



London Borough of Enfield

Core Strategy – Pre-Submission Report for the Enfield Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Report

December 2009

Revision Schedule

Sustainability Appraisal December 2009

Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
01	09/10/2009	Initial Draft	Colin Bush Principal Environmental Specialist	Steven Smith Associate	
02	23/10/2009	Second Draft	Colin Bush Principal Environmental Specialist		
03	19/11/2009	Third Draft	Colin Bush Principal Environmental Specialist		Steven Smith Associate
04	07/12/2009	Final Draft	Colin Bush Principal Environmental Specialist		Steven Smith Associate

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Scott Wilson has been appointed by the London Borough of Enfield to carry out the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Core Strategy policies. The Core Strategy forms a part of the Enfield Local Development Framework (LDF).

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.2.1 SEA is required by European and by English law. It involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme). In 2001, the EU legislated for SEA with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). The aim of the SEA Directive 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".
- 1.2.2 The Directive was transposed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA Regulations'), which came into force on 21st July 2004. The SEA Regulations apply (with some specific exceptions) to plans and programmes subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority or those prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government and are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.
- 1.2.3 The Government's approach is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process that considers economic and social, as well as environmental effects. To this end, in November 2005, the Government published guidance¹ on undertaking SA of Local Development Frameworks that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive ('the Guidance'). The combined SA / SEA process documented in this report is referred to as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

¹ This guidance was followed during the SA of the Core Strategy as it applies to the planning system introduced in 2004, under which provisions the Core Strategy was developed. However this official guidance does not reflect the current planning arrangements. The Planning Advisory Service has recently published new guidance, found at: <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pageId=152450>.

1.3 Compliance with the SEA Regulations

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

Requirement	Where Covered
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 2.2 and context review in Chapters 5 to 19
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Baseline and Likely Future Conditions in Chapters 5 to 19
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Baseline in Chapters 5 to 19
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Context Review in Chapters 5 to 19
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	Environmental Protection Objectives in Chapters 12 to 19
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	Chapter 4, Appraisal Findings in Chapters 5 to 19, Appendix
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Proposed Mitigation in Chapters 5 to 19
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Chapters 2, 3 and 4
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Proposed Monitoring in Chapters 5 to 19
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Non-Technical Summary (separate document)

1.4 How to Comment

1.4.1 Consultation on this Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report is being undertaken at the same time as the consultation on the proposed submission version of the Core Strategy document. Representations (relating to the issues of soundness) on the proposed submission version of the Core Strategy document can be made from **Monday 14th December 2009 until Friday 29th January 2010**.

1.4.2 The Council welcomes your views on the content of the SA Report and the Core Strategy document itself, please contact:

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All details can be found on our website on the [Local Plan](#) page.

- 1.4.3 Please be aware that comments made on the SA Report and the Core Strategy document cannot be treated as confidential and will be made for public inspection.

2 Background

2.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.1.1 The purpose of SA / SEA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and, where appropriate, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The SA Report is the means by which stakeholders and the public can comment on the findings of the SA. It sets out the process followed, methods used and conclusions reached, together with proposed mitigation and monitoring measures.

2.2 Legislative Framework

- 2.2.1 A new system of plan making in England was introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The key component of the new system is the Local Development Framework (LDF), a suite of planning documents prepared by the Local Authority to deliver a planning strategy for the area.
- 2.2.2 The LDF is one of the most important processes by which sustainable development can be achieved. Planning Policy Statement 1 (Delivering Sustainable Development) states that Planning Authorities should ensure that sustainable development is treated in an integrated way in their development plans. In particular, they should carefully consider the inter-relationships between social exclusion, protecting and enhancing the environment, the prudent use of natural resources and economic development. The importance of this has been recognised by the introduction of new legislation that requires LDFs to undergo SA/SEA.
- 2.2.3 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisals are to be undertaken for documents in the LDF portfolio, including the production of the Core Strategy. Sustainability Appraisals are needed to assist the formulation of the LDF by integrating sustainability considerations into the process. SAs must assess the potential impacts of various policies and programmes on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of an area and must propose measures to change policy and /or mitigate any conflicting effects identified from alternatives.
- 2.2.4 Government guidance advises an integrated approach to SA and SEA through the single application of SAs. This process has been followed through the production of this report and sets out a breadth of social, environmental and economic aspects that contribute to “sustainable development”.
- 2.2.5 This SA Report is being published for consultation to accompany the proposed submission version of the Core Strategy document. It documents and appraises changes to the policies resulting from consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options report (February 2008), further consultation on the Preferred Options of the Strategic Growth Areas report (March 2009), and against a backdrop of detailed evidence base.

2.3 Core Strategy for the Enfield Plan

2.3.1 Enfield's Core Strategy sets out the following vision for the Borough:

In 2026 Enfield will be a prosperous and sustainable Borough with a strong sense of place and identity. It will be a place that people are proud to call home and want to invest in. Both the resident and working population will grow, due to Enfield's strategic position relative to two of the Government growth areas and the UK's main economic driver, Central London.

2.3.2 The strategic objectives of the Core Strategy are as follows:

- Enabling and focusing change - To meet the future needs of Enfield's existing and future population by focusing transformational change and growth in the Upper Lee Valley, in existing town centres and new neighbourhoods, where physical and social infrastructure already exists or can be improved through planned and phased development. To protect and enhance those parts of the Borough which currently offer a good quality of life to Enfield's communities.
- Environmental sustainability - To promote a sustainable pattern of development integrating infrastructure and housing, reducing the Borough's carbon footprint, minimising the need to travel and protecting the Borough's green belt and biodiversity. To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, promoting energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy including exemplar schemes as part of regeneration of the Upper Lee Valley area. To manage and reduce flood risk and pollution, promote sustainable water management and retain sufficient waste management facilities in the Borough.
- Community cohesion - To build upon and work together to revitalise the capacity of existing communities in those parts of the south and east of the Borough where deprivation and lack of opportunities are prevalent, particularly in Ponders End, Edmonton Green and New Southgate, and to provide a framework for the development of a new sustainable community in Central Leaside, providing a catalyst for regeneration of the Upper Lee Valley. To work with partners in continuing to make the Borough one of London's safest – supporting improvements in the safety of Enfield's streets and public spaces.
- New homes - To facilitate the provision of sustainably constructed new homes of exemplary space and design standards to meet the aspirations of local people. To meet the housing needs identified in Enfield's Housing Market Assessment, improving the existing housing stock; developing new housing, including mixed tenure and providing housing that people choose to make their long term home. To ensure new residential development is supported by good public transport, social and utilities infrastructure and achieve the maximum intensity of use having regard to development plan policy.
- Education, health and wellbeing - To ensure the capacity and quality of local social infrastructure provision including schools and further education, health facilities, social care, retail services, leisure and recreation facilities is sufficient to meet the needs of Enfield's existing population and new residents. To promote healthier lifestyles and to address the inequalities in health and educational attainment between Enfield's residents particularly in areas such as Edmonton Green, Enfield Highway, Ponders End, Turkey Street and Upper Edmonton, where these issues are more prevalent.

- Maximising economic potential - To develop a spatial framework for a diverse and competitive economy in Enfield, maximising the economic potential of the Upper Lee Valley and town centres, enhancing appropriate employment locations and ensuring a more efficient use of land. To support new business enterprise and inward investment and economic diversity, promoting higher wage growth sectors, such as advanced manufacturing, renewable energy, knowledge based industries, leisure and services, and capitalising on the benefits arising from 2012 Olympics and Paralympics Games and its Legacy. To support a robust strategy for recovering from the recession, and protection from the troughs of future economic cycles.
- Employment and skills - To support job creation and address the levels of unemployment and economic inactivity particularly in the south and east of the Borough, including amongst young people and disadvantaged sections of the community, and the development of skills to enable all residents to access the employment market. To tackle the barriers to employment facing particular sections of the community.
- Transportation and accessibility - To enhance traffic flow by the provision of appropriate infrastructure as well as the promotion of sustainable methods of transport and a pattern of development that reduces the need to travel. To ensure development is accessible by all means of transport and that high generating uses are supported by good public transport, walking and cycling facilities. To seek improved movement and accessibility within the Borough, the North London sub region and beyond, focusing particularly on improvements to both road and public transport orbital connections, to improved east-west movement through the Borough, and to support existing and potential businesses in providing for freight movement. To maximise the benefits to Enfield arising from the proposals to improve the West Anglia railway in the Upper Lee Valley.
- Natural environment - To protect and enhance Enfield's natural heritage by retaining the open character of the Borough, safeguarding the green belt and other open space and developing the wider network of green infrastructure in the Borough. To meet the deficiencies in open spaces that exist in the east and south of the Borough and improve access to green areas and waterways particularly for the communities close to the Lee Valley Regional Park.
- Built environment - Use a design-led approach to developments and places in order to promote a step-change in the quality of the built environment and public realm, creating safe and accessible environments and improve urban greening with tree planting and landscaping. To maximise the contribution that heritage assets and existing features make, enhance local distinctiveness and identity, and create safer, stronger communities.

2.3.3 There are 46 proposed policies in the Core Strategy document. Each policy falls under one of the seven themes, derived from the spatial vision set out in Table 2.1.

2.3.4 The Core Strategy policies can be found on the [Local Plan](#) webpage.

Table 2.1: Contents of the Core Strategy

Theme	Core Policy Number
Spatial strategy	Core Policy 1 – Strategic growth areas
Housing and services	Core Policy 2 – Housing supply and locations for new homes Core Policy 3 – Affordable housing Core Policy 4 – Housing quality Core Policy 5 – Housing types Core Policy 6 – Meeting particular housing needs Core Policy 7 – Health and social care facilities and the wider determinants of health Core Policy 8 – Education Core policy 9 – Supporting community cohesion Core Policy 10 – Emergency and essential services Core Policy 11 – Recreation, leisure, culture and arts Core Policy 12 – Visitors and tourism
Economic development and enterprise	Core Policy 13 – Promoting economic prosperity Core Policy 14 – Safeguarding Strategic Industrial Land Core Policy 15 – Locally Significant Industrial Sites Core Policy 16 – Taking part in economic success and improving skills Core Policy 17 – Town Centres Core Policy 18 – Delivering shopping provision across Enfield Core Policy 19 – Offices
Physical infrastructure	Core Policy 20 – Sustainable energy use and energy infrastructure Core Policy 21 – Delivering sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage infrastructure Core Policy 22 – Delivering sustainable waste management Core Policy 23 – Aggregates Core Policy 24 – The road network Core Policy 25 – Pedestrians and cyclists Core Policy 26 – Public transport Core Policy 27 – Freight
Environmental protection and green infrastructure	Core Policy 28 – Managing flood risk through development Core Policy 29 – Flood management infrastructure Core Policy 30 – Maintaining and improving the quality of the built and open environment Core Policy 31 – Built and landscape heritage Core Policy 32 – Pollution Core Policy 33 – Green belt and countryside Core Policy 34 – Parks, playing fields and other open spaces Core Policy 35 – Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways Core Policy 36 – Biodiversity
Places	Core Policy 37 – Central Leaside Core Policy 38 – Meridian Water Core Policy 39 – Edmonton Core Policy 40 – North East Enfield Core Policy 41 – Ponders End Core Policy 42 – Enfield Town Core Policy 43 – The area around Enfield Town Station Core Policy 44 – North Circular area Core Policy 45 – New Southgate
Implementation and monitoring	Core Policy 46 – Infrastructure Contributions

2.4 The SA Process

2.4.1 The Guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see Figure 2.1). 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.

Scoping the SA

2.4.2 Stage A of the SA was undertaken by Scott Wilson in 2006 and the findings documented in the Scoping Report. It involved establishing the context within which the Core Strategy is being prepared including identifying key issues, reviewing relevant plans and strategies and developing sustainability appraisal objectives. The Scoping Report was submitted to the Environment Agency, Natural England (English Nature / Countryside Agency), English Heritage and other stakeholders for comment before being finalised. The final version of the Scoping Report can be found at <http://www.enfield.gov.uk/>.

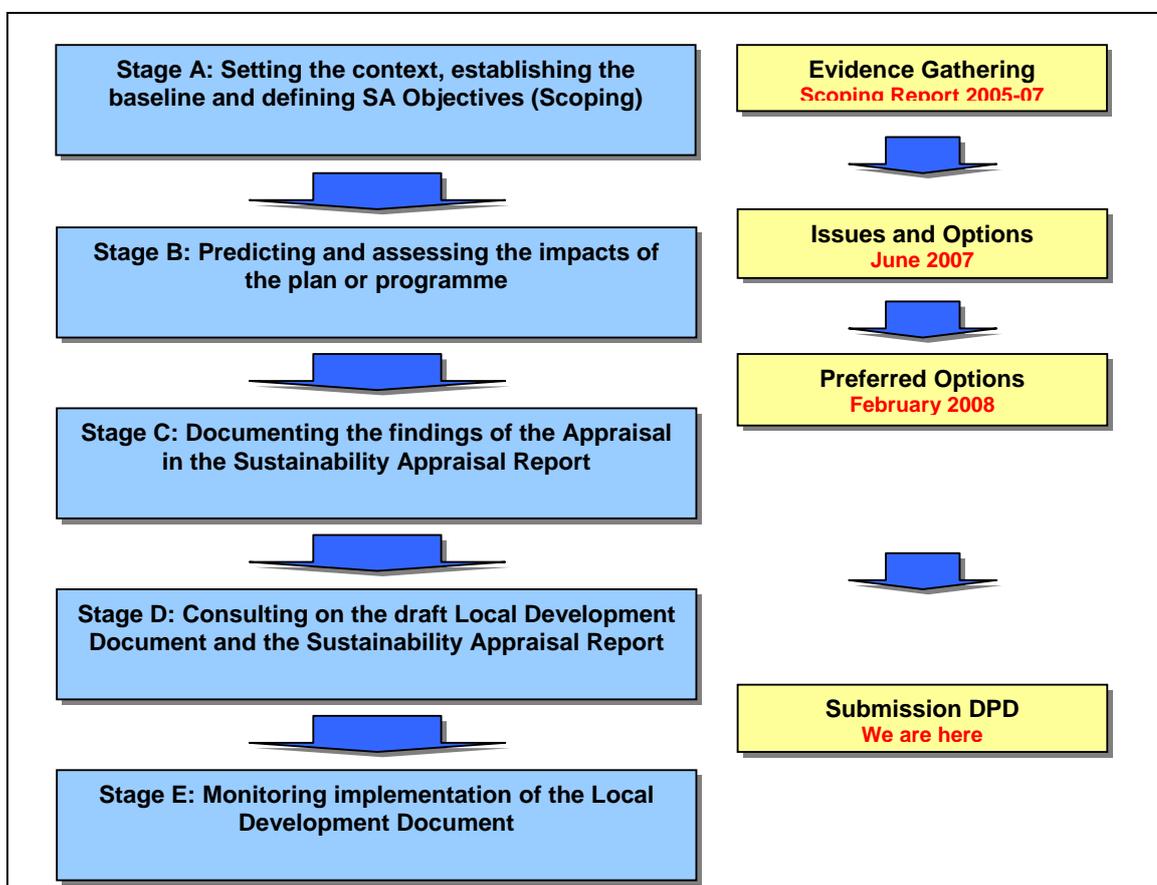


Figure 2.1: Five stage approach to undertaking SA (based on ODPM, 2005)

2.4.3 The output of the Scoping process was a set of SA / SEA Objectives, with supporting decision-making criteria. These are reproduced in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2: SA Objectives (Source: SA Scoping Report, Scott Wilson 2006)

SA Objective	Will the Policy...
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Contribute to a reduction the levels of NO ₂ and PM ₁₀ in the Borough?
	Reduce congestion and reliance on the private car?
	Help reduce disturbance from noise?
To meet the challenge of climate change	Limit emissions of greenhouse gases?
	Ensure that the Borough is prepared for the impacts of climate change?
	Reduce reliance on the private car?
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	Ensure no impacts on the Special Areas of Conservation adjacent to the Borough?
	Protect and enhance the Borough's Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation?
	Protect local sites of conservation value?
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	Protect archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other culturally important features?
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?
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?
To increase energy efficiency	Increase energy efficiency in the Borough's housing stock?
	Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources?
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	Minimise flood risk to new developments and promote the use of sustainable draining 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, social and key-worker housing?
	Reduce the numbers of homeless people in temporary accommodation?
To improve the health and well-	Assist in improving health inequalities in the Borough?

SA Objective	Will the Policy...
being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	Improve access to health services, in particular to a General Practitioner?
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Reduce the rate of truancy?
	Assist in the regeneration of deprived areas of the Borough?
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	Improve the exam performance of pupils in Enfield's schools?
	Reduce the numbers of adults with no qualifications?
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Help reduce the fear of crime?
	Help reduce crime rates, especially in those areas where crime is highest?
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	Improve access to green and open spaces
	Improve access to key services?
	Improve access to public transport?
To improve efficiency in land use	Promote the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings?
To reduce road congestion	Consider existing congestion in planning decisions
	Improve cycle and pedestrian networks
	Reduce the need to travel?
	Reduce congestion and reliance on the private car?
	Improve access to public transport?
	Improve orbital routes through the Borough?
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	Support the regeneration of the Upper Lee Valley?
	Help reduce unemployment, in particular in the east of the Borough, where it is highest?
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	Reduce congestion on the Borough's roads?
	Support the regeneration of the Upper Lee Valley?
	Increase the numbers of higher paid jobs in the Borough?

Issues and Options

2.4.4 Core Strategy Issues and Options were assessed in 2007. The SA of Issues and Options is reproduced in Appendix C. The development and appraisal of options is an iterative process, with the options being refined to take account of the appraisal and consultation process.

Preferred Options

- 2.4.5 A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out to accompany the Preferred Options to the Core Strategy document which summarised a range of policy options. The SA Report focused on Stages B, C and D of the SA process, which assisted the Council in developing fully drafted policies. Public consultation on the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy document and its accompanying SA Report was carried out between February and mid April 2008. The consultation revealed general agreement in particular on affordable housing, release of some underutilised and vacant employment land for mixed use development and sustainable development.
- 2.4.6 A further stage of Preferred Options consultation on Strategic Growth Areas undertaken in March 2009 and reinforced support for the Council's Place Shaping priority areas for change. This is now reflected in the spatial framework provided in the submission Core Strategy
- 2.4.7 In addition to reviewing the consultation responses towards the Preferred Options, a number of significant advances have been made in the evidence base, which informs the LDF. These include a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, an update to the Town Centres Study, an update to the Employment Land Study, a Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development Study, the draft Ponders End Framework for Change and subsequently its three accompanying planning briefs, an emerging masterplan for the New Southgate and Ladderswood Estate area, contribution to the GLA's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009) to identify the future capacity of the Borough to accommodate new housing, an Affordable Housing Viability Study and a Housing Market Assessment.

Submission Core Strategy

- 2.4.8 Consequently, a number of refinements have been made to the policies now presented in the submission Core Strategy. Some reflect matters of detail and some have been extensively revised following the consultation (Stage D). This SA Report takes into account these revisions. It can be read in conjunction with the Scoping Report which sets the context within which the appraisal has been undertaken. However the relevant portions of the Scoping Report baseline and context review have been reproduced herein and updated where necessary.

Monitoring

- 2.4.9 Stage E of the process (monitoring) will be undertaken by the Council following adoption of the Core Strategy.

2.5 Influence of the SA Process

- 2.5.1 The initial SA results informed the selection of preferred approach of the Core Strategy. For results of the initial SA please see Appendix C of the main SA report. For more detail, visit the [Planning](#) webpage.
- 2.5.2 The SA accompanying the preferred options of the Core Strategy reported on the sustainability of the proposed policies. The SA also included some recommendations for improving the sustainability of the DPD. The table below provides a summary of those recommendations, which have been taken on-board in the Core Strategy submission (DPD). Table 2.3 shows how the SA has influenced the development of the Core Strategy.

Table 2.3: Influence of the Sustainability Appraisal

Pre-submission Policy	Preferred Option Policy	SA Influence
Core policy 20:: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure	Preferred policy 2: Sustainable Design & Construction: Energy; and Combined Heat and Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA recommended the removal of “on-site” stipulation Core Policy now refers to the requirement of all new developments and where possible via retro-fitting process in existing developments to address the causes and impacts of climate change
Core policy 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure	Preferred policy 2: Sustainable Design & Construction: Energy; and Combined Heat and Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA recommended that the Council should consider creating a climate change adaptation strategy The Council has established a climate change board in 2007, which monitors the Council’s own carbon footprint and coordinates actions to reduce emissions by reviewing energy use, fleet provision, procurement, staff travel, and implementing energy efficiency initiatives across these areas. The Council has commissioned a Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development Study. The outcomes will provide the necessary evidence for setting Enfield specific requirements and targets and will help to inform this policy or specific policies in the area action plans, criteria in the Development Management DPD and guidance in the Enfield Design Guide SPD.
Core policy 2: Housing Supply and Location of New Homes	Preferred policy 10: Managing the Supply of New Housing and Location for New Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA identified that there is insufficient new housing to meet the projected need A new housing target is due to be published in a revised London Plan. The indicative capacity is likely to be in the range of 5,600 or 560 dwellings per year. Through Core Policy 2, the Council will make the provision to exceed the housing target as set out in the London Plan (2008)
Core policy 3: Affordable Housing	Preferred policy 11: Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA indicated that 50% affordable housing requirement for new dwellings will not go far to meet the shortfall An Economic Viability Study for Affordable Housing has been undertaken to support the findings in the Core Strategy, this assesses the capacity development in Enfield to deliver affordable housing without adversely affecting the financial viability of development based on current and up to date evidence. The Mayor of London is negotiating affordable housing targets with all London boroughs and Enfield has agreed a target of 648 homes to be delivered by 2011. The borough’s affordable housing targets are based on the recommendations of Enfield’s Affordable Housing Economic Viability Study (2009), which provides an up to date assessment of the effect of change to affordable housing on viability, alongside other planning obligations.

