum level 40 µg/m ³		NO2 levels are above the target
2009/10	46	53	27	25			
2008/09	47	64	29	24			
2007/08	47	53	31	30			

* Average airborne particulate levels over 12 month period, measured in µg/m³ (micrograms per cubic metre) (gravimetric equivalent).
Source: Enfield Council – Environment

Table .31

32 Heritage

Year	Item	Ponders End Ward	Enfield Highway Ward	Enfield Lock Ward	Turkey Street Ward	Southbury Ward	Enfield	London	Target	Trend	Sustainability Issue
	Conservation areas	Ponders End Flour Mills		Enfield Lock	Turkey Street						
	Listed Buildings	- Former Well Station - Wharf Road Wrights Flour Mill - Former Middlesix Uni 75 South St	- The White Horse Public House - 98 & 100 Green St - Church of St James, Hertford Rd	- Bridge at Rammey Lock - 651 Hertford Rd - King George Pumping Station - 4-14, 18-28, 71- 76 Government Row - Machine Shop & Range (RSAF)	- Chimes Public House - 472 & 474 Hertford Rd - 120, 122, 138, 140 Turkey St	- Ripaults Factory - Wrights Almshouses 346 - 356 Hertford Rd					
	Locally Listed Buildings			- 30-32 Government Row - Lock House - Lock Cottage	The Plough PH 41, 43 Turkey St 468 Hertford Rd						
	Ancient Monuments										
	Historic Parks & Gardens										
	Heritage at Risk										