Core policy 9: Supporting Community Cohesion	Preferred policy 15: Supporting people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA indicated that the preferred policy did not refer to employment among the list of amenities to which homes and sites should be located • Core Policy 9 now has the wording: promoting accessibility whereby all members of the community have access to good quality health care, housing, education and training, employment, open space and other social facilities in locations that best serve the community
Core Policy 28: Managing Flood Risk Through Development	Preferred policy 3: Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA indicated that preferred policy 3 is unclear. The preferred option is to resist developments vulnerable to flooding because of their location or proposed use, and to adopt a precautionary approach to flood risk. The SA identified that this policy contradict the area strategies for Central Leaside, North East Enfield and North Circular Road. All three envisage development in areas at risk of flooding. • In reviewing the consultation responses towards the preferred options, a number of significant advances have been made in the evidence base which informs the LDF, of particular relevance includes a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Core Policy 28 now includes the wording that the Council will take a risk-based approach to development and flood risk, directing development to areas of lowest risk in accordance with PPS25: Development and Flood Risk. However, the policy also includes the development of sites in the Central Leaside and North East Enfield Area Action Plan areas that lie within flood zone 2 and 3a, but that contribute to the strategic objectives for change in the Upper Lee Valley, will be supported in principle. These schemes will be expected to comprehensively address flood risk, mitigating the impacts of the development and reducing flood risk overall • Area action plans are being prepared for both North East Enfield and Central Leaside, and further work is being undertaken within the strategic growth areas of Ponders End and Meridian Water respectively. This more detailed work will be informed by the level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and will identify development sites and the quantum and type of development needed. Masterplanning exercises and development briefs will ensure that flood risk is considered at an early stage, at an appropriate scale, and in close consultation with the Environment Agency. Sequential Tests will be conducted to ensure proposals are in accordance with PPS25, and flood risk assessments for individual development proposals will need to demonstrate that development is safe

3 Methodology

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The approach to the appraisal of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy is the same as that followed for the appraisal of Preferred Options. As set out in the Government guidance², it involved assessing the performance of each Policy against each SA Objective using a set of matrices.

3.1.2 The aim of this stage was to screen policies for those that are likely to have a significant effect. The assessment was a qualitative exercise based on Scott Wilson's professional judgement taking into account the information gathered in the Scoping Report and other available background information relevant to the issues raised in the Core Strategy.

3.2 General Approach

3.2.1 The general approach is to compare each policy with the equivalent policy currently in force in the Borough, through the Unitary Development Plan, the London Plan or government policy. Where the policy proposes little or no change to the existing planning policy it is assumed that it will do little or nothing to affect the existing trends in relevant sustainability variables. The aim of this approach is to demonstrate how policy is changing and becoming, in general, more sustainable.

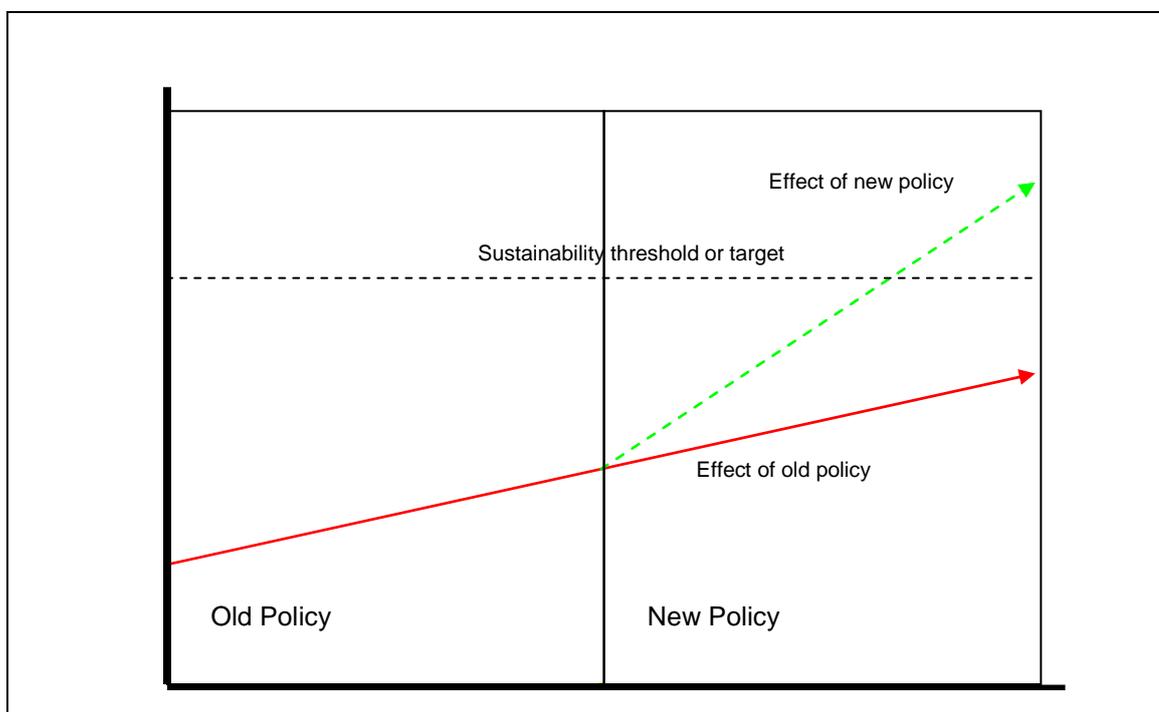


Figure 3.1: Conceptual Illustration of Methodology

3.2.2 The approach is illustrated conceptually in Figure 3.1. This shows the effect of a change in policy on the trend of a variable. This variable could be almost anything, from the numbers of affordable houses built, to the number of people in work or the quality of water or air. Where the

² Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005).

likely future trend seems set to improve markedly, or where the new policy is likely to result in a specific sustainability target being reached, the new policy can be regarded as having a beneficial significant effect. Conversely, where the policy is seems likely to cause a trend to deteriorate markedly, or miss a target, the policy can be regarded as significantly adverse.

- 3.2.3 As the Core Strategy has been prepared according to Government policy, as set out in Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) which together define 'sustainable development' as it relates to planning policy. By this definition the Core Strategy is, therefore, broadly sustainable. It should also be stressed that the SA focuses on reporting significant effects but a Policy may still be beneficial, even if it is not considered likely to have a significant effect.
- 3.2.4 At Preferred Options stage a slightly different approach was used for the assessment of the three options for a spatial strategy. In this instance the comparison made was of the options relative to each other, with the intention of highlighting their relative strengths and weaknesses.
- 3.2.5 Each Policy was assessed in terms of the nature of its impacts (beneficial/adverse/neutral/uncertain) and of its relative magnitude and duration over time. These criteria were then used to judge whether the resulting effect would be minor or significant. This assessment is reproduced in Appendix B.
- 3.2.6 The symbols used in the assessment are as follows:

Table 3.1: Symbols Used in the Appraisal Tables

Symbol	Meaning
✓	The Policy is likely to have a significant beneficial effect on the SA / SEA Objective
(✓)	The Policy is likely to have a beneficial effect on the SA / SEA Objective but the effect is not likely to be significant
(x)	The Policy is likely to have an adverse effect on the SA / SEA Objective but the effect is not likely to be significant
✗	The Policy is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SA / SEA Objective
~	The Policy is likely to have no effect on the SA / SEA Objective
?	The effect of the Policy on the SA / SEA Objective is unclear

3.3 The Sustainability Appraisal Report

3.3.1 The SEA Regulations require the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme on issues such as:

- Air
- Biodiversity (including flora and fauna)
- Climate

- Cultural heritage
- Human health
- Landscape
- Material assets
- Population
- Soil
- Water
- And the interrelationship between the above factors

3.3.2 The SA process extends the assessment process to include of likely significant social and economic effects of the topics listed above to include social and economic factors such as the economy and employment, transport, crime and safety, health and education.

3.3.3 This SA Report includes a chapter on each of the above sustainability topics. Each chapter is structured in a series of themes, as follows:

- Introduction
- Environmental Protection Objectives (where applicable)
- Baseline
- Future Trends
- Relevant SA/SEA Objectives
- Appraisal findings – Likely significant effects of the policies and proposals
- Proposed mitigation – recommended measures to ameliorate adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts
- Proposed monitoring – recommended ongoing monitoring of significant effects

4 The Spatial Distribution of Growth

4.1 Issues and Options Stage

- 4.1.1 The Issues and Options stage for Enfield's Core Strategy introduced the concept of the Triple Arc to inform the development of a spatial strategy for the Borough.
- 4.1.2 The ideas contained in the Triple Arc concept which identified the Borough's main characteristics as "Green Enfield", "New Enfield" and "Heart of Enfield" were interpreted by many respondents as only relating to certain geographical areas rather than applying Borough wide. Such geographical distinctions would also be at odds with the Sustainability Objectives, particularly those concerned with conserving and enhancing biodiversity and those protecting, enhancing and increasing accessibility to the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment.

4.2 Preferred Options Stage

- 4.2.1 The Preferred Options Report modified this approach and introduced three strategic spatial scenarios for either 'Minimum', 'Dispersed' or 'Focused' growth. Each of these provided a holistic approach to guiding the location of new development, ensuring that key issues were considered collectively and aiming to integrate policies for the use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places in Enfield and how they function.
- 4.2.2 At this broad level all three were considered to be in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. For the purpose of the sustainability appraisal and in the absence of a comparative strategy within the UDP, a comparison was made of the options relative to each other. This analysis is set out in Appendix A.
- 4.2.3 The Minimum Growth scenario suggested a more limited degree of change with correspondingly smaller benefits. This alternative was felt unlikely to deliver the same level of housing and employment growth as the other scenarios, although it required fewer flood mitigation measures.
- 4.2.4 The Dispersed Growth scenario was felt likely to lead to regeneration in areas of need but this strategy suggested a more random pattern of development than the Focused Growth scenario and therefore represented a less efficient land use pattern and use of resources.
- 4.2.5 The SA report to accompany the Preferred Options report supported the Focused Growth Scenario as this concentrated growth on the areas of poor environmental quality and in need of regeneration. It was felt likely to lead to better integration of residential land uses, jobs and services, subject to sufficient physical and social infrastructure being in place to support this growth.
- 4.2.6 However in both the Dispersed and Focused growth scenarios, significant growth was likely to take place in areas at risk of flooding and where flood mitigation measures are likely to be necessary. The SA report to accompany the Preferred Options report therefore recommended that further sequential testing would be required before allocating new developments in these areas.

4.3 Strategic Growth Areas

- 4.3.1 Following consultation on Preferred Options the Focused Growth scenario was chosen as the most appropriate pattern for growth in Enfield. The Council's preferred approach is that planned growth and regeneration in the Borough should be focused in four specific areas where physical, social and economic change is a priority – Central Leaside, North East Enfield, Enfield Town and the area around the North Circular Road at Bounds Green.
- 4.3.2 Central Leaside and North East Enfield lie within the Upper Lee Valley which is a regional priority for regeneration, designated by the Mayor of London as an Opportunity Area capable of accommodating substantial numbers of new homes or jobs. They also form part of a national growth area stretching from London to Stansted, Cambridge and Peterborough.
- 4.3.3 The Council sought views on different scenarios for Central Leaside as a whole, the opportunities within it and the scale of change needed to transform and regenerate the area, as part of the preparation of the Central Leaside Area Action Plan. This work focused attention on a cluster of sites in the heart of Central Leaside, close to the Lee Valley Regional Park and its waterways, which are vacant or underused. This area has become known as Meridian Water and lies to the south of the North Circular.
- 4.3.4 As part of the preparation of North East Enfield Area Action Plan, the Council looked at a number of opportunity areas throughout North East Enfield, and outlined options for their future development. Options ranged from maintaining the existing type and range of uses in the area to the transformation of selected areas. This work and the responses received during consultation have confirmed that the priority area with real potential for change is Ponders End.
- 4.3.5 The New Southgate Area around the North Circular Road in the south west of the Borough has suffered over many years from blight and a poor environment. Planning permission has now been granted to Transport for London (TfL) for a safety and environmental improvement scheme for the section of the North Circular that runs through the area. In addition over £54 million government funding has recently been awarded to upgrade and refurbish the Transport for London owned properties along the North Circular Road. These properties will be transferred to Notting Hill Housing Trust who will invest a further £35 million to refurbish and build new affordable homes on vacant sites.
- 4.3.6 As part of the preparation of the Enfield Town Area Action Plan, the Council sought views on the main issues and options facing the Town and potential scenarios for the future. These ranged from maintaining the existing situation with only small infill developments, to a more comprehensive expansion of Enfield Town Centre to maximise the development potential of individual sites within it. This work concluded that whilst the town centre contains a number of development sites, the predominant focus of interest and potential is towards the eastern end around Enfield Town Station.
- 4.3.7 Further consultation on preferred options for the Core Strategy regarding strategic growth areas took place in March 2009. This consultation aimed to align the Council's new Place Shaping Strategy, intended to guide the priorities of the Council's corporate, departmental and service plans, with Enfield's Sustainable Community Strategy priorities.
- 4.3.8 In addition to the already identified Strategic Growth Areas and as a consequence of responses received to the Consultation on the Strategic Growth Areas report in March 2009, the Council is examining how it can build upon the regeneration work taking place in Edmonton Green.

- 4.3.9 Following consultation on the Council's Strategic Growth Areas the 'Focused Growth' scenario was chosen to be the central principle guiding the submission version of the Core Strategy document
- 4.3.10 The SA of the final policies relating to the Strategic Growth Areas can be found in Appendix B.

5 Population

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This chapter discusses the population of Enfield, its composition and distribution, now and in the future and the likely significant social, economic and environmental effects of the Core Strategy on the population of Enfield.

5.2 Context Review

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

Message	Source
The best current estimate of projected growth is a range, with that for 2016 (7.94 – 8.19 million) only slightly different than anticipated in the 2004 London Plan, rising to 8.26 – 8.71 million by 2026	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
London's working age population will grow by between 690,000 and 950,000 by 2026 (80 per cent will be from black and ethnic minority communities)	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Population in the North London Sub-Region is expected to grow by 10-14,000 per annum between 2006 and 2026	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Population projections indicate that there will be an increasing number of vulnerable adults and additional services will be needed. The standards of housing and related support will be particularly important.	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Approximately 20% of London's population, a higher proportion than the national average, is under 15 and this proportion is expected to grow after 2016.	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)

5.3 Baseline

5.3.1 Enfield's population was estimated at 280,300 in 2003 and 285,300 by mid-2006 (source: ONS 2006). The population has been growing but the 2006 GLA Demographic Projections for London boroughs shows population stabilising over the next ten years. However this population will age, as Table 5.1 illustrates.

Table 5.1: Enfield Population Projections (Source: GLA, 2006)

Age	Persons (2007)	Persons (2017)	Relative Change (%)
0 – 4	20,200	19,600	-3%
5 – 9	17,200	18,400	7%
10 – 14	17,700	17,700	0%

15 – 19	18,000	16,400	-9%
20 – 24	15,100	14,600	-3%
25 – 29	23,700	20,800	-12%
30 – 34	25,500	23,400	-8%
35 – 39	24,300	24,100	-1%
40 – 44	23,900	23,000	-4%
45 – 49	20,200	21,500	7%
50 – 54	16,200	20,600	27%
55 – 59	14,500	16,600	14%
60 – 64	12,400	12,400	0%
65 – 69	9,800	10,300	5%
70 – 74	8,700	8,600	-1%
75 – 79	7,300	6,700	-8%
80 – 84	5,300	5,200	-1%
85 – 89	3,100	3,200	5%
90 +	1,800	1,900	8%
Total	284,700	285,000	0%

- 5.3.2 Figures from the 2001 census show that approximately two-thirds of the population described themselves as White British or Irish, with about 13% describing themselves as 'Other White'. Substantial minorities (between 4 and 5%) described themselves as either Asian or Asian British: Indian, Black or Black British: Caribbean and Black or Black British: African. It is possible that this ethnic profile will have changed somewhat since the accession of new countries to the European Union.
- 5.3.3 Enfield currently has a large population of both 0-14s and older people in comparison to the rest of London. The child population is also large compared to the national average. Enfield's population is quite diverse – state school pupils have recorded themselves under 87 different ethnic groups. (Source: London Borough of Enfield, 2008.)
- 5.3.4 The most recent official figures estimate the Borough's population at 285,105 in mid-2007 and population confirm that Enfield has a growing younger population, as shown in Table 5.2 below. This presents a somewhat different picture to Table 5.1.

Table 5.2: Mid-year Population Estimates (Source: ONS, 2009)

Age	Persons (mid-2007)	Age	Persons (mid-2007)
0 – 4	21,180	50 – 54	16,235
5 – 9	17,587	55 – 59	14,790
10 – 14	17,187	60 – 64	12,686
15 – 19	18,216	65 – 69	10,336
20 – 24	18,568	70 – 74	9,179
25 – 29	21,255	75 – 79	7,653
30 – 34	20,662	80 – 84	5,516
35 – 39	22,843	85+	5,181
40 – 44	24,522		
45 – 49	20,849	Total	285,105

5.3.5 These figures suggest that the under-5 population was around 5% greater in mid-2007 than previously thought.

5.4 Likely Future Conditions

5.4.1 According to current estimates Enfield's population is estimated to grow to between 293,500 and 303,800 by 2026³. The greatest growth is expected in the south and east of the Borough, where existing problems of economic deprivation and social inequality are greatest.

5.4.2 The relatively large numbers of younger people have important implications for educational provision in the next ten to fifteen years. And other infrastructure requirements in future.

5.4.3 The figures show a peak in the demographic profile of people in their late forties and fifties by 2017, suggesting that by the late 2020s the Borough will have a significantly larger number and proportion of retired persons than at present.

5.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

5.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Population is aging and will require a changing mix of services that must be catered for within the Local Development Framework

5.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

5.6.1 None.

³ GLA (2007) GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections (Total Population Low – High Projection)

5.7 Appraisal Findings

- 5.7.1 Population is likely to shape the Core Strategy rather than vice versa, so an assessment of the effects is not appropriate. However this chapter is included in the SA Report for contextual purposes.

5.8 Proposed Mitigation

- 5.8.1 The Council has carried out an Equalities Impact Assessment to ensure that the Core Strategy meets the needs of the whole community and does not put any groups of people at disadvantage.

5.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 5.9.1 Total Population and breakdown by age, sex and ethnic origin.

6 Human Health

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 According to the World Health Organisation, health can be defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease⁴. This chapter discusses how the Core Strategy Policies are likely to influence public health in Enfield.

6.1.2 Although the Council has responsibility for certain aspects of public health, for instance trading standards or local air quality management, health matters are not directly influenced through land-use planning and the Local Development Framework. However, planning has its statutory origins in public health and amenity issues. It continues to influence the key determinants of public health, among them housing, air quality, employment and education

6.2 Context Review

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

Message	Source
Locations for hospitals, primary healthcare centres, GP practices and dentists should be identified in appropriate locations accessible by public transport	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
People from different ethnic backgrounds have different health needs	Local Health Delivery Plan 2005-2008, Enfield Primary Care Trust (2005)
Minority populations generally suffer poorer health than that of the majority population	Local Health Delivery Plan 2005-2008, Enfield Primary Care Trust (2005)
Focuses on the impact of Food and Nutrition, Smoking, Drugs and Alcohol, Sexual Health, Physical Activity and Mental Health	Enfield Health Improvement Action Plan (HIAP) 2005-08, Enfield Primary Care Trust (2005)
Targets: Reduce the gap by 10% of infant mortality between manual groups and the population as a whole Reduce by 10% the gap in life expectancy at birth between the lowest fifth of the population and the population as a whole Reduce smoking in manual groups from 32% to 26% Reduce teenage pregnancies by 45%	Enfield Health Improvement and Modernisation Programme 2002-2005, Enfield NHS Primary Care Trust (2002)
The most deprived areas within Enfield are situated in the east of the Borough. Males in these areas live on average 7 years less than people in the least deprived parts of Enfield and females live 4 years less.	Enfield Health Profile, NHS, 2007
Local priorities for Enfield include: reducing smoking; halting the rise in childhood obesity; managing long term conditions; improving sexual health; and increasing uptake of childhood immunisation and cancer screening	Enfield Health Profile, NHS, 2007
Infant mortality is a key issue: in 2003-5 the infant mortality rate was 6.7 per 1000 live births. This compares to the London rate of 5.2.	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Review of Health Needs Across Enfield, Enfield Council 2009

⁴ World Health Organisation, 1948, Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organisation

6.3 Baseline

6.3.1 Life expectancy in Enfield has been increasing steadily in recent years, as Table 6.1 shows.

Table 6.1: Life Expectancy at Birth (source: ONS)

Period	Male (years)	Female (years)
Jan 2001 – Dec 2003	76.70	81.00
Jan 2002 – Dec 2004	76.90	81.10
Jan 2003 – Dec 2005	77.10	81.30
Jan 2004 – Dec 2006	77.90	81.90
Jan 2005 – Dec 2007	78.50	82.40
Jan 2006 – Dec 2008	78.78	82.65

6.3.2 These figures are slightly higher than the equivalents for the whole of London and the whole of England. These are more recent figures than those used in the Scoping Report which found that life expectancy was slightly lower than the London average. Taken together with the positive trend, these figures suggest that life expectancy is not a problem in the Borough, although they disguise large differences between the deprived and more affluent areas of Enfield. Healthy life expectancy, according to ONS figures from 2001, is some six or seven years less than total life expectancy.

6.3.3 Nevertheless Enfield does have some important public health problems. For instance, the rate of conceptions amongst women and girls under 18 is 5.13%, somewhat higher than the 4.83% for London as a whole or the average of 4.15% for England (2004, source: ONS). Low birth weight live births and infant mortality are also higher in Enfield than the average for London or England. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment suggests that these numbers are increasing.

6.3.4 The spatial distribution of deprivation in Enfield is given in Map 8. This shows that the most deprived areas are to be found generally in the south and east of the Borough. Silver Street, Edmonton Green and Angel Road are the areas with the highest levels of deprivation in the south, with other important pockets to be found in Ponders End and Turkey Street.

6.4 Likely Future Conditions

6.4.1 Based on current trends, life expectancy seems likely to continue to rise. It is unclear whether this would be accompanied by a rise in healthy life expectancy. However working against this trend is the rise in childhood obesity reported in the Enfield Health Profile. It is not possible to say how this would affect life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in particular.

6.4.2 While life expectancy has been rising the increase in infant mortality may also weigh on this statistic in future. More seriously, if this trend is left to continue, it would mean that a small but growing percentage of infants would be dying in future.

6.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

6.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Population is ageing and this will place increased demands on health services
- There is a relatively high proportion of young people in the Borough and this means that Enfield has correspondingly different health needs
- High levels of deprivation in the eastern half of the Borough were identified in the Scoping Report; parts of Edmonton, Ponders End and Southbury among the 10% most deprived super output areas in England
- Inequalities in health exist between minority groups and the majority of the population
- Enfield seems to have particular problems with childhood obesity, teenage pregnancies and infant mortality

6.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

6.6.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment
- To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health
- To reduce poverty and social exclusion

6.7 Appraisal Findings

6.7.1 Core Policy 4 deals with the quality of new housing. This includes the provision of lifetime homes for all new homes to be built to Lifetime Homes standards and to achieve a Borough-wide target of 10% of all new homes to be suitable or easily adaptable for wheelchair users. Although this does not radically change the existing policy as set out in the UDP, it does refer to lifetime homes for the first time and this in itself is likely to be significantly beneficial on well-being in the medium to long term, particularly in the light of the projected future demographic profile set out in Chapter 5. The Policy also commits the Council to work with partners to improve physical condition of housing stock in the Borough. This is a new commitment compared with policy in the UDP and likely to prove beneficial in terms of reducing poverty and social exclusion (indirectly affecting health). The effect on health may, of course, be incidental and not significant.