Source: Enfield Council website; English Heritage website

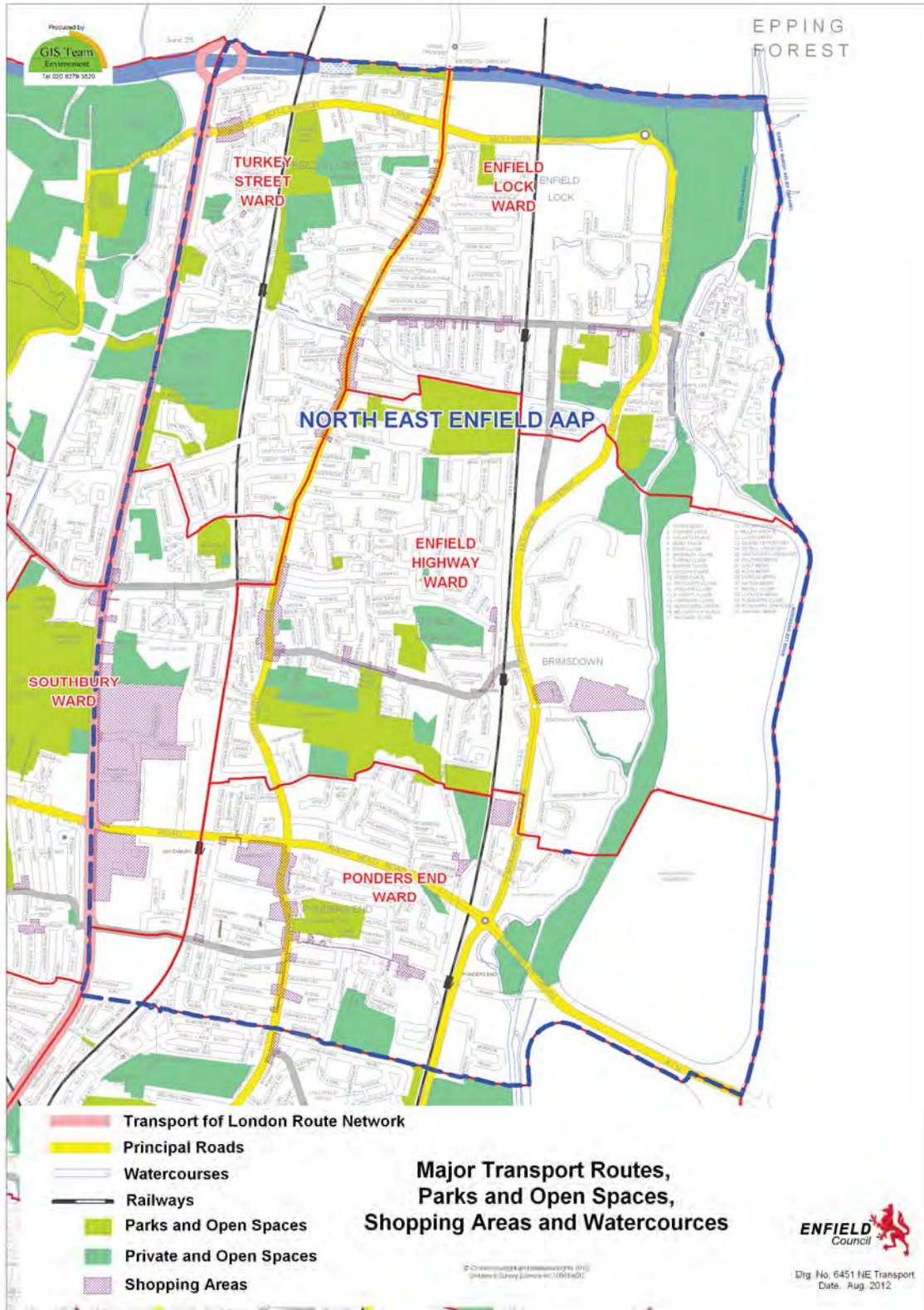
Table .32