6.7.2 Meeting particular housing needs are addressed in Core Policy 6. This states that the Council will work with its partners to develop flexible and accessible accommodation services that meet the local housing needs of vulnerable adults and that support the personalisation agenda. Additionally, the Council will work with the Mayor of London to identify whether there is a requirement for pitches within the Borough for gypsies and travellers. Enfield currently has no gypsy and traveller sites and the Mayor's Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment (2008) concluded that Enfield has the third lowest need for sites within London. At present there are no plans to allocate such sites, however the stipulation that these sites would have good access to shops, healthcare and educational facilities would likely improve integration with the wider community and perhaps benefit the health of the gypsy and traveller community. Whilst the numbers of people concerned are small compared with the population of

the Borough as a whole, the effects could be regarded as significant for the gypsy and traveller community.

- 6.7.3 Making provision for affordable housing is similarly likely to be beneficial on social exclusion and well-being. Core Policy 3 calls for a Borough-wide target of 40% of new housing to be affordable in new development applicable on sites capable of accommodating 10 or more units and will seek to achieve a financial contribution from development under 10 units. This would equate to around 250 dwellings per annum, given the target of 6,300 completions between 2011/12 and 2020/21 (Core Policy 2). This is regarded as a significantly beneficial effect.
- 6.7.4 Core Policy 7 states the Council will work with Enfield Primary Care Trust to promote healthy communities and address health inequalities. No similar commitment exists in the UDP and therefore this represents a potentially very significant change in policy. Core Policy 7 also refers to the spatial distribution of new health and social care facilities which will improve access to modern health care facilities. These significant benefits would likely be realised only in the longer term however.
- 6.7.5 Core Policy 25, pedestrians and cyclists, moves policy forward from the UDP in line with the policy set out in the London Plan. The significance in terms of health of the Policy will depend on the uptake of walking and cycling. It is assessed as beneficial but not significantly so.
- 6.7.6 Policies that encourage access to open space for recreational purposes are likely to contribute marginally to public health. Core Policy 34, which proposes to extend Metropolitan Open Land status to include green chains and associated open land, is one such example. Core Policy 35, which aims to improve access to the Lee Valley Regional Park, is another.

6.8 Proposed Mitigation

- 6.8.1 None proposed.

6.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 6.9.1 Statistics for infant mortality, life expectancy at birth, limiting long-term illness, incapacity benefit claimants, low birth-weight live births, standardised mortality ratios and teenage conceptions all available through ONS / Neighbourhood Statistics.
- 6.9.2 The London Health Commission has defined a Local Basket of Indicators, measuring a variety of different health determinants. It may be appropriate to use this set of indicators for monitoring purposes.
- 6.9.3 An annual community health profile for the Borough is available at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>.

7 Economy

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Over the last couple of decades Enfield's economy has undergone a major change from being one based around traditional manufacturing to one with a larger service sector. However the Borough's economy still has a high proportion of industries that have been declining and a lower proportion of emerging, knowledge-based industries.

7.1.2 The performance of the economy has a fundamental bearing on the achievement of sustainable communities. Economic development has both beneficial and adverse impacts. On one hand there are negative aspects, such as generation of waste, or pollution from industry or traffic, while on the other hand the economy provides employment and generates wealth. A sustainable economy should be seen as a part of the wider social and natural environment and, as far as possible, should not adversely affect these wider elements.

7.2 Context Review

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

Message	Source
Prioritise previously developed land which is suitable for re-use. Seek to make the most efficient and effective use of land and buildings, especially vacant or derelict buildings (including historic buildings).	Consultation Paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development, DCLG (2009)
Positively and proactively encourage sustainable economic growth in line with the principles of sustainable development, based on a clear and proactive locally specific economic vision and strategy.	Consultation Paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development, DCLG (2009)
Encourage higher-density, multi-storey development within and around existing centres, including the promotion of mixed-use areas, where appropriate.	Planning Policy Statement 6 Planning for town centres, ODPM (2004)
The planning system 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.	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism, DCLG (2006)
The Upper Lee Valley is identified as an Opportunity Area to intensify and accommodate substantial growth, especially in economic activity	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Aim to enhance and diversify the role of town centres across London in places with good public transport access.	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
South east Enfield (Edmonton) is identified as a Regeneration Area where new transport links to these areas, training programmes, and capacity-building initiatives is needed.	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
London's overseas exports of goods and services are currently estimated to be £37 billion and financial and business services account for around £15.5 billion.	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Some of the existing industrial land uses in the Lower Lee Valley may be relocated to industrial parts of North	London Plan: Sub-Regional Development Framework (North

London, notably the Upper Lee Valley	London), GLA (2006)
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	London Plan: Sub-Regional Development Framework (North London), GLA (2006)
Promote sustainable growth and economic development Deliver an improved and effective infrastructure to support London's future growth and development Deliver healthy, sustainable, high quality communities and urban environments	Sustaining Success – Developing London's Economy – Economic Development Strategy, LDA (2005)
Increase the supply of visitor accommodation across London, ensuring better distribution, to ease congestion and improve value for money	Visit London: the Mayor's Plan for Tourism in London, GLA (2002)
Make 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	Visit London: the Mayor's Plan for Tourism in London, GLA (2002)
Enfield has a very low concentration of high technology and knowledge intensive industries. Labour productivity remains low and the Borough has a small share of growth sectors and a high share of declining ones.	Enfield's Skills and Employment Strategy: April 2008 to March 2011
The four main interlinked strategies identified for economic growth in the ULV are: 1. The Green Blue Strategy - reinvigorating the canals, reservoirs, open spaces, towpaths and underused places that the ULV has to offer. 2. The Knowledge Economy - developing the FE/HE offer in the ULV. 3. The Lifestyle Economy - the potential offered by the visitor economy and the 2012 Olympic legacy. 4. Making & Moving - working with our existing firms and sectors to maintaining the ULV's strong position in an increasingly competitive market	An Economic Vision for the Upper Lee Valley Final Report, North London Strategic Alliance June 2009

7.3 Baseline

7.3.1 Enfield had a total of 6,115 enterprises registered for VAT in March 2007. As Table 7.1 shows, the trend in VAT registrations does not reflect the upward trend regionally and nationally.

Table 7.1: VAT Registered Enterprises (source: ONS, 2008)

Period	Enfield	London	England
March 2005	6,140	248,430	1,368,240
March 2006	6,065	249,265	1,398,135
March 2007	6,115	253,715	1,421,645

7.3.2 Of these 6,115 businesses, some 1,275 were less than two years old, 1,010 were two to three years old, 1,660 were four to nine years old and the remainder, 2,170, were more than ten years old. Table 7.2 shows the sectoral split.

Table 7.2: VAT Based Enterprises by Broad Industry Group (source: ONS, 2008)

Broad Industry Group	Number
Agriculture	35
Production	455
Construction	825
Motor Trades	225
Wholesale	605
Retail	800
Hotels & Catering	345
Transport	215
Post & Telecommunications	60
Finance	25
Property & Business Services	2,010
Education	50
Health	35
Public Admin & Other Services	430

7.3.3 Finally Table 7.3 gives a breakdown of VAT Registered business by number of employees.

Table 7.3: VAT Based Enterprises by Employment Size Band (source: ONS, 2008)

Employment Size Band	Number
0 to 4 Persons Employed	4,820
5 to 9 Persons Employed	710
10 to 19 Persons Employed	330
20 or More Persons Employed	240

7.4 Likely Future Conditions

7.4.1 The Core Strategy sets out policies for the regeneration of Meridian Water, Ponders End, New Southgate, Edmonton and Enfield Town. In the absence of the area strategies for growth in these locations it is likely that the land would continue to be under-exploited and fail to meet the needs of the modern economy. Under investment and poor environmental quality would be likely to remain.

7.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

7.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Barriers to economic opportunity exist in the Upper Lee Valley (industrial decline, poor accessibility etc)

7.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

7.6.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To sustain economic growth and competitiveness

7.7 Appraisal Findings

7.7.1 It seems clear that the most significant impact of the policies on Enfield's economy will flow from the growth proposed in the Central Leaside and North East Enfield areas. Both fall into the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area as defined in the London Plan and contain large tracts of industrial land having strategic importance not just for Enfield but for London as a whole. Major growth is planned for these two areas, which is likely to lead to very significantly beneficial effects on the economy in the longer term.

7.7.2 Similarly the strategy for Enfield Town and Edmonton Green should eventually deliver significant economic benefits, although in these cases the focus will be on retail and service sector employment improving the retail and leisure offer of the town centre. Finally the proposed regeneration of the area around North Circular Road between the A109 at Bounds Green and the A10 including the New Southgate area may also bring with it more limited economic benefits. These are likely to be of a relatively small scale and not likely to be significant in the context of the Borough as a whole.

7.7.3 Core Policies 14 and 15 support the area strategies by safeguarding Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) to protect key employment land from change of use. Core Policy 15 allows for managed release of employment land from LSISs but only following a detailed review. It is thus likely to be beneficial to business and the economy by maintaining land for economic purposes.

7.7.4 Core Policy 17 will continue to support the Borough's town centres as the main destinations for comparison goods shopping, for leisure, entertainment and cultural activities creating a range of employment opportunities as well as new office based employment provision. This will contribute to the regeneration and growth of the town centres. The policy also supports development proposals which foster a diverse evening and night time economy in Enfield Town and the Borough's district centres of Edmonton Green, Angel Edmonton, Southgate and Palmers Green will be supported providing that measures are in place to address community safety and amenity issues.

7.7.5 The Council plans to meet demonstrated shopping needs in Core Policy 18, by directing a full range of shopping facilities and secondary town centre uses to the Borough's existing centres. Initially the majority of retail growth is to be focused in Enfield Town. However in the medium term from 2015 onwards, as regeneration efforts begin to unlock capacity, the aim is to redirect a greater proportion of comparison goods retail uses and supporting town centre uses towards Edmonton Green and Angel Edmonton district centres to support the wider economic and

social regeneration objectives set out in Core Policy 39. This would be likely to have locally significant benefits.

7.7.6 Core Policy 24, dealing with the road network, makes little change to the UDP policy but does highlight the North Circular Road between Green Lanes and Bounds Green, amongst other routes, as in need of particular improvement. While not significant it is nevertheless beneficial.

7.7.7 Several other policies are likely to be beneficial without leading to a significant effect on the economy. These include Core Policy 16, which may lead to growth in media or green technologies in the long term, and Core Policies 12 and 13, dealing with tourism and the promotion of the economy. These are considered non-significant because they do not propose major changes to the existing policy as set out in the UDP and the London Plan.

7.8 Proposed Mitigation

7.8.1 None proposed.

7.9 Proposed Monitoring

7.9.1 Monitoring the number of VAT registrations and de-registrations will provide an indication of the health of the local economy, although it will not capture the full range of businesses trading in the Borough. Similarly, recording the breakdown of VAT Based Enterprises by Broad Industry Group and Employment Size Band will help understand the structure of the economy, although this will under-represent very small businesses that will often not be registered for VAT. All these statistics are available from ONS.

8 Employment and Skills

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This chapter deals specifically with employment rather than wider economic factors. Clearly any expansion or contraction of the economy is likely to have an effect on employment in the Borough and this is the overall context in which this chapter should be read.

8.2 Context Review

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

Message	Source
Plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in the local area or which the local planning authority wish to attract to the area, but maintain flexibility in their policies on the supply and use of land to accommodate sectors not anticipated in the plan. This may include businesses taking advantage of low carbon economic opportunities	Consultation Paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development, DCLG (2009)
Need to raise education standards and skill levels across the capital	Sustainable Communities in London, ODPM (2003)
Innovation is an important factor underpinning the London economy. Science parks offer potential for synergy with the capital's 40 universities, higher education institutions and research institutions. Major science parks are located in the Lee Valley.	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Need to promote tele-working and e-business	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
London residents appear highly qualified and better rewarded than their national counterparts, but this masks a polarity between skilled workers and semi or unskilled workers	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Resident workers in North London will need the skills and support systems to allow them to compete for work	London Plan: Sub-Regional Development Framework (North London), GLA (2006)
Position London as a city that excels as a world capital of business Ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world Drive London's transition to a low carbon economy and maximise the opportunities that this creates Give all Londoners the opportunity to share in London's economic success Maximise the benefits to London from investment to support growth and regeneration	Rising to the challenge: The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for Greater London Public Consultation Draft, LDA (2009)
Although many migrant workers are highly skilled, the increased number of new arrivals has a negative impact on levels of employment: poor English language competence is a barrier to work; foreign awarded qualifications may not be recognised in the UK; and employer discrimination may also have an effect.	Enfield's Skills and Employment Strategy: April 2008 to March 2011

Of residents who lack any qualifications fewer than 4 out of 10 are in employment. But amongst graduates, almost 9 out of 10 are in work.

Enfield's Skills and Employment Strategy: April 2008 to March 2011

8.3 Baseline

8.3.1 Table 8.1 illustrates the disparity between male and female earnings, although the gap appears to be smaller among people living in Enfield than elsewhere.

Table 8.1: Weekly Earnings by Residence (2008) (source: NOMIS)

	Enfield	London	England
Male (Full-time)	£542.20	£630.00	£525.00
Female (Full-time)	£474.10	£534.50	£412.70

8.3.2 Full time pay for people working in Enfield is significantly lower than that for those living in the Borough and working elsewhere, as shown in Table 8.2. Again, the figures highlight that female full-time earnings are lower than male full time earnings.

Table 8.2: Weekly Earnings by Workplace (2008) (source: NOMIS)

	Enfield	London	England
Male (Full-time)	£517.40	£676.50	£523.50
Female (Full-time)	£446.60	£542.10	£412.40

8.3.3 Table 8.3 shows how the Borough compares with the London and Great Britain averages for qualifications:

Table 8.3: Qualifications (Jan 2008-Dec 2008) (source: NOMIS)

	Enfield	London	Great Britain
NVQ4 and above	32.4%	38.6%	29.0%
NVQ3 and above	46.0%	51.6%	47.0%
NVQ2 and above	59.8%	63.8%	65.2%
NVQ1 and above	71.9%	73.7%	78.9%
Other qualifications	13.7%	14.2%	8.7%
No qualifications	14.4%	12.0%	12.4%

8.3.4 Some 60.3% of Enfield's 16 year old school children achieved four or more GCSE passes at grade A* to C in 2008, a figure rising to 92.2% when grades A* to G. These figures are slightly lower than the London averages (65.2% and 93.2% respectively). (Source: ONS.) Map 7 gives an indication of the distribution of examination achievement across Enfield's wards.

8.4 Likely Future Conditions

- 8.4.1 Earnings from employment in Enfield are likely to continue to be lower than the London average since the latter statistic is distorted by high salaries earned in the City of London.
- 8.4.2 Inequalities between male and female pay have persisted for many decades and regrettably seem likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

8.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

- 8.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:
- Wages earned by people who work in Enfield are lower than those earned by people who work in other parts of London
 - Qualifications of school leavers and adults are lower than the average for London as a whole
 - Unemployment black spots exist and were highlighted in the Scoping Report, particularly in the east of the Borough, around Ponders End and Edmonton

8.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

- 8.6.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:
- To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work
 - To ensure high and stable levels of employment

8.7 Appraisal Findings

- 8.7.1 In general the policies that are beneficial to the economy are also likely to be similarly beneficial to employment. Therefore the policies for North East Enfield and Central Leaside will be of significant benefit in terms of ensuring high and stable levels of employment. There may also be opportunities to improve educational facilities within the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area and this may in turn lead to improvements in education achievement within these areas in due course. This could be significant in the case of North East Enfield where educational achievement is understood currently to be below average.
- 8.7.2 Likewise the policies for Enfield Town, Edmonton, and the North Circular Road should be beneficial for employment but the small scale redevelopment proposals around the area of the North Circular Road and the New Southgate areas, and the retail / leisure focus of the Enfield Town policy means that the employment benefits will not be as significant. They are also unlikely to have any effect on skills or significantly affect the numbers of higher paying jobs in the Borough.
- 8.7.3 Core Policy 8 makes provision for educational facilities for children and young people. Although this is what the Council is already doing, suggesting that the policy would not have a significant effect on educational achievement, in addition the Council is proposing to work with partners to provide an Academy in Ponders End and planning for a sustainable community at Meridian Water with supporting infrastructure including schools. It is through the focused growth

approach that this investment has become available and therefore the longer term effects of the policy could indeed be significant.

- 8.7.4 Minor beneficial effects on employment may be expected from Core Policies 14 and 15 as these are beneficial to the economy more generally, while Core Policy 16 may have significant, in particular locally significant, effects. The focus on media and green industries in the latter option may also result in a useful skills spin-off.
- 8.7.5 Furthermore, Core Policy 17 should eventually deliver wider economic benefits through the promotion of mixed use principles that support new office uses in town centres or sites within Strategic Growth Areas to come forward as they are developed.
- 8.7.6 Core Policy 19 creates employment opportunities by protecting existing and directing new office accommodation towards Enfield Town station and Southgate town centre.
- 8.7.7 Finally Core Policies 24 and 27, by helping facilitate the movement of people and goods, are likely to indirectly benefit employment in the Borough.

8.8 Proposed Mitigation

- 8.8.1 None proposed.

8.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 8.9.1 Unemployment is a fundamental indicator which should be monitored, ideally by ward or super output area to identify the parts of the Borough where jobs are more difficult to come by. Earnings by Residence and Earnings by Workplace should be monitored in order to determine how well paid jobs in the Borough are by comparison with other parts of London. Skills can be tracked by monitoring the qualifications of adults and school leavers. This data is available through NOMIS.

9 Transport

9.1 Introduction

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

9.2 Context Review

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

Message	Source
By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses, planning can help to reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.	Planning Policy Guidance 13 Transport, ODPM (2001)
Reduce congestion on the roads and limit, or if possible decrease, emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.	Planning Policy Guidance 13 Transport, ODPM (2001)
Need to integrate transport and development, match development to transport capacity and promote sustainable transport	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification should be supported by improved public transport	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Strategy identifies gridlock of the transport system as the single biggest problem for London. Implementing the Transport Strategy will increase the overall capacity of London's Underground and rail systems by up to 50 per cent along with an increase of 40 per cent in bus capacity across London by 2011.	The Mayor's Transport Strategy, Transport for London (2001)
London's roads and public transport services remain among the most crowded and congested in the country and road traffic congestion is worsening.	Mayor's Transport Strategy Statement of Intent, Transport for London (2009)
Sub-regional and local transport networks also play a vital role in supporting London's economy. Improving connectivity will be a key factor as this remains strongest on radial corridors into central London, links to town centres not on these radial corridors are in many cases poorer	Mayor's Transport Strategy Statement of Intent, Transport for London (2009)
Schemes are proposed dealing with: Walking – improvements in Upper Lee Valley Local Bus Priority Measures – improving orbital links	North London Transport Forum Partnership Spending Plan: 2006/7 – 2009/10, North London Transport Forum (2005)

<p>Town Centres – audits to determine needs Station Access Freight – extending the Freight Quality Partnership concept Regeneration Area Schemes – additional funding in Upper Lee Valley</p>	
<p>The section of the A406 North Circular Road between Bounds Green and Green Lanes is a bottleneck that causes delays and rat-running traffic in residential streets. It has high accident levels and acts as a barrier to pedestrians and a poor environment for the local community. The scheme aims to significantly improve the road for local residents and road users. It will reduce the number of accidents in which people are injured by about one third. It will provide significant improvements to the local environment and street scene.</p>	<p>Transport for London A406 improvements scheme description</p>

9.3 Baseline

9.3.1 In 2001, the modal split for travel to work was as shown in Table 9.1, below.

Table 9.1: Travel to work by mode in Enfield (2001) (source: ONS)

Mode	Percentage using this mode
Work from home	8.23%
Underground / Metro / Tram	12.97%
Train	10.15%
Bus / Coach / Minibus	10.06%
Motorcycle	1.08%
Car / Van	45.44%
Passenger in Car / Van	3.43%
Taxi	0.7%
Bicycle	1.19%

9.4 Likely Future Conditions

9.4.1 Unless action is taken it appears likely that the numbers of vehicles using the roads is likely to continue to rise. This is a long-term trend that will be very difficult to reverse. Accessibility is a problem in some parts of Enfield, particularly where major roads such as the A406, A10 and rail lines act as a barrier, and east-west movement is often difficult. In the absence of the options proposed in the Core Strategy this situation would be set to continue. Public transport is set to improve owing to measures being put in place by Transport for London, including an increase

the overall capacity of London's Underground and rail systems by up to 50 per cent along with an increase of 40 per cent in bus capacity across London by 2011.

9.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

9.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Congestion on the Borough's roads is a problem
- There is a need to reduce the need to travel, reduce reliance on the private car and increase the choice of travel mode
- Orbital and east-west routes through the Borough are in need of improvement
- Public transport capacity needs to be enhanced
- Accessibility to eastern parts of the Borough is restricted
- Access to the M25 from the Lee Valley Opportunity Area needs improvement

9.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

9.6.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities
- To reduce road congestion

9.7 Appraisal Findings

9.7.1 Overall the Council aims to address existing deficiencies in the transport network and ensure that planned growth is supported by adequate transport infrastructure, a spatial approach which secures possible transport investment increasing capacity of underutilised infrastructure. While the Core Strategy puts in place measures to make sustainable modes of transport more appealing compared to the car, it necessarily relies on people making the choice to use improved sustainable transport systems.

9.7.2 Sustainable transport improvements form an element of the policies for Central Leaside / Meridian Water and North East Enfield / Ponders End. It is assumed that these will be essential to support the proposed intensification of land use in the area. Transport improvements also form a part of the Enfield Town, the land around Enfield Town Station and the area around North Circular Road and the New Southgate area policies. In all four cases there should be some benefit in terms of reducing congestion on the roads; however the effect may not be significant.

9.7.3 Core Policy 1 aims to ensure development is focused and sustainable so that the number and length of journeys, particularly by car, is reduced. It focuses growth and development in the Borough in four specific areas, where they have the greatest opportunity for change. The Council will ensure that improvements to the social and physical infrastructure will be promoted in the strategic growth areas in order to ensure that planned growth and development will be sustainable. The approach is based on providing residential development with good access to public transport.