Appendix 2: Baseline Data

Appendix 3: Maps

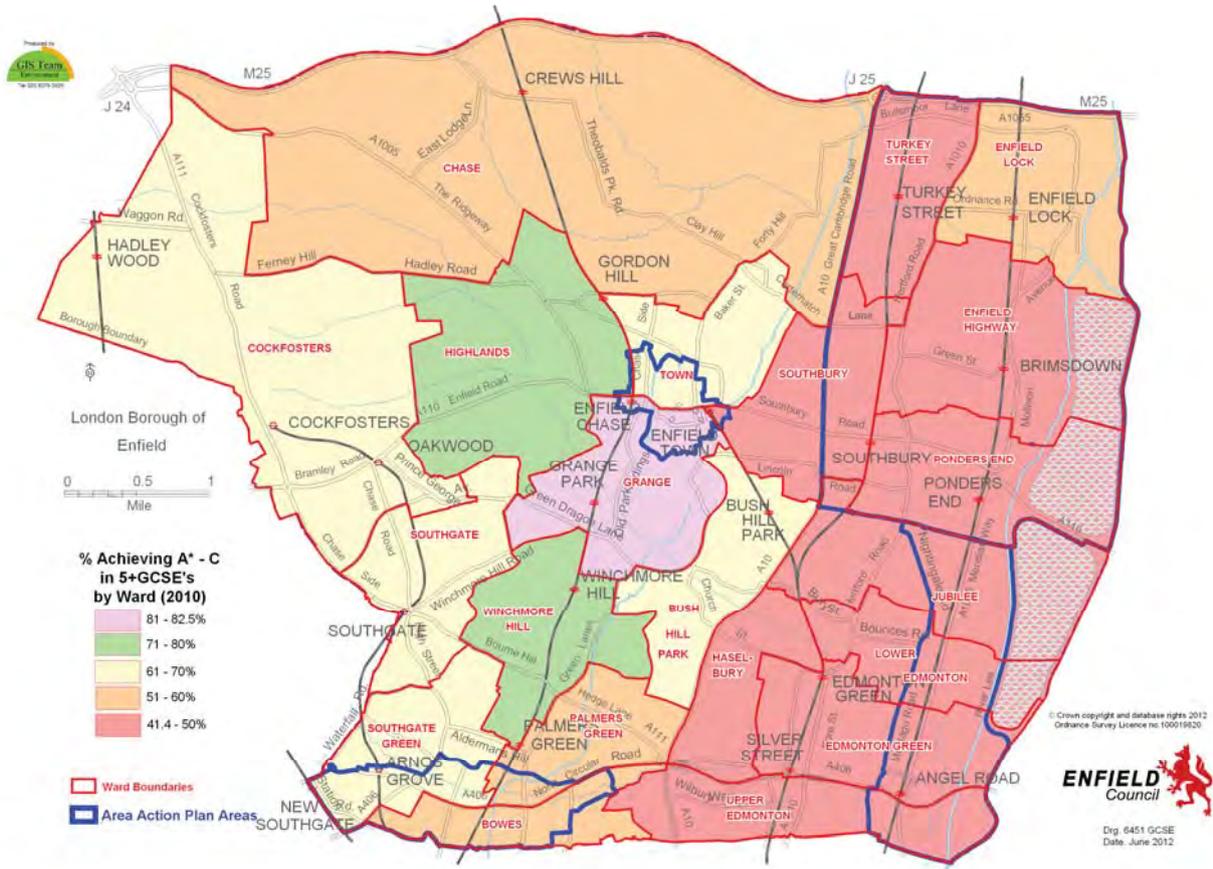
Appendix 3: Maps

Appendix 3: Maps



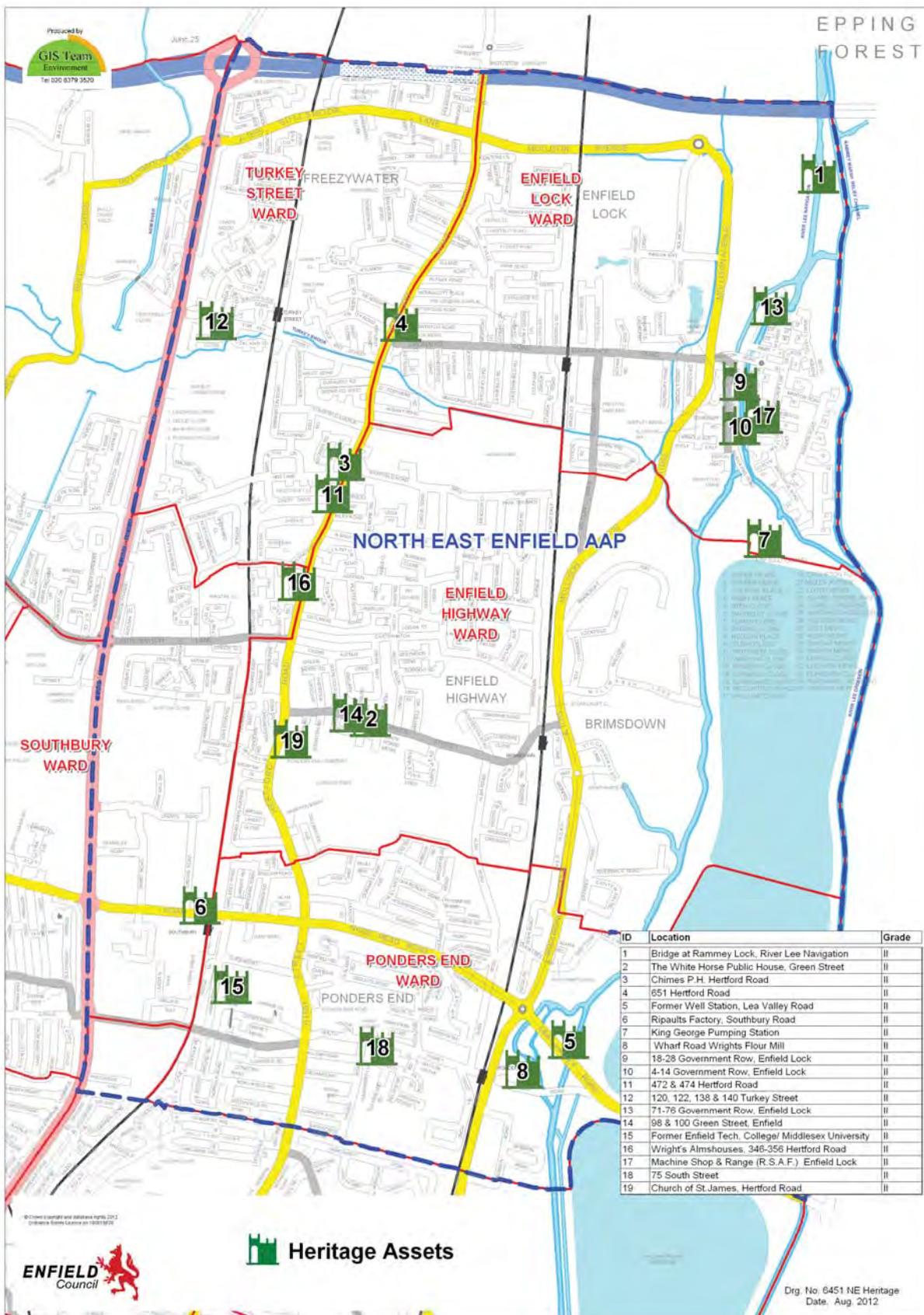
Map .1

Appendix 3: Maps



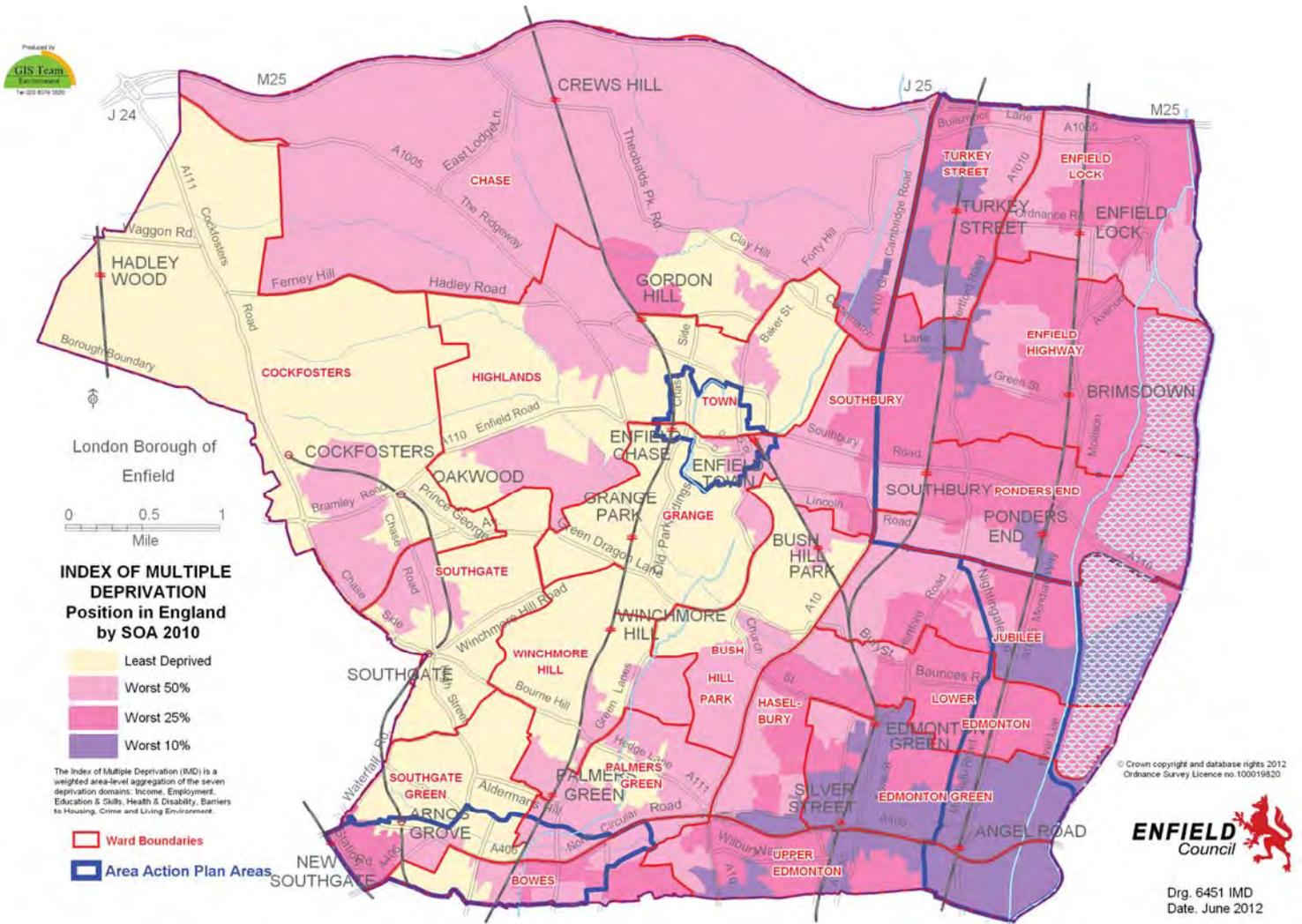