- 9.7.4 However it is essentially the same as the policy in the UDP and relies upon people favouring public transport over the use of the car. Based on past experience, this is not likely to halt the growth in traffic on the Borough's roads, although it may divert some of the increase to more sustainable modes of transport. Therefore, while it is consistent with government policy and the London Plan, it cannot be assessed as making a significant difference to congestion.
- 9.7.5 Core Policy 6 is likely to improve accessibility to services for the vulnerable and also for gypsies and travellers. This is likely to be of significant benefit to these groups. Furthermore, additional centres such as Meridian Water should help reduce the need to travel.
- 9.7.6 While Core Policy 17 is, in the main, a continuation of the existing approach, the intention to encourage facilities for day-to-day needs in local centres is new and likely to be of benefit in reducing the need to travel. Similarly Core Policies 18, 19, 25, 26 and 27 can all be regarded as beneficial options but their impact on congestion is likely to be limited in the face of the sustained upward trend in car use experienced in the Borough.
- 9.7.7 However, Core Policy 24 states that the Council will encourage sustainable travel choices and reduce growing congestion levels through the promotion of Travel Demand Management programmes, including standards for off-street parking, car clubs and care share schemes. The extent of these programmes will be defined in the forthcoming Development Management Document DPD. For now it is unclear how these programmes might operate and, while they have the potential for beneficial effects, no assessment is possible without more detail about what is proposed.
- 9.7.8 Core Policy 26 lists a series of measures that the Council will take to enhance the capacity of the public transport network and to make it safer to use. These measures include improvements to public transport interchanges, increased provision of bus / rail services and better accessible transport options for people with disabilities. These measures are likely to have significantly beneficial effects on accessibility, especially in the longer term.
- 9.7.9 Improved accessibility is likely to be the principal benefit of Core Policies 17 and 34. The first of these is likely to be a non-significant effect since it envisages intensification of land uses in existing areas, be they town centres or retail parks. However the latter is likely to be of more significant benefit, since it includes a commitment not in the UDP to target new leisure facilities more closely on areas of deficiency.

9.8 Proposed Mitigation

- 9.8.1 None proposed.

9.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 9.9.1 Transport statistics have been difficult to obtain during this SA / SEA process. The travel to work data quoted above is obtained from the census and therefore not updated regularly. Accessibility and use of public transport would be useful datasets to monitor, if available.

10 Crime and Safety

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Safe, healthy and vibrant neighbourhoods are fundamental to the economic, social and environmental well-being of the community. This chapter investigates the current and likely future situation in terms of crime and public safety in the Borough.

10.2 Context Review

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

Message	Source
Reduce crime rates by 25% by 2005	Urban White Paper "Our Towns and Cities – The Future", ODPM (2000)
London has the highest crime rate of any English region and steps must be taken to tackle crime and the fear of crime	Sustainable Communities in London, ODPM (2003)
Developments should be safe and secure, taking into account the objectives of 'Secured by Design', 'Designing out Crime' and 'Safer Places'. They should also incorporate specific security requirements such as those relating to high-profile buildings and spaces.	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Buildings should not ensure their own safety by turning inwards and presenting a blank wall or fenced-in enclosure to the street, but should provide an urban environment where outward looking buildings and natural surveillance contribute to, and benefit from, life at street level	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Making spaces for Londoners provides a strategy to create and upgrade public spaces and calls for a sustainable city, where walking and cycling are as pleasant, safe, and as easy as driving; and a safer city, where citizens are freed from crime and the fear of crime	Making Space for Londoners, GLA (2002)
Identified priorities for action: reducing crime and the fear of crime; tackling anti social behaviour; reducing the harms caused by substance misuse (both illegal drugs and alcohol); reducing the number of first time and repeat offenders entering the criminal justice system; reducing the numbers of young people who are offenders and the numbers of young people who are victims of crime; reducing weapon enabled crime; creating more positive activities for young people; reducing violent crime; and communicating more effectively with local communities	Enfield Safer & Stronger Communities Board, Partnership Plan 2009
Support the Environmental Crime Unit to secure prosecution by fully using existing and new legislative powers	Waste Services – Services Centre Plan 2006-2009, London Borough of Enfield (2005)

10.3 Baseline

10.3.1 Map 10 shows the distribution of reported crime in 2008/09 across the Borough. Table 10.1 shows the number of key offences committed in the twelve months between April 2008 and March 2009.

Table 10.1: Recorded Offences: 2008/09 (source: ONS)

Offence	Enfield (08/09)	London (08/09)
Violence Against the Person	4,268	175,407
Wounding or Other Act Endangering Life	151	6,519
Other Wounding	1,796	65,109
Harassment Including Penalty Notices for Disorder	824	48,003
Common Assault	1,116	40,912
Robbery	1,142	32,567
Theft from the Person	497	28,933
Criminal Damage Including Arson	3,522	95,505
Burglary in a Dwelling	3,049	59,206
Burglary Other than a Dwelling	934	34,692
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	1,179	29,005
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	2,892	79,072

10.4 Likely Future Conditions

10.4.1 The overall trend in crime is believed to be downwards but insufficient data is available to be certain about this. As the data above illustrate, it is possible that very substantial falls in some categories of crime can be accompanied by rises in other categories. It should be noted that the absolute numbers of crimes committed are quite low and this will presumably remain the case for the foreseeable future.

10.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

10.5.1 No level of crime is 'acceptable' so crime will always remain a sustainability problem. However it is possible to identify violence against the person and theft from vehicles as particular problems for Enfield, as these have risen in the Borough whilst falling elsewhere in London. Fear of crime is also a significant issue.

10.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

10.6.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To reduce crime and the fear of crime

10.7 Appraisal Findings

10.7.1 Planning can help to address social deprivation and support community cohesion, which can in turn influence the causes of crime. Through the Local Strategic Partnership, the Council can use its powers to require new development to include features that discourage criminal activity and anti-social behaviour. However ensuring public safety is primarily the responsibility of bodies other than the local planning authority, although the Council can assist in this respect. Thus the Core Strategy is likely to have a beneficial, if relatively limited, influence on crime and safety in the Borough.

10.7.2 Core Policy 9 is intended to support community cohesion and may have some indirect influence crime rates but any benefit is likely to be marginal. Core Policy 26 may be of marginal benefit in terms of safety because it focuses, *inter alia*, on public transport safety and security.

10.7.3 Core Policy 10 commits the Council to support the needs of the emergency services with particular regard to emergency planning. This is considered likely to be beneficial to the effectiveness of emergency response in the Borough. However the SA Framework does not contain any objectives against which this benefit would be highlighted and the matrix in the Appendix shows no benefit from the policy, which is a little misleading.

10.7.4 Core Policy 17 promotes development proposals which foster a diverse evening and night time economy in Enfield Town and the Borough's district centres. The Council will support the development the development of the evening and night time economy in Enfield Town and the four district centres, provided that any negative impacts are managed.

10.7.5 These policies should help to provide safe environments that reduce the fear of crime and improve crime prevention through building design and layout of the new developments.

10.8 Proposed Mitigation

10.8.1 Measures to address crime and safety, including policies to 'design out' crime, are expected to form part of other Local Development Documents to be produced by the Council. For instance road safety issues will be tackled in the forthcoming North Circular Road Area Action Plan and the Enfield Design Guide Development Plan Document will include detailed policies to 'design out' crime. These policies should help to provide safer environments through the design of public realm.

10.8.2 The Council through its policies in the Core Strategy is coordinating the activities of Council departments and working with statutory undertakers in order to develop design principles that create environments which promote community safety and discourage offending, to support the Enfield Safer and Stronger Communities Board in the delivery of their partnership plan 2009 to 2012 to make the Borough a safer place and one of the safest in London.

10.8.3 Additionally, the Council is ensuring that site-specific design briefs, masterplans and design codes for the Place Shaping priority areas of Ponders End, Meridian Water, New Southgate,

the land around Enfield Town station contribute to reducing crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in creating safe environments.

- 10.8.4 The Council will consider the establishment of an Entertainment Management Zone, an area including entertainment venues and other elements of the evening economy, designated by the Council, in which planning, licensing, policing, transport and street management issues are managed and coordinated. Details will be contained in the forthcoming Development Management Document (DPD).

10.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 10.9.1 Data on recorded crimes are available from the Home Office. Given the increasing focus on producer responsibility for waste and municipal waste reduction, it is recommended that environmental crime should also be monitored. Data is likely to be available from the Environment Agency and from the Council's own Environmental Health team.

11 Housing

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The housing market has not been responding sufficiently to housing demand. Most areas in London have suffered from high demand and low supply, while a lack of affordable housing has made it difficult for first time buyers to get on the property ladder.

11.1.2 Adequate planning is required to ensure that such market failings are addressed and that the mix of dwellings is sufficient to meet the current and future needs of local residents including families, single people, the elderly and others with particular housing needs. The changing composition of the Borough’s population is discussed in Chapter 5: Population.

11.2 Context Review

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

Message	Source
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	Urban White Paper “Our Towns and Cities – The Future”, ODPM (2000)
The Government’s key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)
The planning system should deliver high quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)
The planning system should deliver a mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)
The planning system should deliver a sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)
The planning system should deliver housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)
The planning system should deliver a flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)
Provide more and better designed and affordable homes, including homes for our key workers	Sustainable Communities in London, ODPM (2003)
Enfield is assigned a figure of 3,950 new dwellings to be provided by 2016 of which 50% must be affordable	The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
At least 10 per cent of new homes should be designed to be wheelchair accessible or be easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users	The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)

<p>The Housing Strategy is one of the Council's key housing documents. In addition to many of those in PPS3, it includes the following objectives: 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.</p>	<p>Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010, London Borough of Enfield (2005)</p>
<p>To promote a range of housing opportunities for people who need housing related support and to address the needs of homeless households. 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.</p>	<p>Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010, London Borough of Enfield (2005)</p>
<p>Enfield needs the development of a mix of market housing and intermediate housing.</p>	<p>Housing Market Assessment, London Borough of Enfield (2008)</p>
<p>Based on absolute numbers, the shortfall in social-rented housing is greatest for two-bedroom dwellings, followed by three-bedroom dwellings, one-bedroom dwellings and finally dwellings with four or more bedrooms</p>	<p>Housing Market Assessment, London Borough of Enfield (2008)</p>
<p>Recommends affordable housing targets based on an assessment of the effect of changes to affordable housing policy on residential development viability, alongside other planning obligations</p>	<p>Affordable Housing Economic Viability Study, London Borough of Enfield (2009)</p>
<p>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. The main reason for homelessness is relatives and friends being no longer able to accommodate (51% in 2007/08). The second reason for homelessness is loss of private rented accommodation (36% in 2007/08).</p>	<p>Enfield's Homelessness Strategy, London Borough of Enfield (2008)</p>
<p>The level of housing need is acute in Enfield with a significant gap between need and supply. One of the main problems in addressing the housing needs in Enfield is the high cost and low availability of land. Particular need is experienced by the young, people with young families and those with disabilities.</p>	<p>Enfield's Housing Need Study, London Borough of Enfield (2005)</p>

11.3 Baseline

- 11.3.1 The average price of a detached house in Enfield in 2009 was £697,000 and a semi-detached house was £330,634 (source: Land Registry of England and Wales). Given that the average weekly wage is £542 for male residents and £474 for female residents (see Chapter 8), it is clear that there remains a serious affordability problem in the Borough, despite the recent fall in prices.
- 11.3.2 On the basis of the most recent figures, given in Table 11.1, the Borough also has a significant, but improving, homelessness problem with about 600 households officially accepted as homeless.

Table 11.1: Homelessness (source: Enfield Homelessness Strategy, 2008)

Households...	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Accepted as homeless	1085	727	852	768	620

11.4 Likely Future Conditions

11.4.1 Although house prices appear to have peaked for the time being it would be unwise to rule out sustained rises in the future. Affordability is likely to remain an issue regardless since it is clear that market housing is already beyond the average first time buyer. The government's new Code for Sustainable Homes is likely to alter the construction and perhaps the appearance of new housing as energy-efficiency and adapting to climate change become ever more important.

11.5 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

11.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Homelessness
- Affordability of housing
- Condition of the housing stock
- Energy efficiency of the housing stock

11.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

11.6.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home

11.7 Appraisal Findings

11.7.1 Core Policy 2 proposes an indicative target of 6,860 completions between 2011/12 and 2019/20, while Core Policy 3 calls for a Borough-wide target of 40% of new housing in the Borough as a whole to be affordable housing. Taken together, these are regarded as significantly beneficial effects in addressing housing need and in particular affordable housing need.

11.7.2 The requirement for all homes to be built to Lifetime Homes standards, together with other measures relating to design and quality in Core Policy 4, is likely to have significant beneficial effects in terms of enabling everyone to live in a decent and sustainably constructed home. The Borough-wide requirement for 10% of new homes to be suitable or easily adaptable to wheelchair users will support this new standard.

11.7.3 The requirement for sustainable energy use and renewable energy infrastructure in Core Policy 20 is likely to add to the cost of new development and, as such, can be considered an adverse effect. As it is assumed that the costs would be passed on to the customer it is assessed as not having a significant effect on the numbers of homes that will be constructed.

- 11.7.4 The housing mix sought in new development reflects the need identified in the Housing Market Assessment, understood to be for more family homes in particular, as a result of Core Policy 5. This is a beneficial effect because it ensures that the right mix of housing is delivered.

11.8 Proposed Mitigation

- 11.8.1 The Council proposes to produce a Development Management Document (DPD) which will include policies relating to the sub-division of homes to balance the need to address deficit of family homes in the Borough with the need to maximise housing provision, having regard to Core Policy 5 on Housing Types.

11.9 Proposed Monitoring

- 11.9.1 Detailed statistics will be available from the Council's Housing team. Key datasets for monitoring purposes would include the number of completions, including completions of affordable housing, the mix of housing and the average price of dwellings in the Borough.

12 Cultural Heritage

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 The UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) defines the scope of “cultural heritage” as follows:

- Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; and
- Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites, which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

12.1.2 Preserving the cultural and historic environment benefits communities in more than one way:

- It provides an essential educational resource for the understanding of the past and its legacy;
- It contributes to the national and local economy as it promotes tourism and provides jobs; and
- It provides people with a sense of belonging to a unique and special place – a sense of identity.

12.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

12.2.1 World Heritage Convention (1972):

- Calls for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage sites

12.2.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979):

- Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as “scheduled ancient monuments” (now Scheduled Monuments)

12.2.3 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990):

- Provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest

12.3 Context Review

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

Message	Source
The proposals in this White Paper are based around three core principles: Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system	The White Paper Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (2007)
Conserving the historic environment is important to sustainable development. Cultural heritage is an irreplaceable resource. In addition, care of historic buildings extends their life and therefore saves resources.	Planning Policy Guidance 15 Planning & the historic environment, ODPM (1994)
Conservation and sustainable economic growth are complementary objectives. For example most historic buildings can still be put to good economic use in commercial or residential occupation.	Planning Policy Guidance 15 Planning & the historic environment, ODPM (1994)
Archaeological remains are irreplaceable. They are evidence - for prehistoric periods, the only evidence - of the past development of our civilization. Remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. Planning authorities need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development, for remains not of national importance.	Planning Policy Guidance 16 Archaeology & planning, ODPM (2001)
Boroughs should support schemes that make use of historic assets where they bring redundant or under-used buildings and spaces into appropriate use; secure the repair and re-use of Buildings at Risk; help to improve local economies and community cohesion; fit in with wider regeneration objectives; and promote inclusiveness in their design	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Forty Hall & Estate to be successfully enhanced as a high-quality heritage resource for local residents and visitors to the Borough. Enfield Museum service to be successfully re-located and re-launched at Thomas Hardy House in the centre of Enfield Town. Sustainable solutions to be found for each of the Borough's historic 'Buildings at Risk' – particularly Broomfield House.	Enfield Heritage Strategy, London Borough of Enfield (2008)

12.4 Baseline

12.4.1 There are currently some 495 Listed Buildings (source: LB Enfield) of which 13 are currently considered 'at risk' by English Heritage. These are:

- Stable Block, Broomfield Park (Grade II*); Condition: Poor
- Broomfield House, Broomfield Park (Grade II*); Condition: Very Bad
- Non-conformist Cemetery, Lavender Hill Cemetery (Grade II); Condition: Poor
- Truro House and Stables Block, 176 Green Lanes (Grade II); Condition: Poor
- Barn at Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road (Grade II); Condition: Very bad
- Whitewebbs Farmhouse, Whitewebbs Road (Grade II); Condition: Poor

- Urn on pedestal approx. 120m north west of Trent Park, (Grade II); Condition: Poor
- Statue on north west end of terrace at Trent Park, Bramley Road (Grade II); Condition: Poor
- Flash Lane Aqueduct, Flash Lane (Scheduled Monument); Condition: Fair
- Enfield Electricity Works, 20, Ladysmith Road (Grade II); Condition: Fair
- Statue of Hercules and Autaeus, Bramley Road (Grade II); Condition: Very bad
- Statue of Samson defeating a Philistine, Bramley Road (Grade II); Condition: Poor
- Trent Park House - terrace, Cockfosters Road (Grade II); Condition: Very bad

12.4.2 There are five nationally registered Historic Parks and Gardens in the Borough, along with an additional 26 locally registered historic parks and gardens.

12.4.3 The Council has designated 21 Conservation Areas. These are shown in Map 5.

12.5 Likely Future Conditions

12.5.1 The likely future condition of Enfield's cultural heritage resource is difficult to predict in the absence of data to highlight trends. While individual structures can be Listed to prevent their loss, this does not necessarily protect them from deterioration.

12.6 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

12.6.1 The condition of certain Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments is a matter for concern.

12.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

12.7.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment

12.8 Appraisal Findings

12.8.1 Core Policies 30 and 31 are likely to be beneficial in terms of cultural heritage, although as the two policies largely re-state existing UDP and London Plan policy the effect is not likely to be significant.

12.8.2 Core Policy 41 highlights the need to complement the historic buildings in Ponders End and this may include opportunities to enhance the setting and fabric of these buildings, where necessary.

12.9 Proposed Mitigation

12.9.1 None proposed.

12.10 Proposed Monitoring

- 12.10.1 English Heritage maintains a 'heritage at risk' register. This should be monitored to record the condition of those buildings most under threat.

13 Climate

13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 Throughout the lifetime of the planet the Earth's climate has varied in response to natural cycles and events. However, in recent decades evidence has accumulated to demonstrate that an unprecedented rise in global temperatures has occurred over the last century or so. Scientific consensus attributes this change to emissions of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide from combustion of fossil fuels for energy generation or transport. The major contributing factor to increased green house gases and climate change is human activity.
- 13.1.2 Other greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere include methane from fossil fuels and landfill waste, nitrous oxide from fertilisers and industrial processes, chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons from coolants and sulphur hexafluoride from dielectric fluid. These are found in far smaller quantities than carbon dioxide but have greater 'global warming potential.
- 13.1.3 The increase in global temperature is likely to continue unless greenhouse gas emissions are reduced. The impacts of climate change are expected to be warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. Sea levels are expected to rise and, together with an increase in rainfall, lead to more frequent flooding of rivers and the coastline. Extreme weather events such as storms or heat waves are likely to be more frequent.
- 13.1.4 These impacts are likely to have a number of indirect effects. These would include changes in the availability and quality of water resources, damage to native habitats and migration or extinction of native plants and animals. Infrastructure and buildings could be damaged more frequently by storms. It is likely that there will be significant impacts upon the economy, particularly in the long term. Agriculture especially could be forced to adapt with new crops replacing traditional varieties. Unfamiliar diseases might become commonplace in a warmer climate, and patterns of mortality would change with, for instance, fewer premature deaths in winter from cold but probably more deaths from higher temperatures in the summer.

13.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

- 13.2.1 Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006):
- Kyoto Protocol commitments of the EU-15 and most EU-25 to targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2008 – 2012, whereby the EU-15 target is for an 8% reduction in emissions compared to 1990 levels. Aiming for a global surface average temperature not to rise by more than 2°C compared to the pre-industrial level.
 - By 2010 12% of energy consumption, on average, and 21% of electricity consumption, as a common but differentiated target, should be met by renewable sources, considering raising their share to 15% by 2015.
 - By 2010 5.75% of transport fuel should consist of biofuels, as an indicative target, (Directive 2003/30/EC), considering raising their proportion to 8% by 2015.
 - Reaching an overall saving of 9% of final energy consumption over 9 years until 2017 as indicated by the Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services Directive.
- 13.2.2 The Climate Change Act (2008) sets a legally binding target for reducing UK Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions by at least 34% and at least 80% by 2050 on 1990 levels.

13.3 Context Review

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

Message	Source
With current climate change mitigation policies and related sustainable development practices, global GHG emissions will continue to grow over the next few decades	Fourth Assessment Report, International Panel on Climate Change (2007)
Energy efficiency options for new and existing buildings could considerably reduce CO ₂ emissions with net economic benefit. Many barriers exist against tapping this potential, but there are also large co-benefits	Fourth Assessment Report, International Panel on Climate Change (2007)
To deliver a full and appropriate response on climate change planning authorities should make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, DCLG (2007)
Secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, DCLG (2007)
Deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, DCLG (2007)
Secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, DCLG (2007)
Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, DCLG (2007)
Boroughs should ensure that all DPDs identify and safeguard existing heating and cooling networks and maximise the opportunities for providing new networks that are supplied by decentralised energy. Boroughs should require all developments to demonstrate that their heating, cooling and power systems have been selected to minimise carbon dioxide emissions	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Boroughs should adopt a presumption that developments will achieve a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 20% from on site renewable energy generation (which can include sources of decentralised renewable energy) unless it can be demonstrated that such provision is not feasible	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Minimise overheating and contribution to heat island effects; minimise solar gain in summer; and contribute to reducing flood risk including applying principles of sustainable urban drainage	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)

Ongoing emissions reductions of 4 per cent per annum to meet a target of stabilising London and the UK's emissions at 60 per cent below 1990 levels by 2025	Action Today to Protect Tomorrow – The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan, GLA (2007)
Aims to put in place mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion by 2020 Clear away barriers to delivery, including in the planning system. Increase investment in new technologies. Create opportunities for individuals and business to harness renewable energy sources.	Renewable Energy Strategy, Department of Energy and Climate Change (2009)
Enables local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans.	The Planning and Energy Act (2008)

13.4 Baseline

13.4.1 Estimated carbon dioxide emissions for the Borough in 2004 are given in Table 13.1 below. The methodology for producing these estimates is experimental, so the figures should be taken as indicative. Nevertheless the estimates do give an insight into how much each sector contributes to the total. It is clear that the domestic sector is the largest contributor. Therefore the Council's policy on energy efficiency and generation from renewable sources has an important role to play in addressing overall emissions.