Map .3

Appendix 3: Maps



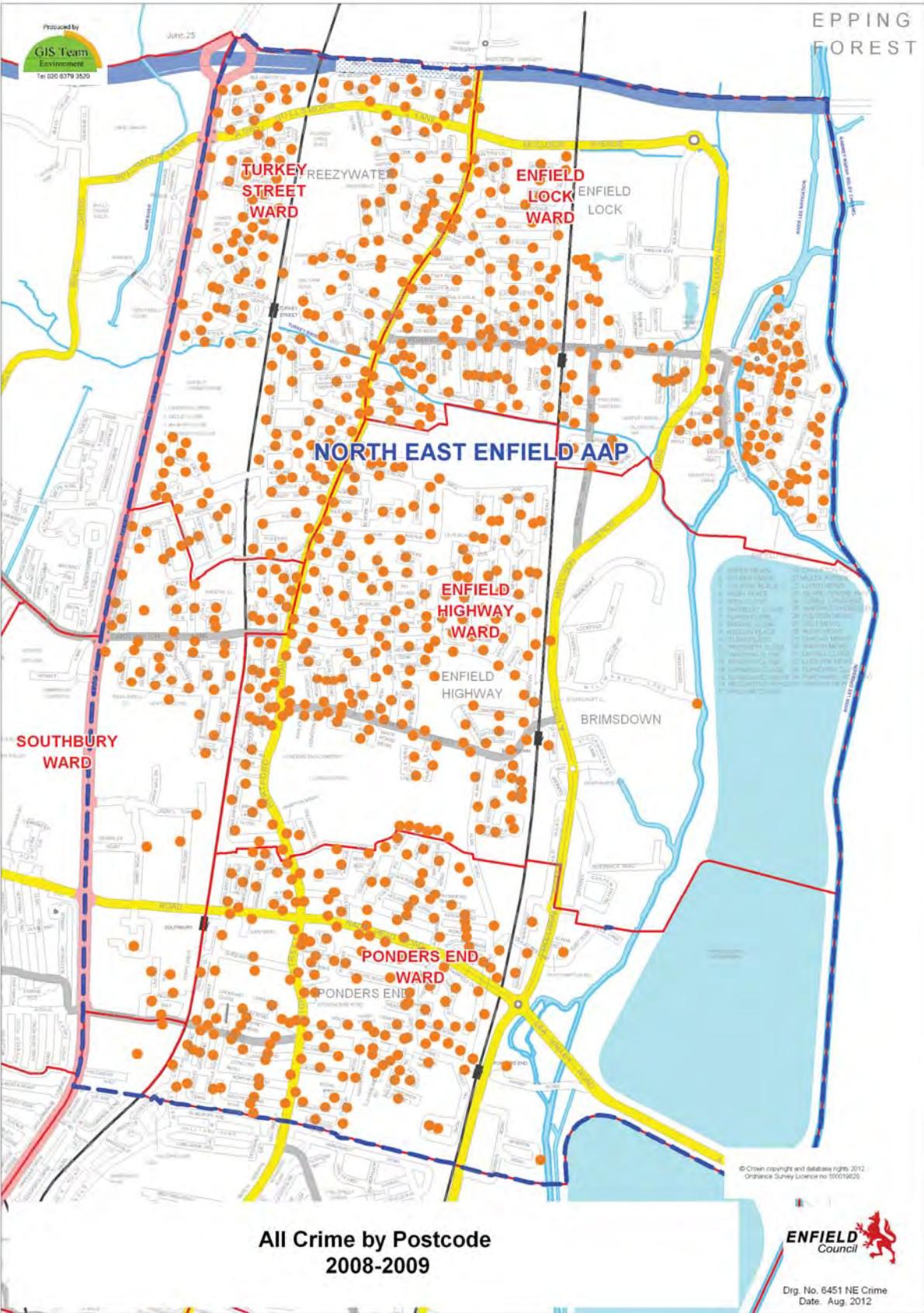
Map .4

Appendix 3: Maps



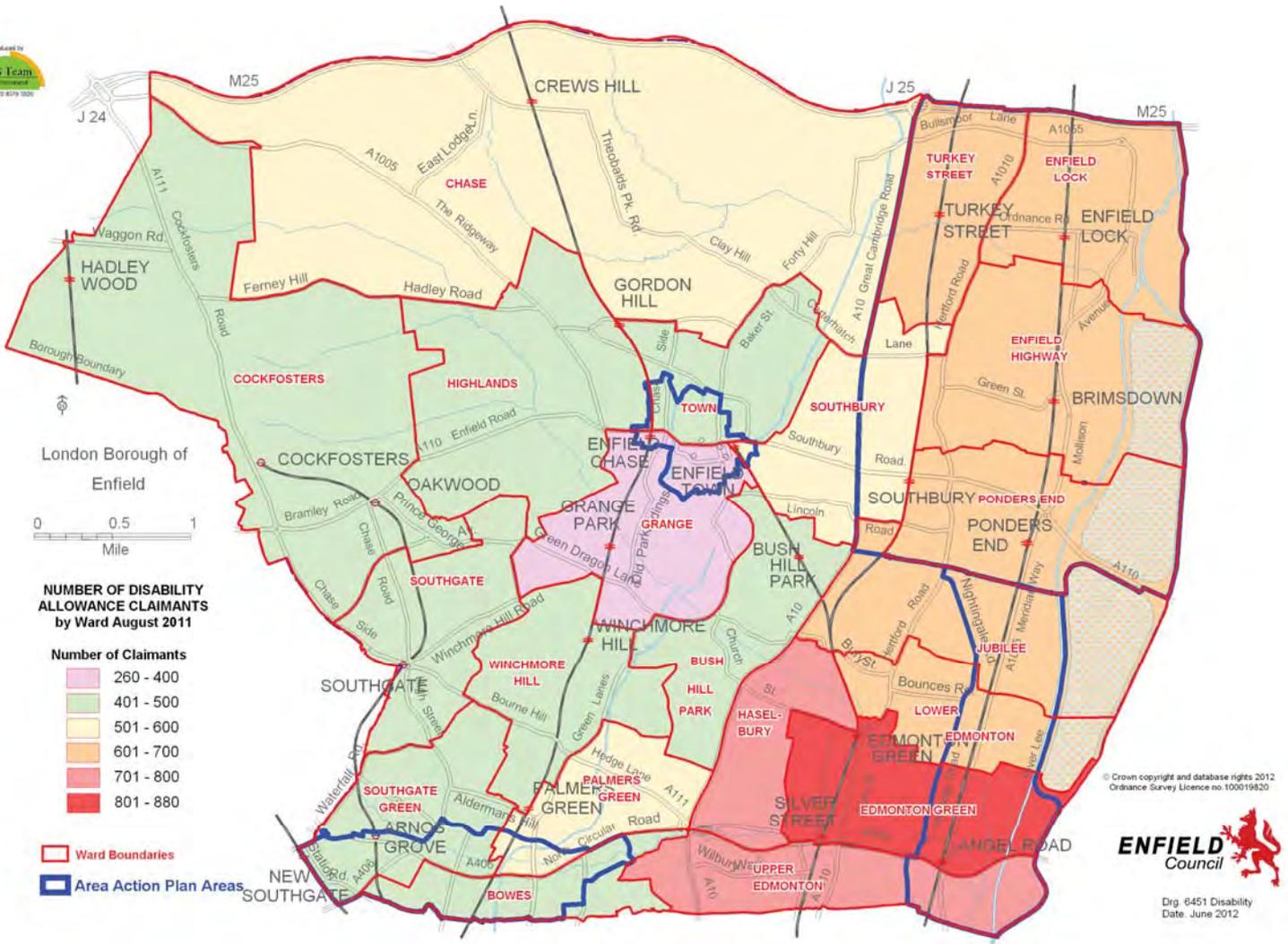