Table 13.1: Carbon Dioxide Emission Estimates (tonnes) (source: Defra)

Source	Enfield	London
Industrial and Commercial	506,000	21,518,000
Domestic	716,000	17,178,000
Road Transport	539,000	12,057,000
Domestic per capita	2.6	2.4

13.5 Likely Future Conditions

13.5.1 On the basis of past performance, emissions of greenhouse gases seem likely to continue to rise. It is generally accepted that the decrease in UK emissions has largely been the result of the switch from coal to gas fired power stations over the last decade and that this fall has disguised continued increases from other sectors. The challenge is to change this upwards trend to a downwards trend. The Climate Change Act (2008) recognises this and targets real reductions in emissions compared with 1990 levels. It remains to be seen whether this major initiative in Government policy will be able to deliver better results.

13.5.2 Warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers are anticipated later in the century as a result of global warming, along with more frequent extreme weather events.

13.6 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

- 13.6.1 Rising emissions of greenhouses gases is perhaps the most important sustainability problem facing the Borough and is probably also the most difficult to address. Ensuring that Enfield is ready for future climate change, including an increasing in risk of flooding, is another important issue.

13.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

- 13.7.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:
- To increase energy efficiency
 - To meet the challenge of climate change

13.8 Appraisal Findings

- 13.8.1 Meeting the challenge of climate change has two aspects. First, the Borough has a role to play in reducing its emissions of greenhouse gases and the Council's approach, which is consistent with government policy and the London Plan, involves promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewable sources of energy in preference to energy from fossil fuels. The Council also aims to place new development in locations where the need to travel is reduced and where alternatives to the car are available.
- 13.8.2 The second aspect is taking measures to ensure that the Borough is not left vulnerable to the extreme weather events that are predicted and may already be occurring as a result of climate change. Serious flooding in Sheffield and Gloucestershire in recent years has highlighted how extreme flooding can put lives at risk and threaten vital infrastructure, while the very hot summer of 2003 is known to have caused many premature deaths, particularly among vulnerable groups such as the elderly. For this reason it is imperative that the Core Strategy and other Local Development Documents take full account of such risks and ensure that new development in Enfield is robust enough to adapt to them.
- 13.8.3 Core Policy 20 follows the approach of PPS1 and the London Plan with respect to sustainable design and construction and should contribute towards reducing energy use and carbon emissions. Additionally, through Core Policy 20, the Council will support appropriate measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change and will reduce emissions of carbon dioxide as part of the development process. The Council will set local standards and targets based on an understanding of local potential and opportunities for renewable or low carbon energy and existing or planned infrastructure.
- 13.8.4 Although it would be difficult to claim that this single policy will make a significant difference to the problem of global greenhouse gas emissions, it does address the problem in a local context and addresses the issue of adaptation for the first time.
- 13.8.5 Core Policies 17, 18, 19, 25 and 26 may also be of some benefit in reducing the use of the private car. These link the location of development to accessibility in terms of public transport capacity and ease of walking or cycling. Core Policy 12, on the other hand, is likely to increase the number of journeys made through the promotion of tourism. In respect of reducing greenhouse gas emissions this option must be assessed as having minor adverse effects.

- 13.8.6 As water is expected to become increasingly scarce in future, Core Policy 21 is likely to be beneficial in the long term in reducing wasteful consumption of water and, hence, helping the Borough adapt to the changing climate.
- 13.8.7 The effect of Core Policy 28 is unclear. The policy is to resist developments vulnerable to flooding because of their location or proposed use, and to adopt a precautionary approach to flood risk. This appears quite similar to the policy in the UDP, which states that development will be resisted in areas at risk of flooding unless the (former) National Rivers Authority (NRA) approves proposed alleviation measures. In practice, despite the apparent similarity between the new policy and the old, the Core Policy 28 is likely to be more effective since the Environment Agency has more extensive powers than the former NRA.
- 13.8.8 However Core Policy 28 acknowledges a contradiction with the policies for Central Leaside and North East Enfield. All three envisage development in areas at risk of flooding, in the case of the first two, strategically very important developments. The policies recognise that measures to address the flood risk in these locations will have to be taken and the forthcoming Area Action Plans will, no doubt, make this a priority. Nevertheless the principle of developing in areas at risk of flooding is at odds with best practice in adapting to climate change.
- 13.8.9 It is recognised that, consistent with government policy and the London Plan, there may be overriding social and economic reasons for development in these locations, that mitigation measures to be included in the Area Action Plans may reduce or even eliminate the risk, and that the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the Borough has been undertaken to support the spatial strategy. Nevertheless the policies for Central Leaside / Meridian Water and North East Enfield / Ponders End are assessed as significantly adverse in terms of adapting to future climate change because major development will be taking place in an area already at serious risk of flooding.

13.9 Proposed Mitigation

- 13.9.1 The Council has consulted the Environment Agency concerning development in the flood plain. The Environment Agency has accepted the Council's approach in principle, provided that overall flood risk is reduced. Therefore, as part of the master planning work in the place shaping priority areas, opportunities for flood water attenuation will be explored and developers will be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment to accompany their planning application.
- 13.9.2 Further measures are proposed to implement the provisions of the Core Strategy in respect of climate change. The Council has commissioned a Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development Study to identify technological and locational opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy. This will consider in particular how strategic opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy use can be incorporated in new and existing developments, particularly in the AAP areas. The Council also plans to investigate how all existing and new development could contribute towards achieving sustainable energy use and therefore reductions in CO₂ emissions.
- 13.9.3 The Council should also consider creating a climate change adaptation strategy, if it has not already done so. This will identify Enfield's current and future vulnerabilities and help plan possible responses

13.10 Proposed Monitoring

- 13.10.1 Overall emissions from the Borough should be monitored, although obtaining the data may be difficult. Defra have begun a programme of estimating emissions by local authority and on a sectoral basis. This is a possible source of data and has been used in this report, although the methodology used for the estimates is in its infancy.
- 13.10.2 A useful measure would be the energy efficiency of new development, since this is a parameter over which the Council has some control.

14 Air

14.1 Introduction

- 14.1.1 Historically the main cause of poor air quality has been pollution from factories or coal burned for domestic heating. Smoke and sulphur dioxide from these sources resulted in serious public health problems in the major cities. By and large, thanks to regulation and technological changes, this source of pollution is no longer a problem in the UK, however poor air quality remains an issue.
- 14.1.2 Today traffic forms the principal source of pollution. London has the worst air pollution in the United Kingdom and amongst the worst in Europe, adversely affecting the health and quality of life of many Londoners. A London-wide Low Emission Zone came into force in February 2008. This is designed to tackle emissions from the most polluting, older, diesel-engined lorries, buses, coaches, minibuses and large vans.
- 14.1.3 In Enfield the whole Borough has been declared an Air Quality Management Area with the aim of reducing concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and small particles (PM₁₀) emitted from vehicle exhausts. These compounds can cause severe cardio-vascular and respiratory harm to people, especially in the long term, and also have adverse effects on the natural and built environment. Pollution is at its worst around the Borough's major roads: especially the A406, the A10 and Bullsmore Lane.

14.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

- 14.2.1 Directive 96/62/EC the 'Air Quality Framework Directive':
- To assess air quality and obtain relevant information
 - To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases
- 14.2.2 Directive 1999/30/EC the first 'Daughter Directive':
- To maintain levels of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), small particles and lead below limit values and to prepare attainment programmes where limit values are unlikely to be met under a 'business as usual' scenario
- 14.2.3 Directive 2000/69/EC the second 'Daughter Directive'
- To establish limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide (CO)
- 14.2.4 Directive 2002/3/EC the third 'Daughter Directive'
- To set long term objectives for equivalent to the World Health Organisation's new guideline values
 - To formulate reduction plans in cases of non-compliance
 - To set target values for ozone (O₃)
- 14.2.5 Directive 2004/107/EC the fourth 'Daughter Directive'
- To set target values for arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), nickel (Ni) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in ambient air

14.3 Context Review

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

Message	Source
The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
The overall aim is to ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land. Within this aim, polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned, and subject to such planning conditions or planning obligations.	Planning Policy Statement 23 Planning and Pollution Control ODPM (2004)
Implement targeted action plans at air quality 'hotspots' – which could include road space design, planting trees that absorb particles, hedges to protect pedestrians from pollution. Put in place air quality action days and 'special measures' for high pollution episodes to reduce concentrations and risk of exposure. This will focus on traffic management measures and information provision. Encourage boroughs to use s.106 to ensure that new developments are 'air quality neutral'. Significantly scale up London's schemes to retrofit homes and public buildings to improve energy efficiency and thereby reduce emissions. Introduce stricter requirements for biomass boilers so that only the cleanest technology is used in London.	Cleaning London's Air: The Mayor's draft Air Quality Strategy, GLA (2009)
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. Overall air quality in the Borough will depend very significantly on the measures adopted by Transport for London on the TLRN roads. 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.	London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Action Plan, London Borough of Enfield (2003)

14.4 Baseline

14.4.1 The whole of the Borough has been declared an Air Quality Management Area for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and small particles (PM₁₀). Detailed monitoring data are included in the Scoping Report.

14.5 Likely Future Conditions

14.5.1 Although there have been major improvements over the last half century, air quality is likely to remain poor in London for some time to come. Tightening pollution standards for vehicles and industry are expected and this may contribute significantly in future, however the sheer scale of

London means pollution is likely to remain hard to tackle. It will be interesting to see how the London Low Emission Zone performs over the next few years.

14.6 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

14.6.1 The key pollutants in Enfield are nitrogen dioxide and small particles, mostly sourced from traffic.

14.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

14.7.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve
- To reduce road congestion

14.8 Appraisal Findings

14.8.1 The Core Strategy policies are likely to have only a marginal effect on air quality. This is because the background levels of various pollutants are already relatively high in London. Nevertheless the wording of Core Policy 32, which refers to the expectation that new development will '*improve air quality by reducing pollutant emissions*', suggests that the Policy will raise the profile of air quality compared with the UDP policy.

14.8.2 Similarly Core Policy 39 for the North Circular Road area is intended, *inter alia*, to relieve congestion, which should indirectly lower pollution from traffic. Both policies are likely to be marginally beneficial.

14.9 Proposed Mitigation

14.9.1 The Council proposes to produce a Development Management Document (DMP) that will set the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments and developments near to polluted or potentially polluted sites will be considered. This will include a requirement for impact assessments to be undertaken when appropriate.

14.10 Proposed Monitoring

14.10.1 Air quality is monitored through the Local Air Quality Management process, which monitors NO₂ and PM₁₀. The Council's own data can be supplemented by statistics from the Air Quality Network.

14.10.2 The monitoring of air quality should be structured in such a way as to enable the cumulative impact on air quality to be understood.

15 Soil

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Healthy soils are essential to sustainable development. Soils form part of most terrestrial habitats, provide a medium in which plants can grow and are, therefore, essential to biodiversity. Similarly, they play a key role in agriculture, with the fertility of the soil having a major bearing on the productivity of the land.

15.1.2 Soil can be considered a non-renewable resource because its formation is an extremely slow process.

15.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

15.2.1 The European Soil Thematic Strategy (2006) has the following objectives:

- Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils;
- Prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the affects of those threats;
- Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use; and
- Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality.

15.2.2 The First Soil Action Plan for England (2004-2006) has the overall guiding objective *'to protect soil and make a more sustainable use of it'*.

15.2.3 Best Value Performance Indicator 106: sets a Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) target of 60% of new homes to be built on previously developed land.

15.3 Context Review

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

Message	Source
The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. Green Belts can shape patterns of urban development at sub-regional and regional scale, and help to ensure that development occurs in locations allocated in development plans. They help to protect the countryside, be it in agricultural, forestry or other use. They can assist in moving towards more sustainable patterns of urban development	Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green belts, ODPM (1995)
The presence of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a), should be taken into account alongside other sustainability considerations when determining planning applications. Where significant development of agricultural land is	Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, ODPM (2004)

<p>unavoidable, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land (grades 3b, 4 and 5) in preference to that of a higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.</p>	
<p>Little weight in agricultural terms should be given to the loss of agricultural land in grades 3b, 4 and 5, except in areas (such as uplands) where particular agricultural practices may themselves contribute in some special way to the quality and character of the environment or the local economy. If any undeveloped agricultural land needs to be developed, any adverse effects on the environment should be minimised.</p>	<p>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, ODPM (2004)</p>
<p>Development plans should include policies that identify any major areas of agricultural land that are planned for development. But local planning authorities may also wish to include policies to protect specific areas of best and most versatile agricultural land from speculative development.</p>	<p>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, ODPM (2004)</p>

15.4 Baseline

15.4.1 The Borough's open space resource is shown in Map 4.

15.5 Likely Future Conditions

15.5.1 The Green Belt preserves soils in the rural parts of the Borough. Although this is not its primary purpose, this is likely to remain the case in future. Contaminated land is typically remediated as part of the development process and this is expected to continue.

15.6 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

15.6.1 No problems were identified in the Borough in relation to soils.

15.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

15.7.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To improve efficiency in land use

15.8 Appraisal Findings

15.8.1 Although the Core Strategy does not address soils as such, several of the policies deal with the location and density of development and promote the efficient use of land. In particular Central Leeside is identified as an area which is under utilised at present and Core Policy 37 proposes regeneration that should significantly improve the efficiency of land use in this strategically

important location. This is considered beneficial because it reduces pressure on undeveloped parts of the Borough.

- 15.8.2 Other beneficial policies include Core Policy 4, which calls for the provision of Lifetime Homes and would mean that people could remain in their own homes for longer, possibly reducing the demand for additional homes suitable for the elderly or disabled and marginally reducing the pressure on land resources.
- 15.8.3 Core Policy 33 proposes the support of farm diversification projects. The likely effect of this option on soils is not clear but could be beneficial, although probably not significant given the relatively small role that farming plays in the economy of the Borough.

15.9 Proposed Mitigation

- 15.9.1 None proposed.

15.10 Proposed Monitoring

- 15.10.1 None proposed.

16 Water

16.1 Introduction

- 16.1.1 About 97% of all of the water on the Earth is saltwater. Of the remaining three per cent that is fresh, most is frozen in the polar ice caps. Usable freshwater represents less than one per cent of the total globally: existing as groundwater in aquifers below the surface, or visible as streams, rivers and lakes.
- 16.1.2 Many activities have the potential to pollute water. Pollution may enter the water environment from a point source, for example effluent discharged from a pipe, or from a diffuse source, such as nitrates in rainwater runoff from agricultural land. Polluted water can be treated if it is contained; this, for instance, is what happens to sewage before it is released into the environment. Untreated pollutants can severely damage the natural environment and are a risk to human health.
- 16.1.3 Flooding is another important concern. In Enfield the main areas at risk of flooding are those areas adjacent to the major watercourses, in particular the River Lee. Floods need not be caused by prolonged rainfall. They can be localised, short-lived events that can happen suddenly, with little or no warning, caused by intense storms that produce more runoff than an area can store or a stream can carry within its normal channel. Urban areas, which have many hard surfaces that restrict infiltration, are at increased risk of this type of flooding.
- 16.1.4 In high-risk areas defence mechanisms can be put in place to control floods but these are costly and frequently merely transfer the problem to another location. Therefore a key aim of land use planning is ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.

16.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

- 16.2.1 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 1991:
- The Directive aims to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges;
 - All urban waste water must undergo secondary treatment or equivalent, in particular for all discharges from agglomerations of more than 15,000 population equivalent (i.e. with a 5-day BOD of 60g of oxygen per day) and all discharges to freshwater and estuaries from agglomerations between 2,000 and 10,000 population equivalent.
- 16.2.2 Groundwater Regulations 1998:
- Impose the requirement to hold an authorisation to make discharges of certain pollutants to groundwater.
- 16.2.3 Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000:
- It is the implementation into England and Wales of the EC Directive 96/61/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control.
 - The operation of an installation or mobile plant requires a permit from the regulator. A permit must include emission limit values for the pollutants listed in Schedule 5 of the

Act (these include Air and Water pollutants). These normally apply at the point at which the emissions leave the installation or mobile plant.

16.2.4 Water Framework Directive 2000:

- Aims to improve water quality and promote the sustainable use of all UK water bodies, including coastal waters, estuaries and all inland water bodies;
- It requires all UK river basins to reach "good status" by 2015, through demanding environmental objectives, including chemical, biological and physical targets;
- Three types of UK water quality standards are being developed (a formal classification instrument should be completed in late 2007) : Priority substances (and Priority Hazardous Substances); Specific Pollutants; and Physico-chemical pollutants

16.2.5 Future Water: Defra's Water Strategy for England (2008):

- Reduce water usage to 120 litres per person per day by 2030 from the current level of roughly 150 litres per person per day.

16.3 Context Review

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

Message	Source
Defra's aims for the inland 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	Waterways for Tomorrow, Defra (2000)
The aims of PPS25 are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	PPS25 Development and Flood risk, DCLG (2006)
Three main river valleys – Turkey Brook, Salmons Brook and Pymmes Brook – run across Enfield towards the River Lee. Enfield's waterways are a valuable asset with the potential to improve people's quality of life, however, they also represent a source of flood risk, potentially threatening life and damaging property.	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, London Borough of Enfield (2008)
The combination of extensive man-made surfaces and underlying impermeable geology in Enfield mean that local rivers respond rapidly to rainfall and are liable to sudden flooding.	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, London Borough of Enfield (2008)
Flooding is also an issue in the areas outside the main fluvial floodplains. Surface water drainage systems, groundwater and artificial bodies of water such as the New River and the William Girling and King George's reservoirs all pose a risk of flooding. However the risk of flooding due to catastrophic failure of any of the reservoirs in Enfield is considered to be sufficiently managed.	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, London Borough of Enfield (2008)

The combined effects of increased urbanisation and climate change mean that flood risk is likely to rise in the foreseeable future. Although flooding cannot be wholly prevented, its impacts can be alleviated through good planning and management.	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, London Borough of Enfield (2008)
River restoration focuses on improving the quality and function of river environments by removing past structures and restoring a more natural channel form.	Bringing your rivers back to life: A strategy for restoring rivers in North London, Environment Agency (2006)
In its most ambitious sense, river restoration can be used to re-connect rivers to their flood plains. This involves removing channel defences and reinstating lost natural features, such as pools, riffles, meanders and green corridors.	Bringing your rivers back to life: A strategy for restoring rivers in North London, Environment Agency (2006)
River restoration can also create wetlands and flood-storage areas in the flood plain.	Bringing your rivers back to life: A strategy for restoring rivers in North London, Environment Agency (2006)

16.4 Baseline

- 16.4.1 The water quality of Enfield's rivers and streams is reasonably good with, for instance, Salmon Brook (in 2004) and Turkey Brook (in 2006), along with the River Lee (in 2004) all being classified as Grade C (Fairly Good) by the Environment Agency's biological classification method. This indicates that the number of aquatic species found in the water courses is somewhat fewer than would be expected in a completely unpolluted river. Environment Agency data shows that water quality is generally getting better but there remains room for improvement. Map 2 illustrates this.
- 16.4.2 Map 3 indicates the extent of flood risk in the Borough based on the area falling within Flood Zone 3 (the highest risk of flooding). As explained in the Borough's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, the River Lee and its tributaries present the main risk of fluvial flooding in Enfield, with Edmonton, at the confluence of Pymmes Brook, Salmons Brook and the River Lee, being at the greatest risk.

16.5 Likely Future Conditions

- 16.5.1 Flood risk is likely to increase in future as a consequence of climate change and urbanisation. Enfield's water courses are likely to remain under pressure in terms of water quality, given their urban setting.

16.6 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

- 16.6.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:
- Chemical and biological water quality is not as good as it could be and there is a need to reduce pollution to water
 - Flooding is a problem in and around the Lee Valley and in Edmonton in particular

16.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

- 16.7.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To achieve sustainable water resources management

16.8 Appraisal Findings

- 16.8.1 The Core Strategy can have only limited effects on sustainable management of water resources. While additional new development inevitably entails additional demands on water resources, the Council is required by the London Plan to make provision for a minimum number of new dwellings. Equally planning can do little to affect water quality, except by directing development away from water courses that are under stress. Both the availability and quality of water are ensured through regulatory regimes that do not directly involve the Council.
- 16.8.2 The adverse effects of the Central Leaside / Meridian Water and North East Enfield / Ponders End policies in terms of flood risk have already been discussed in the Climate Change chapter. A high level Sequential Test has been carried out as part of the Core Strategy's approach to growth in accordance with PPS25 and in discussion with the Environment Agency. The conclusion of this exercise was that there are no other suitable locations for growth, and that there are wider sustainability concerns which outweigh the risk of flooding (a "do nothing" approach is not sustainable because the communities in the east of the Borough would remain socially and economically deprived in the absence of regeneration and transformational change). It bears repetition that the policies recognise that this is a significant issue that will be addressed in the Area Action Plans to be produced subsequently and the reduction of overall flood risk will be a requirement of future development proposals.
- 16.8.3 Core Policy 21 commits the Council to working with partners to ensure that sufficient water is available to service proposed developments, while it can be inferred from Core Policy 32 that the Council will be placing high higher priority on preventing water pollution. Both policies move policy forward in significantly beneficial directions from that in the UDP.
- 16.8.4 Core Policy 28 commits the Council to manage flood risk so that people and properties will not be placed at risk from flooding.

16.9 Proposed Mitigation

- 16.9.1 It is anticipated that detailed policies to address the sustainable management of water resources will be included in the forthcoming Enfield Design Guide. The Council may wish to focus on additional measures to increase efficiency in the use of water.
- 16.9.2 The Development Management Document (DPD) and Enfield Design Guide will set out Borough-wide standards for managing flood risk through developments, including the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and the need to address non-fluvial sources of flooding. The Council will provide more detailed, location-specific guidance where necessary. Individual planning applications will need to demonstrate a reduction in overall flood risk to new and existing properties.

16.10 Proposed Monitoring

- 16.10.1 Data on water quality can be obtained from the Environment Agency. Currently the General Quality Assessment measures the chemical and biological health of rivers and streams. Flood risk should be monitored through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment process and a record of incidents of flooding should be maintained.

17 Biodiversity

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 Biodiversity is the variety of life on earth at all levels, from genes to worldwide populations of the same species; from communities of species sharing the same small area of habitat to worldwide ecosystems.

17.1.2 The main threats to both local and global biodiversity are associated with human activities causing habitat loss/ damage, loss of biodiversity, loss of protected species, disturbance to and pollution of ecosystems, risk to unprotected habitats and the impact of climate change. Many species-populations are being reduced and fragmented below viable sizes. Conserving biodiversity is a global, long-term challenge and requires global, long-term solutions that start at the local level. The neglect of habitats can also have a detrimental impact on their ecological value.