Map .5

Appendix 3: Maps



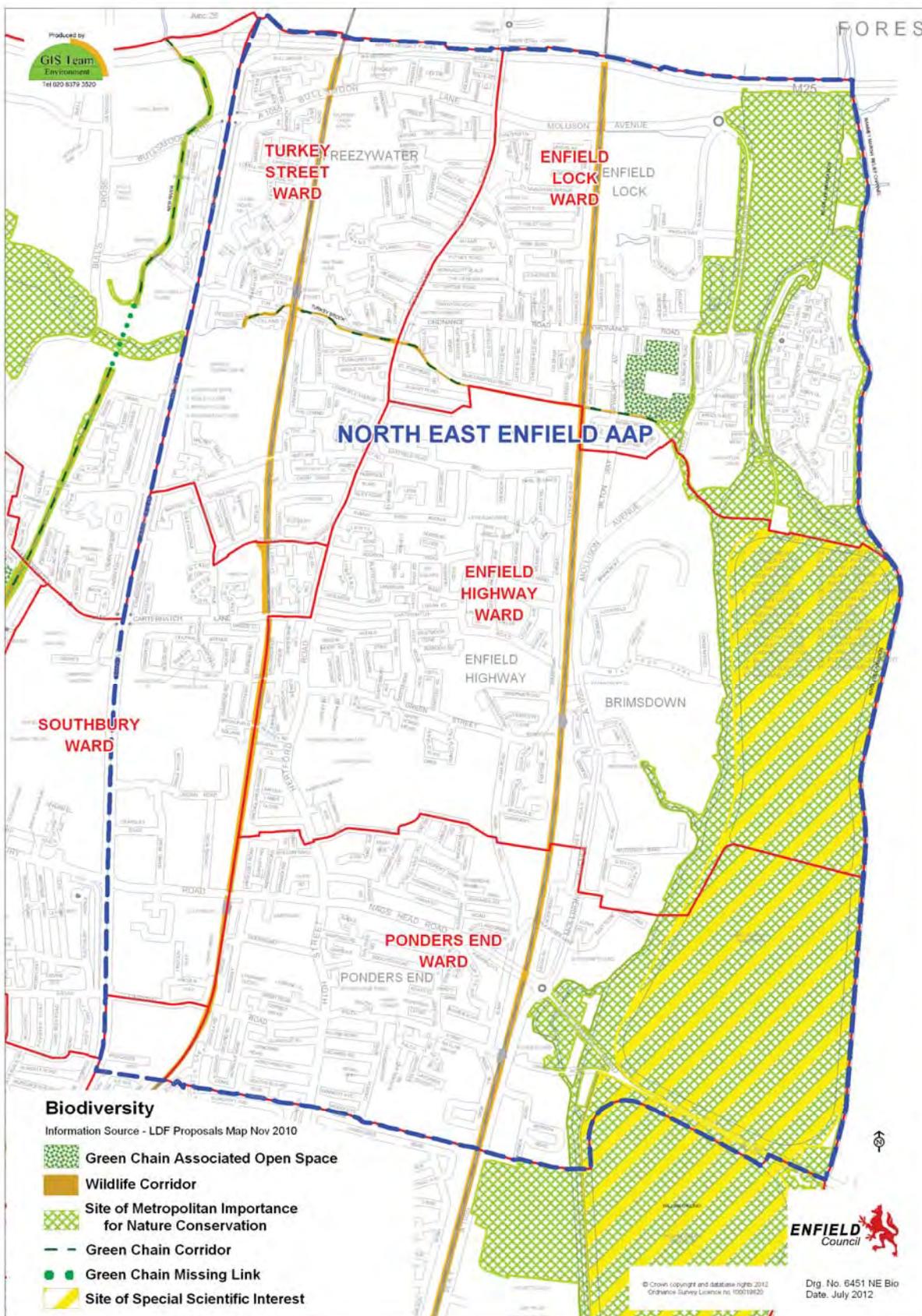
Map .6

Appendix 3: Maps



Map 7

Appendix 3: Maps



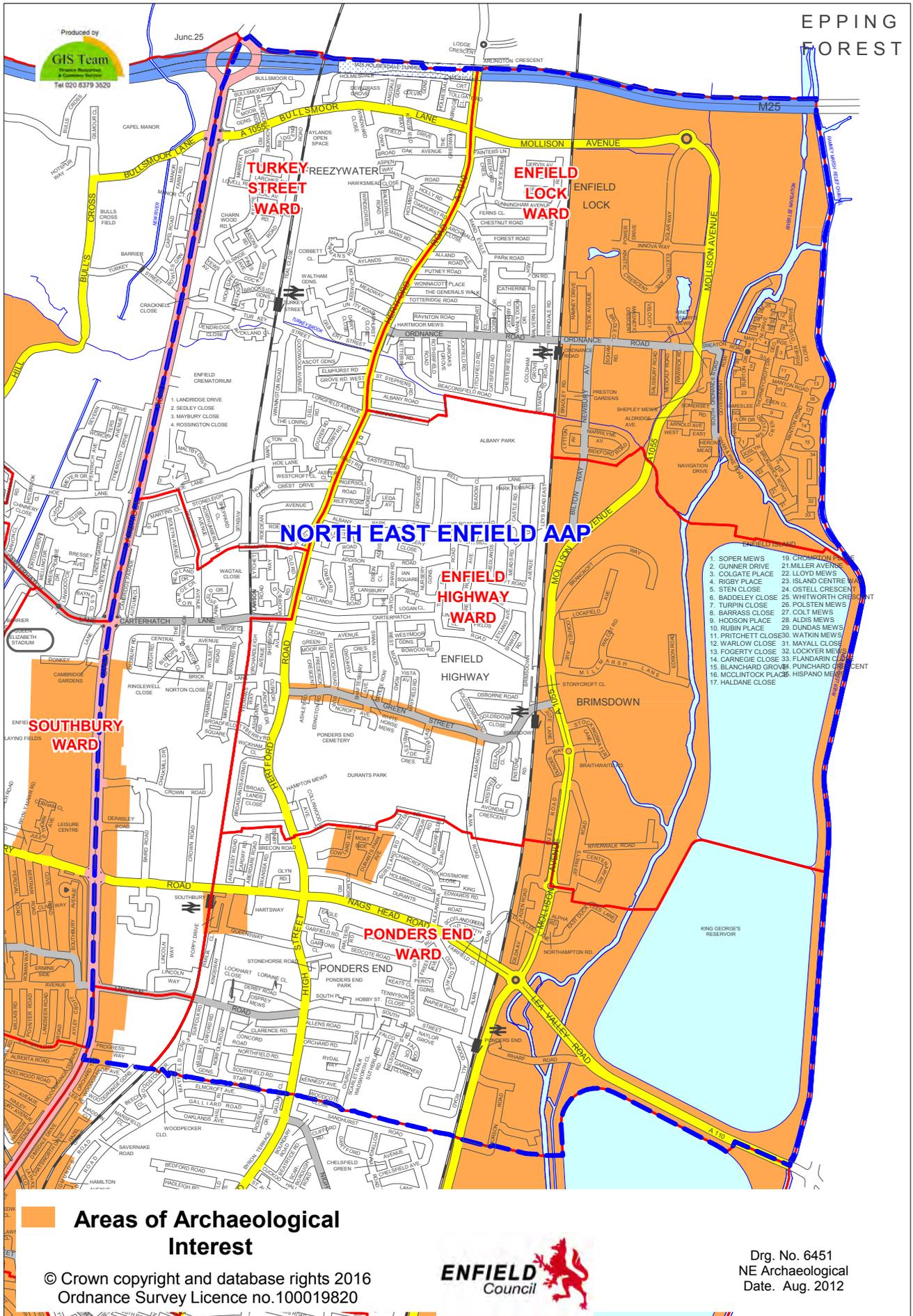
Map .8

Appendix 3: Maps



Map .9

Appendix 3: Maps





This document has been produced
by Enfield Council.
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