17.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

17.2.1 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, 1971:

- To conserve wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitats.

17.2.2 Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979:

- To protect endangered species and their habitats.

17.2.3 (Wild) Birds Directive 79/409/EEC, 1979:

- To protect of all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats, with particular protection of rare species.

17.2.4 Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of the Wild Animals, 1979:

- To protect threatened animals that migrate across national boundaries and/or the high seas.

17.2.5 Habitats and Species Directive 92/43/EEC, 1992:

- To protect important natural habitat (listed in Annex I, amended in Directive 97/62/EC) and species (listed in Annex II), using measures to maintain or restore their "favourable conservation status", principally by Special Areas of Conservation, but also (through land-use and development policies) by management of the landscape features of importance to wildlife outside SACs; and
- To safeguard species leading strict protection (Annex IV). This Directive is transposed into UK law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations, 1994.

17.2.6 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000):

- Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife;
- Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas);

- Part III covers public rights of way;
- Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act.

17.2.7 The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

- Creates a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs. It contains provisions for local authorities to establish byelaws and give greater powers of enforcement to a variety of relevant bodies.

17.2.8 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

- The regulations are intended to protect important countryside hedges from destruction or damage. It does not apply to hedgerows that are 'within or marking the boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house'.

17.3 Context Review

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

Message	Source
Ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible	Biodiversity Strategy for England, Defra (2002)
Ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both on the built environment, and in parks and green spaces	Biodiversity Strategy for England, Defra (2002)
Ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives	Biodiversity Strategy for England, Defra (2002)
Conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, DCLG (2007)
Where a proposed development may give rise to significant harmful effects, LPAs will need to be satisfied that any reasonable alternative sites that would result in less or no harm have been fully considered	Planning Policy Statement 9 Biodiversity & Geological Conservation, ODPM (2005)
Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development	Planning Policy Statement 9 Biodiversity & Geological Conservation, ODPM (2005)
Ensure all Londoners have ready access to wildlife and natural green spaces	Connecting with London's nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, GLA (2002)
Conserve London's plants and animals and their habitats	Connecting with London's nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, GLA (2002)
Ensure London enjoys the functional benefits that biodiversity can bring	Connecting with London's nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, GLA (2002)
Sets targets for the conservation of the key habitats and also for species (such as otter, water vole, bittern, kingfisher and early marsh	Lea Valley Regional Park Biodiversity Action Plan, Lea Valley Regional Park Authority

orchid).	
Ensure all new developments within and adjacent to the Regional Park address the conservation of communities and populations of notable species and the protection, creation, enhancement and management of the key habitat types of: River and stream; Standing open water; Floodplain, grassland and fen; Wet woodland; and Urban (post industrial) habitats.	Lea Valley Regional Park Biodiversity Action Plan, Lea Valley Regional Park Authority

17.4 Baseline

- 17.4.1 The main biodiversity resources in the Borough are illustrated in Map 1. In accordance with the policies set out in the London Plan and procedures adopted by the Mayor in the Biodiversity Strategy, the GLA has undertaken an ecological survey of the Borough to provide an overview of its biodiversity and to update the Borough's list of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).

17.5 Likely Future Conditions

- 17.5.1 Statutory controls now exist to prevent further losses of biodiversity owing to development and it is assumed that these will be effective. The implications of climate change for biodiversity are another matter however and unchecked climate change could render such controls meaningless in the long term.

17.6 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

- 17.6.1 Biodiversity constraints exist in the east of the Borough, namely the William Girling and King George's Reservoirs. Ancient woodland is also to be found to the north, in Chase and Cockfosters.

17.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

- 17.7.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:
- To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity

17.8 Appraisal Findings

- 17.8.1 Core Policy 36 addresses the issue and affords proper protection to Enfield's biodiversity interests but does not represent a change in existing UDP or London Plan policy and, while beneficial, is not likely to have an effect significantly different to the existing approach.

17.9 Proposed Mitigation

- 17.9.1 The Council proposes to produce a Development Management Document (DPD) that will set out more detailed policies for the protection of biodiversity including the criteria that will be used to assess development proposals that are likely to have an adverse ecological impact.

- 17.9.2 In addition, the Enfield Design Guide will provide guidance on the opportunities to enhance biodiversity as part of the development proposals.
- 17.9.3 The Council has, in consultation with Natural England, undertaken a screening exercise under the Habitats Regulations and will in due course carry out the 'Appropriate Assessment' to ensure that the Core Strategy will not adversely affect sites of European significance in the Borough, such as those in the Lee Valley and Epping Forest

17.10 Proposed Monitoring

- 17.10.1 The Council will monitor changes in areas of biodiversity to achieve the targets set out in the Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan which is to be completed by 2010.
- 17.10.2 Natural England records the condition of all Sites of Special Scientific Interest on its website. This data would be ideal as a measure of the state of biodiversity in Enfield. It is understood that the Council wishes to achieve re-classification of the three "unfavourable" sites in Enfield to "favourable" and this target should be recorded in the SA monitoring framework.

18 Landscape and Townscape

18.1 Introduction

- 18.1.1 Landscape character is defined as 'a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse' (Source: Landscape Character Network). Landscape gives a locality its sense of place, making it different from neighbouring localities. Landscapes can be areas designated for their natural beauty or ambience but can also be 'ordinary' places that are not given statutory protection. Urban landscapes also have an important role to play in affecting the quality of people's lives, therefore enhancing 'townscapes' is also important.
- 18.1.2 Enfield is an Outer London borough and therefore enjoys the benefit of more rural landscapes, protected by Green Belt. Enfield Chase and the Lee Valley Park are particularly valued landscapes but the Borough has many other parks and open spaces, as shown in Map 4. Enfield's townscape includes twenty one Conservation Areas that are important elements of the built environment but there are also extensive areas of current or former industrial use that have scope for considerable enhancement.

18.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

- 18.2.1 European Landscape Convention (2000)
- Commits the UK to "recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity"
- 18.2.2 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949):
- Provides for the creation of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- 18.2.3 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990):
- Provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest
- 18.2.4 Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000):
- Create a framework for public access to the countryside
 - Provides greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and new arrangements for the management of AONBs
 - Provides for the possibility of Conservation Area Boards for AONBs
 - Management Plans receive a statutory status
 - Section 85 requires public bodies to have regard to the purposes of designations of AONBs.

18.3 Context Review

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

Message	Source
Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space or the buildings and land to be surplus to requirements. For open space, 'surplus to requirements' should include consideration of all the functions that open space can perform	Planning Policy Guidance 17 Planning for open space, sport & recreation, ODPM (2002)
For open space, 'surplus to requirements' should include consideration of all the functions that open space can perform	Planning Policy Guidance 17 Planning for open space, sport & recreation, ODPM (2002)
Accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city	London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004, GLA (2008)
Well-designed and maintained parks and green spaces have an essential role to play in enhancing the quality of life in urban environments	Making Space for Londoners, GLA (2002)
There are some residential areas where quality (of both environment and buildings) is consistently low and, due to the unimaginative layout, the monotony of the street scene is the dominant impression.	Enfield Characterisation Study (consultation draft), Enfield Council (2008)
The attractiveness of the local environment is determined by the survival of various landscape elements and on the topography; areas of similar architectural design and quality can vary greatly in the appearance they present.	Enfield Characterisation Study (consultation draft), Enfield Council (2008)
The impression across all residential areas where smaller terraced and semi-detached housing predominate is that changes to traditional joinery and to front gardens and boundaries have had a serious impact on architectural and environmental quality.	Enfield Characterisation Study (consultation draft), Enfield Council (2008)
Enhance / develop landscape and built facilities specifically to increase visitor numbers, focusing on access improvements to overcome physical and cultural barriers.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Provide a diverse range of children and young people play spaces from fixed equipment to natural play spaces allowing Metropolitan and District Parks to become strategic play destinations.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Seek to restore, enhance and safeguard key historic estates and parks, respecting historical features whilst responding to modern day needs.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Establish and deliver local standards for maintenance of Local Parks, focusing on the basics of grass cutting, litter and fly tipping and dog fouling.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Tackle anti-social behaviour in informal green space focusing on prevention and greater responsiveness to incidents, access and visibility.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)

Prioritise for 'naturalisation' all low quality, low value areas of informal green space (in areas where good quality alternative space is accessible) to allow for safe informal natural play and recreation.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Address access to nature deficiencies in Enfield by developing existing natural sites in Metropolitan Parks, Country Parks, creating accessibility to Lee Valley Regional Park and developing better biodiversity in Local Parks. Improve access and signage to nature sites.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Develop a network of nature reserve sites that can be adopted or linked to educational establishments.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Ensure the conservation and development of Enfield's natural landscapes and parks by developing a Biodiversity Action Plan.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Ensure that Area Action Plans develop green infrastructure plans to connect parks and open spaces especially in nature deficient central and south west Enfield.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)
Improve the quality of green corridors, riverside routes and cycle/walkways through the Borough for recreation, biodiversity and commuting.	Enfield Parks & Open Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2024 Baseline Report, Enfield Council (2009)

18.4 Baseline

- 18.4.1 While much of the Borough is urbanised, almost a third of open land in Enfield is designated as green belt controlled in a green arc that wraps around the north and east of the Borough and is recognised for its special character.
- 18.4.2 Enfield sits within the Northern Thames Basin landscape character area, within a sub-character area known as the Hertfordshire Plateau and River Valleys, as defined by the former Countryside Agency's Landscape Character Initiative⁵.
- 18.4.3 The Enfield Characterisation Study⁶ (consultation draft, 2008) summarises the Borough's distinctive character as follows:
- A significant number of important historic buildings (including historic estates) and landscapes included in the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the English Heritage register of historic parks and gardens.
 - Contrasts between the parkland setting to the north west and the industrial band to the east, arising from its topography with the land falling towards the Lee Valley which originally hosted the area's river-based industry.
 - Survival of distinctive dispersed historic settlements and former village centres, each with its own local character, now surrounded by later development and mostly designated as 'traditional' conservation areas.
 - Reinforcement of this polarisation by major north/south transport links in the east over the last 150 years (railways and the Great Cambridge Road), and planned industrial estate development in Edmonton, whose character is much more built-up than the rest of the Borough.

⁵ <http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/SEL/index.asp>

⁶ http://www.enfield.gov.uk/downloads/file/109/the_characterisation_study

- The New River, the River Lee and the Lee Navigation's role as a long-distance walk and focus for leisure activities, juxtaposing industry and recreation and with 18th century water-powered industrial survivals at Ponders End and Enfield Lock.
- Grouping of early/mid 19th century workers' housing around early settlements to the east (linked to the industrial areas along the River Lee, the development of the railway and cheap trains for working people), with the more expensive middle class housing bordering the high ground of parkland and the Chase;
- Large private historic estates, principally Trent Park and Forty Hall, to the north and west acting as a barrier to suburban development, retaining their integrity to the present day and providing public access to their grounds;
- Good quality 1920s council housing influenced by the early LCC estates, and some interesting 1950s council housing in Edmonton;
- Extensive good quality 1930s speculative housing in the west distinguished by high quality 'Metroland' estate development by major developers such as Laings, enabled by the extension of the Piccadilly line to Cockfosters and capitalising on an elevated location and closeness to the countryside;
- Fine architecture of the Piccadilly line stations by Charles Holden at Southgate, Arnos Grove, Oakwood and Cockfosters (recognised as probably the best of their kind in London and retaining their original form and detailing), and their surrounding contemporary shopping centres;
- Differences between the former local authority areas of Edmonton, Southgate and Enfield, particularly evident in their approaches to social housing in the second half of the twentieth century.
- A range of local historic parks, many of which are relicts of former landed estates developed in the late 19th century and inter-war period and complementary adjacent areas of housing laid out when the parks were created.

18.5 Likely Future Conditions

18.5.1 The Green Belt is likely to ensure the continuing openness of the landscape to the north of the Borough and in the Upper Lee Valley but beyond this it is not easy to comment on likely future landscape or townscape conditions. Climate change may have important long term effects. If unchecked, these changes are likely to be profound.

18.6 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

18.6.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- In certain residential areas quality of environment and buildings is consistently low, due to the unimaginative layout.
- Where smaller terraced and semi-detached housing predominate changes to traditional joinery and to front gardens and boundaries have had a serious impact on architectural and environmental quality.
- Deficiencies in access to open space in central and south west Enfield.

18.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

18.7.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment

18.8 Appraisal Findings

18.8.1 The effects of the policies on landscape and townscape in the Borough as a whole are not likely to be extensive. The Borough-wide options are, in general, similar to the existing policies in the UDP. The boundary of the Green Belt (Core Policy 33) is not proposed to change, for example, and the policy on open spaces (Core Policy 34) is also essentially the same as in the UDP. Where the policy does not change then the same outcomes can be expected, so these are assessed as beneficial but not significant.

18.8.2 However Core Policy 34 is likely to result in an extension of Metropolitan Open Land designations within the Borough and this should lead eventually to an extension of the 'Green Grid'. This could be significant in protecting and enhancing the Enfield's 'greenscape' in the long term.

18.8.3 It should be noted too there are likely to be significant changes to the townscape of Central Leaside and North East Enfield resulting from the proposed regeneration outlined in the policies.

18.9 Proposed Mitigation

18.9.1 The Council's Development Management Document (DPD) will set out the criteria for the review of the detailed green belt boundaries in accordance with PPG2 and the local character. The DPD will set out locally specific criteria to protect Enfield's special landscape feature and character and the urban edge from development that is visually intrusive.

18.10 Proposed Monitoring

18.10.1 The quantity of open space (by type) will be monitored to achieve a target of no net loss of protected open space (Metropolitan Open Land) from new development.

18.10.2 Additionally, the Council proposes to monitor the release of green belt land, with a target of no net loss of green belt following proposed changes to the detailed boundary at the local level.

19 Waste

19.1 Introduction

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

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

19.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

19.2.1 The EU Landfill Directive:

- By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995
- By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995
- By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995

19.2.2 Statutory targets from the Waste Strategy 2007:

- Reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%. This is equivalent to a fall of 50% per person (from 450 kg per person in 2000 to 225 kg in 2020).

19.2.3 Specific targets for recycling and composting from the Waste Strategy 2007 are:

- To recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010
- To recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste by 2015
- To recycle or compost at least 50% of household waste by 2020

19.2.4 Specific targets for recovery of municipal waste are:

- To recover at least 53% by 2010
- To recover at least 67% by 2015
- To recover at least 75% by 2020

19.2.5 Levels of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill are expected to fall by 20% by 2010, compared to 2004.

19.2.6 The Government is considering a target to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012 as a result of waste reduction, re-use and recycling.

19.3 Context Review

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

Message	Source
Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use.	Waste Strategy for England, Defra (2007)
Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020.	Waste Strategy for England, Defra (2007)
Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste.	Waste Strategy for England, Defra (2007)
Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste.	Waste Strategy for England, Defra (2007)
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.	Waste Strategy for England, Defra (2007)
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.	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM (2005)
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.	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM (2005)
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.	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM (2005)
The Mayor's Vision for Waste in London is that by 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city.	Rethinking Rubbish in London - The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, GLA (2003)
Ensure that the Authority deals with its waste with reference to the Government's waste hierarchy.	The North London Joint Waste Strategy 2004-2020
Ensure that the waste collected by the constituent boroughs is managed at facilities in close proximity. Applying the proximity principle increases the awareness of waste issues and reduces the environmental impact of transporting waste long distances.	The North London Joint Waste Strategy 2004-2020
Ensure that the Authority and its constituent boroughs achieve the objectives and targets as set within the Government's National "Waste Strategy 2000".	The North London Joint Waste Strategy 2004-2020
Ensure that the Authority and its constituent boroughs comply with all the legislative requirements relating to waste management.	The North London Joint Waste Strategy 2004-2020
Existing waste sites to be safeguarded and potential sites for new waste facilities are identified at Kynoch Road, Makanji House (Kynoch Road), Martinbridge Industrial Estate and Nobel Road	North London Waste Plan Preferred Options, North London Waste Authority (2009)

19.4 Baseline

19.4.1 The recent performance of the Borough in terms of waste collection and recycling is given in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1: Household Waste Statistics (source: Best Value Performance Indicators)

Year	Collected per Person	Percentage Recycled	Percentage Composted
2001-2002	462.0 kg	6.0%	1.3%
2002-2003	500.0 kg	8.0%	3.7%
2003-2004	461.3 kg	11.0%	4.6%
2004-2005	468.4 kg	15.12%	8.51%
2005-2006	409.1 kg	16.92%	10.28%

19.4.2 Total municipal waste arising in 2004/05 was 123,554 tonnes. This fell to 116,558 tonnes in 2005/06.

19.5 Likely Future Conditions

19.5.1 Government has set targets for waste reduction through the new Waste Strategy and it is assumed that these will be met. Therefore it is likely that less waste will be produced in future and that more of what is produced will be reused or recycled.

19.6 Environmental and Sustainability Problems

19.6.1 Currently too much waste is produced in Enfield and too much sent to landfill, usually being transported long distances in the process. Not waste enough is reused or recycled.

19.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

19.7.1 The following SA / SEA Objectives are relevant:

- To achieve the sustainable management of waste

19.8 Appraisal Findings

19.8.1 Core Policy 22 is likely to have a significantly beneficial effect on sustainable waste management. It contains a clear statement of the waste hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle and recover) and the proximity principle (treating waste as close as possible to where it is generated). Neither of these was present in the UDP. The policy should help reduce the amount of waste generated in the Borough and assist the Council in meeting its statutory targets for recycling and composting.

19.9 Proposed Mitigation

- 19.9.1 The Council is taking measures to achieve the sustainable management of municipal waste through the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) in partnership with six north London boroughs who are jointly preparing a North London Waste Plan (NLWP), which will be the subject of a Sustainability Appraisal. The NLWA is currently in the process of procuring sites to facilitate the management of municipal waste.

19.10 Proposed Monitoring

- 19.10.1 Municipal waste statistics are already collected through the Best Value process. These statistics cover household waste collected, reused, recycled and recovered. Construction waste generated from new development could be monitored through the planning application process. A source for data on commercial and industrial waste has not been identified but further indicators and a monitoring framework are being produced as part of the preparation of the NLWP.

20 The Next Steps

- 20.1.1 Following the publication of this document alongside the proposed submission Core Strategy this year, the Council intends to submit the Core Strategy and all supporting documents to the Secretary of State in February 2010, having taken into account of representations received and having made any relatively minor amendments necessary. An Examination in Public is then due to be held in the spring/summer of 2010 by an independent Planning Inspector. The Inspector's Report, anticipated to be received in the summer, will be binding to the Council. The Core Strategy is then scheduled for adoption towards the end of 2010.
- 20.1.2 Following adoption of the Core Strategy an SA Statement will be produced summarising the SA process and defining ongoing monitoring that will be undertaken by the Council

21 Appendix A: Alternative Spatial Strategies

Enfield's Spatial Strategy – Minimum Growth Alternative			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	?	?	?
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	?	?	?
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	?	?	?
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(x)	(x)
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	(x)	(x)
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	?	?	?
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
Minimum growth suggests a more limited degree of change, with correspondingly smaller benefits. This alternative is unlikely to deliver the same level of housing as the Focused Growth, although it may lead to less development in areas at risk from flooding.			

Enfield's Spatial Strategy – Dispersed Growth Alternative			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	x	x
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	?	?	?
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	x	x
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	(✓)	✓	✓
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	(✓)	(✓)	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	(✓)	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	(✓)	✓
Dispersed growth remains likely to lead to regeneration in areas that need this but the strategy suggests a less intensive pattern of development in these areas than might be achieved by Focused Growth. Much growth would take place in areas most at risk from flooding and appropriate mitigation measures would be required as part of new development.			

Enfield's Spatial Strategy – Focused Growth Preferred Option			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	x	x
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	x	x
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	(✓)	✓	✓
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	(✓)	(✓)	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	(✓)	✓	✓
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	✓	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	✓	✓
Focuses growth on the areas of poor environmental quality and in need of regeneration. Likely to lead to better integration of residential land uses, jobs and services. However growth would take place in areas most at risk from flooding and appropriate mitigation measures would be required as part of new development.			

22 Appendix B: Core Policy Assessments

Core Policy 1: Strategic Growth Areas			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	✗	✗
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	(✓)	✓
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	✗	✗
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	(✓)	✓	✓
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	?	?
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	(✓)	(✓)	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	(✓)	✓	✓
To reduce road congestion	~	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	✓	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	✓	✓
Please see the policies on Central Leaside, North East Enfield, Enfield Town and the area around the North Circular Road at Bounds Green for assessments of the elements of the overall strategy.			

Core Policy 2: Housing supply and the location for new homes			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	✓	✓	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	✓	✓	✓
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Focus for growth in NE Enfield/ Central Leaside in Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area. Housing provision for 2011/12-2024/25 is likely to be c. 11,000 dwellings, a significant increase since Preferred Options. UDP envisaged 11,600 dwellings in the period 1987-2001. 1997-2003 completions were 4,681 units (Housing Strategy).			

Core Policy 3: Affordable Housing			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	✓	✓	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Borough wide-target of 40% affordable housing. Annual shortfall in affordable housing c. 2,900 dwellings (Housing Strategy). 40% affordable requirement for new dwellings will not go far to meet this shortfall.			

Core Policy 4: Housing Quality			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	(✓)	(✓)
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	(✓)	(✓)
To increase energy efficiency	~	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	✓	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Code for Sustainable Homes level three plus Lifetime Homes standard imply resource efficiency			

Core Policy 5: Housing Types			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Policy not radically different from UDP policy or Preferred Option. It is assumed that the mix is appropriate since it is based on evidence from 2008 Housing Market Assessment. May result in efficiencies in land use as this is specifically mentioned in the Policy. Recommend ongoing monitoring of mix through SA Monitoring Framework.			

Core Policy 6: Meeting Particular Housing Needs			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	✓	✓
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	✓	✓
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	✓	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	(✓)
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
More flexible than UDP policy as regular need assessments are envisaged. Recommend inclusion in SA Monitoring Framework. Second half of Policy likely to improve integration and tackle inequalities for Gypsies & Travellers, but what about saying 'must' instead of 'should' and what about location re: employment?			

Core Policy 7: Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	✓
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	(✓)	(✓)
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
The Policy is unlikely to affect public health significantly, except perhaps in the long term. It may have more immediate effects on poverty and accessibility to services, although it is difficult to assess whether these effects would be significant. The Policy targets deprived areas of the Borough where provision is limited; this could make it more effective.			

Core Policy 8: Education			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	(✓)	✓	✓
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
As the Council already has a statutory duty to provide school places for residents, it is unlikely that the Policy will make a significant difference to educational achievement. It is of course beneficial, however.			

Core Policy 9: Supporting Community Cohesion			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	(✓)	(✓)
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
The UDP does not address social cohesion per se, therefore the Core Strategy moves policy forward in this respect. However the Policy is a statement of intent and implementation depends on other vehicles.			

Core Policy 10: Emergency and Essential Services			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
The Policy commits the Council to supporting the emergency services. This does not result in any effects given the SA Objectives above.			

Core Policy 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and the Arts			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	(✓)	✓	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
The Policy is similar in some respects to UDP policy, in that it commits the Council to resist the loss of existing facilities however in addition it supports the implementation of strategies that identify future need.			

Core Policy 12: Visitors and Tourism			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	(x)	(x)	(x)
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
Policy likely to benefit the economy but encourages travel and is therefore likely to lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions			

Core Policy 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	?	?	?
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
The Policy has an important role to play in facilitating economic regeneration and is forward looking in that it targets low carbon / green industries as a sector for growth. This might be expected to be beneficial in terms of generating sustainable solutions to climate change but it is impossible to say to what extent this would occur. Focus on high technology and green industries may have spin-off benefits in terms of skills.			

Core Policy 14: Safeguarding Strategic Industrial Land			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Appears to represent a continuation in policy; therefore no significant effects identified.			

Core Policy 15: Locally Significant Industrial Sites			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Again, largely a continuation of policy. However the commitment to a process of review of locally significant sites suggests that a more efficient use of land is likely in future.			

Core Policy 16: Taking Part in Economic Success and Improving Skills			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	(✓)	✓
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	(✓)	✓
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Could result in locally significant effects in deprived areas where resources are to be concentrated.			

Core Policy 17: Town Centres			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	(✓)	(✓)
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	(✓)	(✓)
Continuation of the existing approach in the main, but the intention to encourage facilities and uses in local centres to meet day to day needs is likely to be marginally beneficial in terms of access to services.			

Core Policy 18: Delivering Shopping Provision Across Enfield			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	(✓)	(✓)
The introduction of a test for retail parks is a change in approach from UDP policy of allowing out of centre retail but the effects are likely to be marginal given that the existing retail parks are not affected. There may be locally significant beneficial effects on growth in the district centres of Edmonton Green and Angel Edmonton.			

Core Policy 19: Offices			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	(✓)	(✓)
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	?	?	?
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	(✓)
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
The choice of Enfield Town as the primary location for office uses will contribute positively to the sustainable transport agenda since it is assumed that many people would be able to commute to work on public transport. Whether, given the overall expected growth in employment in Enfield, this will mean a reduction in congestion is another matter.			

Core Policy 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Infrastructure			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	(✓)	(✓)
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	✓	✓
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	(x)	(x)	(x)
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
The Policy represents an advance on the existing UDP position and accords with PPS1 and London Plan policy. However it retreats from the 20% on site renewable energy generation stipulation in the Preferred Options. The policy introduces the concept of retrofitting energy efficiency measures which is to be welcomed but is likely to come with a cost in terms of affordability.			

Core Policy 21: Delivering Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	(✓)
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	(✓)	(✓)
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
The Policy could be important in the longer term in dealing with water scarcity. Recommend including demand for water in the SA Monitoring Framework as a means of determining when new development may need to be phased.			

Core Policy 22: Delivering Sustainable Waste Management			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	✓	✓
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	(✓)
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
<p>A clear statement of the waste hierarchy and proximity principle in relation to waste represents a major step forwards compared with waste policy in the UDP. However it is unclear what is meant by requiring 'active consideration' of sustainable transport modes means. Perhaps it should be incumbent to demonstrate that these modes are not feasible? The Policy could also be beneficial in terms of energy efficiency if district heating opportunities prove viable.</p>			

Core Policy 23: Aggregates			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
No significant effects likely as Enfield's mineral reserves appear to be largely worked out.			

Core Policy 24: The Road Network			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	?	?	?
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	(✓)	(✓)
May assist in improving long term economic growth. The effect on congestion is questionable given the upwards trend in car use.			

Core Policy 25: Pedestrian and Cyclists			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Option moves policy forward from UDP, although it is similar to London Plan, thought the promotion of safe, convenient and accessible walking and cycling routes. Indirect impacts in terms of public health in the long term. The significance of both depends on the uptake of walking and cycling compared with other forms of transport.			

Core Policy 26: Public Transport			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	(✓)	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Potential benefits in terms of safety and reducing congestion. Accessibility should be significantly improved in the longer term, in particular for those without cars, especially with respect to the West Anglian service upgrade			

Core Policy 27: Freight			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	?	?
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Policy similar to UDP insofar as it aims to restrict HGV access to the main routes; however it is more proactive in promoting other modes of freight transport. Whether this would lead to real reductions in congestion is unclear.			

Core Policy 28: Managing Flood Risk Through Development			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	?	?
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	?	?
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
<p>On the face of it little change since the UDP, which states that development will be resisted unless the National Rivers Authority approves prevention measures. In practice the Environment Agency's powers in respect of flood risk have been strengthened considerably in recent years. The policy also supports development in areas at high risk of flooding 'in principle' subject to the management of flood risk. There is no reference in the option to downstream flood risk and this should probably be present; nor is reservoir safety mentioned.</p>			

Core Policy 29: Flood Management Infrastructure			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	(✓)	(✓)
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	(✓)	✓
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Likely to move the Borough towards sustainable flood protection; perhaps a mention for reservoir safety?			

Core Policy 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and Open Environment			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	(✓)	✓
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Policy implies an ongoing programme of improvements; suggests benefits will accrue over time.			

Core Policy 31: Built and Landscape Heritage			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Largely a continuation of existing approach to built environment so no additional effects. The Preferred Option identified a need to encourage owners of historic buildings to take responsibility for their preservation but this has been dropped in the policy as it is already contained in national policy and legislation.			

Core Policy 32: Pollution			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	(✓)	(✓)
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	(✓)	(✓)
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
These issues (other than contaminated land?) were addressed in the UDP.			

Core Policy 33: Green Belt and Countryside			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	?	?	?
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Not really a change in policy; some specific changes in green belt status mentioned			

Core Policy 34: Parks, Playing Fields and Other Open Spaces			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	(✓)	(✓)	✓
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	(✓)	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
Extension of MOL designation a change in policy that should eventually lead to an extended Green Grid. The Policy may also marginally improve the efficiency of land use with respect to surplus playing pitches while retaining those that could be used for alternative recreational uses.			

Core Policy 35: Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
The Lee Valley Regional Park is included within the green belt policies in the UDP, its prominence has increased in the Core Strategy, and therefore the Core Strategy is likely to have minor beneficial effects in promoting access to the park.			

Core Policy 36: Biodiversity			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
While the Policy affords protection to Enfield's biodiversity interests it largely reflects existing policy (UDP, PPS9 or London Plan) and therefore is not likely to have a significant effect. However there is a commitment to increasing biodiversity provision in areas of deficiency through new development.			

Core Policy 37: Central Leaside			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	x	x
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	(✓)	(✓)
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	x	x
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	(✓)	✓	✓
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	(✓)	(✓)	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	(✓)	✓	✓
To reduce road congestion	~	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	✓	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	✓	✓
Significant effects generally likely to be felt in longer term. May be opportunities to improve poor educational performance and the management of waste. Parts of Central Leaside lie within the flood plain of the river Lea and hence subject to flood risk, particularly in view of climate change			

Core Policy 38: Meridian Water			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	✗	✗
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	✗	✗
To increase energy efficiency	~	(✓)	✓
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	(✓)	✓	✓
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	(✓)	(✓)	✓
To improve efficiency in land use	(✓)	✓	✓
To reduce road congestion	~	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	✓	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	✓	✓
Complements the Central Leaside policy but has an additional emphasis on energy efficiency. Proposals for an eco-neighbourhood to be developed through the Meridian Water masterplan will help to reduce the impact of development on greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable water resource management.			

Core Policy 39: Edmonton			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	(✓)	(✓)	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	(✓)	(✓)	✓
Aims to introduce physical, social and economic regeneration. Effects are assessed as minor beneficial partly because of the limited area to which the policy applies and partly because the policy simply states aims rather than defining the means by which they will be achieved. Could be locally significant?			

Core Policy 40: North East Enfield			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	x	x
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	(✓)	✓
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	x	x
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	(✓)	✓
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	(✓)	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	✓	✓
Parts of North East Enfield are also located in the flood plain. The focus of the AAP is to be on economic growth and employment. The AAP is also likely to significantly improve access to the Lee Valley Regional Park.			

Core Policy 41: Ponders End			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	x	x
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	(✓)	✓
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	x	x
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	(✓)	✓
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	(✓)	(✓)
Complements the North East Enfield policy but focuses less on employment and more on mixed-use development and education provision.			

Core Policy 42: Enfield Town			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	(✓)	(✓)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	(✓)	(✓)
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	(✓)	(✓)
Proposals focus around economic development, employment and transport.			

Core Policy 43: The Area Around Enfield Town Station			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	(✓)	(✓)
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	(✓)	(✓)
Complements Enfield Town policy.			

Core Policy 44: North Circular Area			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	?	?
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	(✓)	(✓)
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	(x)	(x)
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	(✓)	(✓)
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	(✓)	(✓)
Parts of the NCR AAP area are at some risk of flooding. However the adverse effect on climate change adaptation is offset by beneficial policies for climate change mitigation.			

Core Policy 45: New Southgate			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	(✓)	(✓)
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	(✓)	(✓)
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	(✓)	(✓)
Complements the North Circular Area policy but has a specific focus on housing and townscape improvements.			

Core Policy 46: Infrastructure Contributions			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	~	~	~
To meet the challenge of climate change	~	~	~
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	~	~	~
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	~	~	~
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	~	~	~
To achieve sustainable water resources management	~	~	~
To increase energy efficiency	~	~	~
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	~	~	~
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	~	~	~
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	~	~	~
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	~	~	~
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	~	~	~
To improve efficiency in land use	~	~	~
To reduce road congestion	~	~	~
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	~	~	~
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	~	~	~
No significant effects predicted as the policy is largely procedural and continues existing planning policy.			

23 Appendix C: SA of Issues and Options

Core Strategy - Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal

The following tables comprise a Sustainability Appraisal of the Options under consideration for the Core Strategy.

The new planning system places a statutory requirement on local authorities to undertake their planning functions with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. In order to ensure that plan preparation is based on principles of sustainable development, all Local Development Documents - statutory and supplementary - will be subject of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SA/SEA will examine the environmental, economic and social impacts of each document/plan. The findings of the SA/SEA will be a material consideration in determining the soundness of Development Plan Documents during the examination stage.

A Scoping Report has been produced for the SA of the Core Strategy and has been subject to consultation in line with government guidance. The Scoping Report seeks to identify the key local and wider environmental, social and economic issues relevant to the plan, and to show how issues identified will be used as the basis for a sustainability appraisal framework to compare plan options and support monitoring of the implementation of the plan.

The key issues identified in the Scoping Report have guided the process of using the baseline evidence in putting forward the initial issues and options for Core Strategy.

The Core Strategy Issues and Options Report was published for consultation in April 2007 and the principal development options were outlined therein. A series of questions were posed to stakeholders and the public in order to elicit their views on these options. These questions, re-framed as statements of potential purpose, were tested against the SA Objectives presented in the Scoping Report. The results are presented below. Red shading indicates that the effect is likely to be adverse, green indicates that the effect is likely to be beneficial.

Note that not all questions could be transformed into statements and therefore open-ended questions, which are not options but are soliciting comment, have cannot be tested.

Options which have been not been tested for the reasons detail above	1, 7, 8, 21, 24, 25, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 48
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Question 2 – Ensuring High Standards of Sustainable Design and Construction for Residential Buildings

Options

A) Use the Code for Sustainable Homes

B) Use the Code for Sustainable Homes but in addition seek higher standards of sustainable construction and design than the national code in water and waste.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	✓	✓
To meet the challenge of climate change	✓	✓
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	✓	✓
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	✓	✓
To achieve sustainable water resources management	✓	✓
To increase energy efficiency	✓	✓
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		?
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use	✓	✓
To reduce road congestion	✓	✓
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		?

Evaluation

Both options would be positive in terms of reducing the environmental impact of the construction and operation of housing. Whether house builders will be required to achieve a mandatory code standard is still under consultation. Requirements to achieve CSH ratings may be incorporated into local planning policy. Setting local standards outside of the CSH system is likely to result in duplication of effort that may prove to be more costly because of this and due to the added costs on house builders who would be required to meet the requirements of both systems.

Question 3 – Ensuring High Standards of Sustainable Design and Construction for Other Buildings

Options

A) The new Plan should seek higher standards of sustainable design and construction for commercial buildings.

B). The new Plan should not seek higher standards of sustainable design and construction for commercial buildings.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	✓	
To meet the challenge of climate change	✓	
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	✓	
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste	✓	
To achieve sustainable water resources management	✓	
To increase energy efficiency	✓	
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use	✓	
To reduce road congestion	✓	
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	X	

Evaluation

It is uncertain what aspects of sustainability would be covered by the proposed standards. It has been assumed that the proposed standards would cover all areas which are addressed by the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Department of Communities and Local Government is likely to introduce the Code for Sustainable Buildings within the foreseeable future to cover commercial buildings. Developing standards independent of this is likely to be a duplication of effort and create extra challenges for builders who will have to respond to the needs of two systems. Option B does not seek higher standards for commercial buildings and maintains the status quo. It is assumed therefore that there is no change under Option B.

Question 4 – Promoting Energy Efficiency and New Forms of Renewable Energy

Should the new plan contain provision for renewable energy developments in the Borough? What kind of developments would you support and where? Please give reasons why you would not support renewable energy developments in the Borough.

Options

- A) The new Plan should contain provisions for renewable energy developments in the Borough.
- B) The new Plan should not contain provisions for renewable energy developments in the Borough.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	✓	
To meet the challenge of climate change	✓	
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	?	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency	?	
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	✓	

Evaluation

Making provision for renewable energy developments will have positive environmental impacts. Investing in this new sector and working towards ensuring a reliable power supply may also help to sustain economic growth. The impacts on local landscape should be considered when finding suitable sites for renewable energy development in open areas. Generating energy closer to the point of use will reduce the inefficiencies associated with transporting electricity. However the options will not address the inefficiencies in the use of energy.

Question 5 – Managing Flood Risk

Options

- A) The new Plan should strongly resist more vulnerable uses in high flood risk areas.
B) The Plan should consider the scope for reducing and mitigating the problem of flooding as part of regeneration and development proposals.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change	✓	?
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management	✓	?
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	?	?

Evaluation

Planning Policy Statement 25 emphasises the importance of locating vulnerable uses away from high-risk flood areas. Option A is in keeping with the government's vision for achieving sustainable water resources management. In accordance with PPS25 development proposals should satisfy the Local Planning Authority that the development is safe and that it seeks to reduce flood risk where possible. Integrating measures to mitigate the problems of flooding within development and redevelopment schemes is a means of reducing flood risk to an acceptable level so that development can go ahead. Such development is likely to have economic benefits although the costs that would be incurred if a flood event were to occur should be considered.

Question 6 – Reviewing the Green Belt Boundary

Options

- A) The new Plan should review the Green Belt boundary and Enfield’s policies in the north west of the Borough.
B) The new Plan should not review the Green Belt boundary and Enfield’s policies in the north west of the Borough.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough’s biodiversity	?	
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough’s green and open spaces and historic environment	X	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Option B will maintain the current situation and therefore it is assumed that there will be no change. Altering the Greenbelt status may result in more development in the North West of the Borough and is likely to lead to a loss of open land. There may also be a loss of biodiversity although it should be noted that greenbelt land is not necessary land that is of high biodiversity value. Possible benefits of changing the greenbelt status may include more land being available for housing and commercial development.

Question 9 – Crews Hill

Options

- A) Continue to apply the current Green Belt controls and policy in the area.
- B) Take a more proactive approach to enforcing the current Green Belt controls and policies.
- C) Take a more proactive approach to recognising the area’s employment and commercial activities, whilst retaining its Green Belt status.
- D) Carry out a review of the Green Belt status of the area.

SA Objective	A	B	C	D
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve			X	
To meet the challenge of climate change				
To conserve and enhance the Borough’s biodiversity		?		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough’s green and open spaces and historic environment		✓	X	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste				
To achieve sustainable water resources management				
To increase energy efficiency				
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home				
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health				
To reduce poverty and social exclusion				
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work				
To reduce crime and the fear of crime				
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities				
To improve efficiency in land use				
To reduce road congestion			X	
To ensure high and stable levels of employment			✓	
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness			✓	

Evaluation

Option A maintains the status quo and therefore it is perceived that there will be no change. Ensuring that the greenbelt controls are strictly controlled will protect open and green spaces and may have positive biodiversity impacts although greenbelt land is not necessarily land of high biodiversity value. Under Option C the Crews Hill area is likely to develop further as a commercial area with increased visitor numbers and an exacerbation of the pre-existing traffic problems. However increased commercial activity will provide employment and help to sustain economic growth. It is uncertain at this stage what the effects of reviewing the Green Belt status of the area would be as the consequences of taking this option depend on the nature of change undertaken following the review.

Question 10 – Metropolitan Open Land

Option

- A) Review the existing Metropolitan Open Land designations?
- B) Don't review the existing Metropolitan Open Land designations.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	?	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	?	
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	?	
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	?	

Evaluation

Option B maintains the status quo and therefore it is assumed that there is no change. There is insufficient detail on the existing and proposed sites to assess the implications of undertaking a review. However such a review may have possible implications on the availability of playing fields and open space, and the amount of land designated for housing and commercial development.

Question 11 – Protecting, Enhancing and Improving Access to Existing Open Spaces.

Options

- A) The principle of classification is supported and should be adopted in the new Plan.
B) The principle of classification is not supported and should not be adopted in the new Plan.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	?	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Option B maintains the status quo and therefore it is assumed that there is no change under this option. Private open space has restricted access of has access which is not defined (consequently access which is currently granted may in future be limited or withdrawn). Incorporating private open space into the hierarchy may be misleading by giving the impression that there is more open land available (unless it is made clear that access to such land is restricted and/or may be denied in the future).

Question 12 – Balancing the Supply and Demand for Open Spaces

Options

- A) New developments should be assessed against the suggested benchmark standards.
B) New developments should not be assessed against the suggested benchmark standards

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	✓	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	?	
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use	?	
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

The standards may contribute to ensuring the adequate provision of open space in new developments. Having open space available may improve opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation with positive health benefits. Making available open spaces within new developments may reduce density with possible effects on the number of houses built. Option B maintains the status quo where developments are not assessed against the proposed standards. It is assumed that there is no change under this option.

Question 13 – Balancing the Supply and Demand for Open Spaces

Options

A) Deficiencies in open spaces and children’s play provision should be met through developer contributions.

B) Deficiencies in open spaces and children’s play provision should be met through other means.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough’s biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough’s green and open spaces and historic environment	✓	?
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	?	?
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	✓	?
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Requiring that developers provide adequate open space and children’s play areas within their developments is likely to be a means of ensuring that there are sufficient funds and land available for these uses. Ensuring that there is adequate provision of open space and play areas may encourage physical activity with positive health benefits. It is uncertain what alternative sources of funding are proposed under Option B and therefore the effect is difficult to assess. It should be noted that making a requirement on developers might detract money from other areas that may have benefited under planning gain agreements and may reduce the density of new developments.

Question 14 – Balancing the Supply and Demand for Playing Pitches and Indoor Sports

Options

A) Playing pitches should not be lost, unless of poor quality and poorly used, and not capable of meeting local deficiencies in pitches (whole or part), in which case the first priority should be meeting local deficiencies in other open space provision on part or all of the site. Only then will limited loss of residual parts of the site not having an amenity function be permitted

B) A less strict approach actively identifying surplus land for other open space and limited other uses and areas for compensatory improving pitches and new public open space.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	?	?
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	?	?
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	?	
To improve efficiency in land use	?	
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

The effects of both options on the availability of open space is uncertain. Under both options playing fields may be converted to other forms of open space. Effects on health of the two options are also uncertain as open land which may also be used for recreation will be retained and therefore opportunities for outdoor activity will not be lost. Option A focuses on ensuring that there is a greater focus on ensuring that those sports fields which are well used and of best quality are maintained. This may be the preferential option in terms of improving land efficiency and ensuring access to facilities.

Question 15 – Protecting and Improving the Housing Stock

Options

A) The new plan should seek to prevent the net loss of family sized accommodation of four bedrooms or more, and prevent the loss of all other sized accommodation unless it is replaced at existing or higher densities.

B) The new plan should seek to prevent the loss of all housing, including affordable housing, unless it is replaced at existing or higher densities.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	✓	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use	?	
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Both policies aim to prevent the loss of housing therefore they are likely to contribute to the objective of ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home. Option A would protect family homes more strongly. This is likely to help to address the current deficit for family homes in the Borough place a limit on the housing density that can be achieved in those areas that have homes of 4 bedrooms or more.

A combination of the two options may be most appropriate with Option A applied to areas which have been identified as most suitable for family housing and where larger homes should be maintained. Option B may be appropriate for those areas where there is a need to increase density and to meet the need for smaller and more affordable homes.

Question 16 – Managing the Supply of New Housing

Options

- A) The new plan should focus the development of new housing on the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area.
- B) The new plan should focus the development of new housing on the redevelopment of low-density commercial sites for mixed-use residential development.
- C) The new plan should focus the development of new housing on the redevelopment in town centres.
- D) The new plan should focus the development of new housing on developments at higher densities.

SA Objective	A	B	C	D
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	?		?	
To meet the challenge of climate change				
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	?	?		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		✓	✓	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste				
To achieve sustainable water resources management				
To increase energy efficiency				
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	✓	✓	✓	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health				
To reduce poverty and social exclusion				
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work				
To reduce crime and the fear of crime				
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities				
To improve efficiency in land use	?	✓		✓
To reduce road congestion	?		?	
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		?		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		?		

Evaluation

Developing in the Upper Lea Valley may have an impact in a number of ways, the exact nature of which are difficult to foresee. Firstly the area is at risk of flooding and developing here may exacerbate this risk, the area is poorly served by public transport and therefore new residents using their cars may increase congestion and emissions. The ability to construct at high densities in the Upper Lea Valley may be limited in some areas by conservation area status.

Reusing previously developed land, either land in town centres or underused commercial sites, is beneficial in terms of protecting green and open spaces. Reuse of land may also have possible benefits for biodiversity although this will be determined by the site in question. Developing low density commercial sites to mixed use may have reduce the amount of commercial land available with negative impacts on

economic growth and employment, however the provision of new facilities may make a positive contribution, the effect is therefore uncertain.

Locating residential use in town centres may have a positive effect on congestion, air pollution and energy use by reducing commuting to employment and services.

All the options focus on the development of new housing and it is assumed that each of the options would have a positive impact on ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home. Developing at higher densities will improve efficiency in land use this is especially true where the current land use is surplus and at low density. Developing at high densities is likely to make the greatest contribution to addressing housing shortages.

Question 17 – Housing Size and Type

Options

- A) The new Plan should seek to require the provision of family homes on all sites.
B) The new Plan should not seek to require the provision of family homes on all sites.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Option A will increase the supply of family homes that are currently in short supply in the Borough. However insisting that each residential development includes family homes will reduce the density of housing that can be placed on such sites and may decrease the number of new houses built. A decreased supply of new houses will have a negative effect on house availability and affordability. Option B maintains the status quo and it is assumed that there will be no changes under this option.

Question 18 – Providing Affordable Housing

Options

A) The new Plan should seek the Borough-wide minimum of 35% new dwelling to be affordable as a standard provision on all sites which are over the agreed threshold size.

B) The new Plan should take into account economic viability and existing housing types and tenures on an area by area basis when defining the proportion of affordable housing to be sought.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	✓	?
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Option A is likely to result in a greater overall number of affordable housing units being built. However Option B may result in more appropriately located housing.

Question 19 – Providing Affordable Housing

Options

A) The new Plan should set a Borough-wide standard ratio for the balance of intermediate to social rented housing affordable housing schemes, taking into account the overall Borough need and the Mayor's London wide assessment.

B) The new Plan should seek to vary the proportions of each type of affordable housing in different parts of the Borough according to local circumstances and the Mayor's overall assessment.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	?
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Impacts of setting a ratio are unclear.

Question 20 – Providing Lifetime Homes

Options

A) The new Plan should seek adherence only to the aspects of the Lifetime Homes standard which are not covered by the Building Regulations.

B) The new Plan should seek full adherence to the Lifetime Homes standard through an integrated approach.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	?
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	?	?

Evaluation

The overall impact of the two options are difficult to assess against the sustainability objectives as the outcome of the options would be the same. The options focus on how that outcome would be delivered. There may be cost differences between the two means of delivery which would fall on the house builder and which would be incorporated into the sale cost of the house.

Question 22 – The Sub Division of Larger Homes and Homes in Multiple Occupation

Options

- A) The new Plan should seek to resist the subdivision of larger homes into smaller units and the development of homes in multiple occupation in all areas or parts of the Borough.
B) The new Plan should not seek to resist the subdivision of larger homes into smaller units and the development of homes in multiple occupation in all areas or parts of the Borough.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

The impact of this option on ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home is uncertain. Preserving large homes intact and resisting subdivision will help to address the current shortage of family homes. However the policy may reduce housing availability for those individuals/households who would seek housing in multiple occupancy dwellings. Option B is the status quo and therefore it is assumed that there is no change.

Question 23 – Social Infrastructure

Options

A) The new Plan should encourage the multiple use of community buildings, particularly in circumstances where the uses are complementary, in order to make the best use of land and minimise the need to travel.

B) The new Plan should not encourage the multiple use of community buildings

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use	✓	
To reduce road congestion	✓	
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Encouraging multiple use of community buildings will minimise traffic and improve land efficiency. It is assumed that Option B is the status quo and that there will be no changes under this option.

Question 26 – Health

Options

- A) The new Plan should be prescriptive in setting out the health determinants that should be considered.
B) The new Plan should not be prescriptive in setting out the health determinants that should be considered.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Option B maintains the status quo and it is assumed that there is no change under this option. The HIA process includes a careful consideration of what health issues should be considered and therefore it should be unnecessary to set out prescriptively the determinants to be considered. The value of adopting Option A when judged against the sustainability objectives is therefore unclear.

Question 27 – Health

Options

A) The Council should explore potential mechanisms for securing additional funding for additional health facilities when negotiating on planning proposals which will generate further demand's on the Borough's health services.

B) The Council should not explore potential mechanisms for securing additional funding for additional health facilities when negotiating on planning proposals which will generate further demand's on the Borough's health services.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	?	
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	?	
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Exploring potential mechanisms for securing additional funding for additional health facilities when negotiating on planning proposals may be a possible means of increasing health facilities in the Borough. However it should be borne in mind that securing health facilities may detract from other areas which may have benefited through planning negotiations.

Question 29 – Balancing the Demand and Supply of Employment Land

Options

- A) Mixed uses and more intensive development should be promoted as a general Borough-wide policy
B) Mixed uses and more intensive development should be encouraged on specific sites after careful scrutiny of the local circumstances.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		✓
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		✓
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	✓	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		✓
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	✓	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	✓	✓

Evaluation

Undertaking a site-specific analysis of employment sites suggested for conversion to mixed and more intensive use is likely to allow sites to be developed in a more appropriate manner. Such as approach is likely to take greater account of local conditions such as transport provision, congestion, biodiversity and flood risk. Both options are likely to increase the conversion of employment sites to mixed use and intensive sites, which will increase land efficiency and have positive economic and employment effects.

Question 30 – Protecting Employment Land and Improving Quality

Options

- A) The Freezywater Strategic Employment Location should be extended to include Innova Park.
B) The Freezywater Strategic Employment Location should not be extended to include Innova Park.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	✓	
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	✓	

Evaluation

Extending the Freezywater Strategic Employment Location to include the Innova Business Park will help to protect the area for employment use. Option B maintains the status quo and therefore it is assumed that there will be no change under this option.

Question 31 – Protecting Employment Land and Improving Quality

Options

A) The new Plan should define and protect the best employment sites outside the Strategic Employment Locations as Borough Employment Locations and identify them on the Proposals Map.

B) The new Plan should not define and protect the best employment sites outside the Strategic Employment Locations as Borough Employment Locations and identify them on the Proposals Map.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	✓	
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	✓	

Evaluation

Defining and protecting the best employment sites outside the Strategic Employment Locations as Borough Employment Locations is likely to safeguard land for business uses and contribute towards sustaining economic growth and ensuring employment. However it should be noted that safeguarding land for commercial use would prevent development for other uses such as residential. It is assumed that Option B maintains the status quo and that there are no changes.

Question 32 – Diversifying the Economy and Encouraging Enterprise

Options

A) Major warehousing and logistics operations should be permitted throughout Enfield's employment areas.

B) Major warehousing and logistics operations should be permitted only in parts of Enfield's employment areas, with the best road access. Elsewhere warehousing and logistics operations should be restricted in scale.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	X	?
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion	X	?
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	?	?
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	✓	?

Evaluation

Major warehousing and logistics operations can generate significant volumes of HGV traffic with corresponding congestion and pollution. Ensuring that only those sites with the best road access are developed for this use is likely to limit local congestion. Warehousing and logistics generate comparatively low numbers of jobs, however they have been a major area of growth in recent years and limiting development may have negative economic consequences.

Question 37 – Integrating Transport and Residential Development

Options

- A) The new Plan should require developments to be located of good public transport provision.
B) The new Plan should require contribution from the developer to improve the transport infrastructure where development is located away from key services and good public transport provision.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	✓	
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	?
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion	✓	
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Requiring residential developments to be located in areas where public transport provision is good will limit the number of sites that can be developed and may provide a barrier to meeting housing targets. However the requirement is likely to reduce private car travel and have a positive impact on air pollution and road congestion. Requiring that developers provide transport infrastructure where developments are located away from public transport provision and key services may act as possible disincentive for residential development in the area.

Question 40 – Protecting Good Quality Residential Character

Options

When dealing with the trend for intensification of existing residential areas:

A) The new Plan should seek to generally consider and control the site by site redevelopments which generate high numbers of dwellings in existing residential areas with due regard to the character of individual areas.

B) The new Plan should encourage the intensification of residential areas where well-designed new development could enhance the character of the area.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	?	✓
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Option B is likely to be more encouraging for the development of intensification of residential areas which is likely to contribute to meeting housing targets. It is possible that in placing stricter controls on intensification Option A may reduce the number of new residential units that may have been produced by intensification. Both options will have regard to the character of the areas in which intensification is to occur and therefore negative impacts on character are likely to be minimal.

Question 42 – Tall Buildings

Options

A) The new Plan should seek generally to resist tall buildings anywhere in the Borough, other than in defined areas where public transport accessibility is high and the proposed structure would not erode the character of the area.

B) The new Plan should assess applications for tall buildings on a case-by-case basis.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		?
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		?
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		?
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Assessing applications on a case-by-case basis may result in a reduced consideration of transport accessibility and the impact that the development would have on the character of the area. However the options appear to be very similar and it is difficult to produce a meaningful assessment against the sustainability objectives.

Question 44 – Improving the Public Realm

Options

A) The new Plan should improve the street scene of historic areas by seeking to promote further schemes similar to the Edmonton Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme.

B) The new Plan should not improve the street scene of historic areas by seeking to promote further schemes similar to the Edmonton Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment	✓	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime	?	
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Improving the street scheme is likely to enhance the Borough's historic environment. Ensuring that schemes look well cared for can give a sense of security and help to reduce fear of crime. Option B maintains the status quo and therefore it is assumed that there is no change.

Question 45 – Areas of Distinctive Qualities

Options

A) The new Plan should identify attractive areas of the Borough that do not merit conservation area designation as ‘Areas of Distinctive Quality’.

B) The new Plan should not identify attractive areas of the Borough that do not merit conservation area designation as ‘Areas of Distinctive Quality’.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough’s biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough’s green and open spaces and historic environment	✓	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Designating attractive areas that do not merit conservation designations, as ‘Areas of Distinctive Quality’ will help to ensure that significant landscapes are maintained. It is assumed that option B maintains the status quo and that there are no changes.

Question 46 – Buildings of Local Interest

Options

- A) The new Plan should seek to maintain its local list but not include policies seeking to protect buildings of local architectural or historic interest.
- B) The new Plan should seek to maintain its local list and include policies seeking to protect buildings of local architectural or historic interest.
- C) The new Plan should not seek to maintain its local list.

SA Objective	A	B	C
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve			
To meet the challenge of climate change			
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity			
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		✓	?
To achieve the sustainable management of waste			
To achieve sustainable water resources management			
To increase energy efficiency			
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home			
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health			
To reduce poverty and social exclusion			
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work			
To reduce crime and the fear of crime			
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities			
To improve efficiency in land use			
To reduce road congestion			
To ensure high and stable levels of employment			
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness			

Evaluation

Option A maintains the status quo so it is assumed that there is no change. Maintaining the local list and also putting in place policies to seek to protect buildings of local architecture or historic interest may have positive benefits in terms of protecting the historic environment. Removing the list may have a negative effect on the protection of the historic environment however the protection and preservation of buildings currently on the list has proved a challenge because of the lack of powers available to the council.

Question 47 – Buildings in Conservation Areas

Options

A) The new Plan should include policies seeking to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the Borough’s conservation areas through the retention and restoration of important features and characteristics.

B) The new Plan should not include policies seeking to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the Borough’s conservation areas through the retention and restoration of important features and characteristics.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough’s biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough’s green and open spaces and historic environment	✓	
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		

Evaluation

Option A is likely to have a positive impact upon the character and appearance of the character areas and protect and enhance the Borough’s historic environment.

Question 49 – Meeting the Need for Further Retail Development and Other Town Centre Uses

Options

- A) The new Plan should seek to cater for the projected demand for retail floor space for comparison goods.
B) The new Plan should not seek to cater for the projected demand for retail floor space for comparison goods.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	✓	
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion	✓	
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	✓	
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	✓	

Evaluation

There is a projected demand for additional floorspace for comparison goods. Not planning for the predicted demand for comparison retail floorspace maintains the status quo and it is considered that there is no change. Planning for the increased demand in comparison goods floor space may have positive economic and employment benefits. Catering for the increased demand will result in shoppers finding the comparison goods shops that they need locally and not having to travel out of the Borough.

Question 50 – Meeting the Need for Further Retail Development and Other Town Centre Uses

Options

The new Plans should allow further retail development to meet projected demand

- A) 10,000 sq m of additional comparison floorspace concentrated in the area around the Enfield Town Railway Station.
- B) Higher density development in the existing town centres.
- C) Concentrated redevelopment at one or more town centres to provide high quality retail facilities.
- D) Limited growth of one of more of the Borough’s existing retail parks?

SA Objective	A	B	C	D
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve				?
To meet the challenge of climate change				
To conserve and enhance the Borough’s biodiversity				
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough’s green and open spaces and historic environment				
To achieve the sustainable management of waste				
To achieve sustainable water resources management				
To increase energy efficiency				
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home				
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health				
To reduce poverty and social exclusion				
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work				
To reduce crime and the fear of crime				
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities				
To improve efficiency in land use				
To reduce road congestion	✓	?		X
To ensure high and stable levels of employment	✓	✓	✓	✓
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	✓	✓	✓	✓

Evaluation

Option A will provide retail development that will be well served by public transport. This is likely to have a positive impact on road congestion. Higher density development is likely to make best use of existing public transport. However increasing the retail density in the town centre may cause problems associated with an increased number of retail customers driving into the town centre. Locating retail development in one of the retail parks may cause increased congestion as often these not as well served by public transport as town centre sites.

All the options allow further retail development, which is likely to generate economic growth and employment.

Question 51 – Managing Change in Town Centres

Options

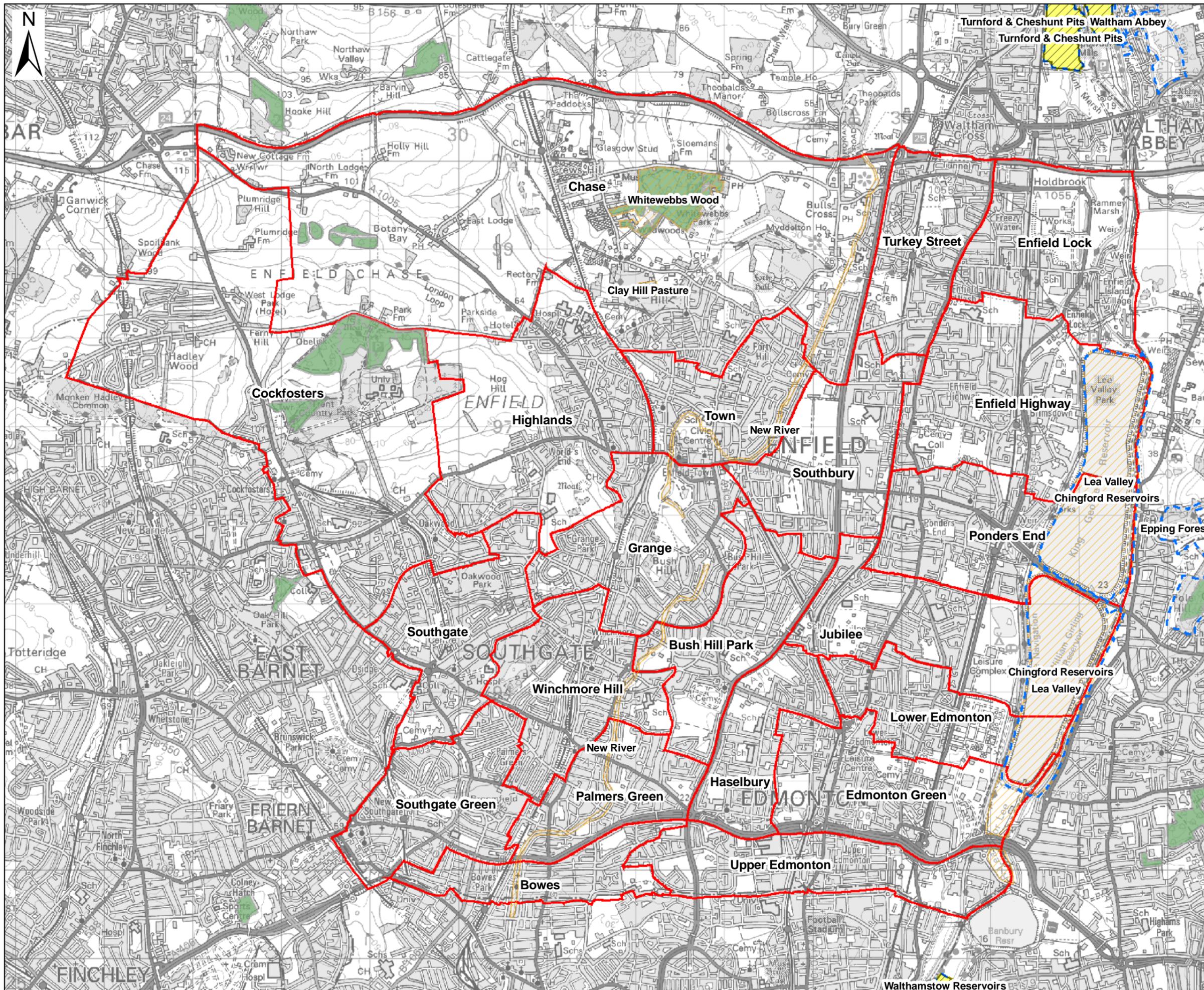
- A) The new Plan should restrict the loss of shop units.
- B) The new Plan should not restrict the loss of shop units.

SA Objective	A	B
To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve		
To meet the challenge of climate change		
To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity		
To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green and open spaces and historic environment		
To achieve the sustainable management of waste		
To achieve sustainable water resources management		
To increase energy efficiency		
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home		
To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health		
To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work		
To reduce crime and the fear of crime		
To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities		
To improve efficiency in land use		
To reduce road congestion		
To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
To sustain economic growth and competitiveness		X

Evaluation

There are existing policies in place under the UDP that seek to restrict the over-concentration of non-retail units in town centres. It is assumed that Option A maintains the status quo and there is no change (however it should be noted that the previous approach in the UDP of seeking to apply a minimum level of 65% occupancy was not successful and a different approach is now needed). Under Option B not restricting the loss of shop units may undermine the status of Enfield town centre as a comparison-shopping destination and the centres market share of expenditure may decline. There may be a loss of economic competitiveness as a consequence.

24 Appendix D: Maps



**Biodiversity,
2009**

- Legend**
- Ramsar Sites
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Special Protection Areas
 - Ward Boundaries

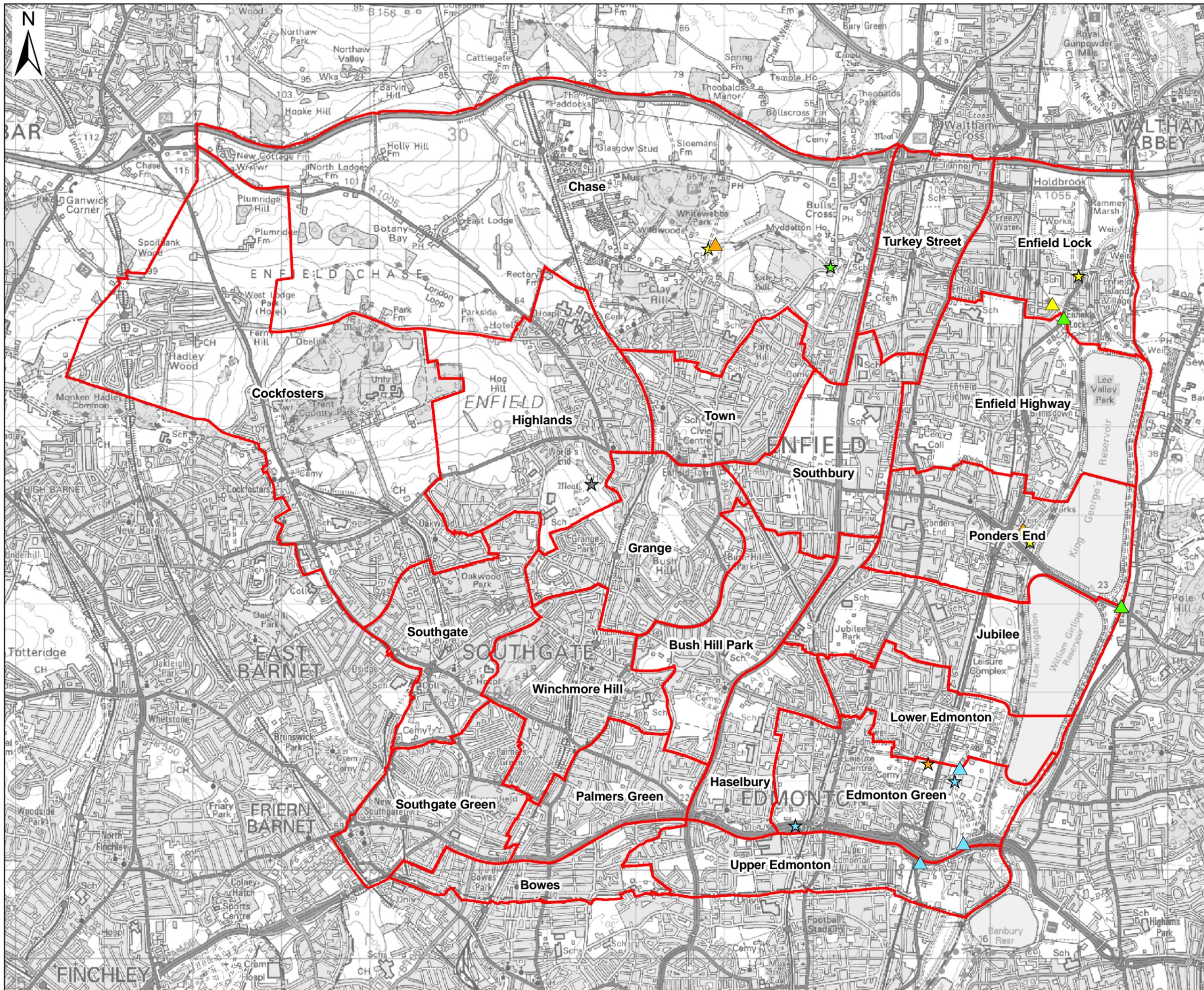
Sources: Natural England and London Borough of Enfield
 Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2009. All rights reserved.
 Licence number 0100031673.

Map Number 1

Drawn By: DH
 Checked By: CB
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
 Date: 07.12.09



K:\Enfield IMD Data\GIS\Projects\October 2009\biodiversity.mxd



Legend

Water Quality - Biology

Grade

- ★ A
- ★ B
- ★ C
- ★ D
- ★ E
- ★ F
- ★ Not Known

Water Quality - Chemistry

GQA Grade

- ▲ A
- ▲ B
- ▲ C
- ▲ D
- ▲ E
- ▲ F

- Rivers
- Ward Boundaries

Source: Environment Agency, 2005
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Areas at Risk of Flooding, 2009

Legend

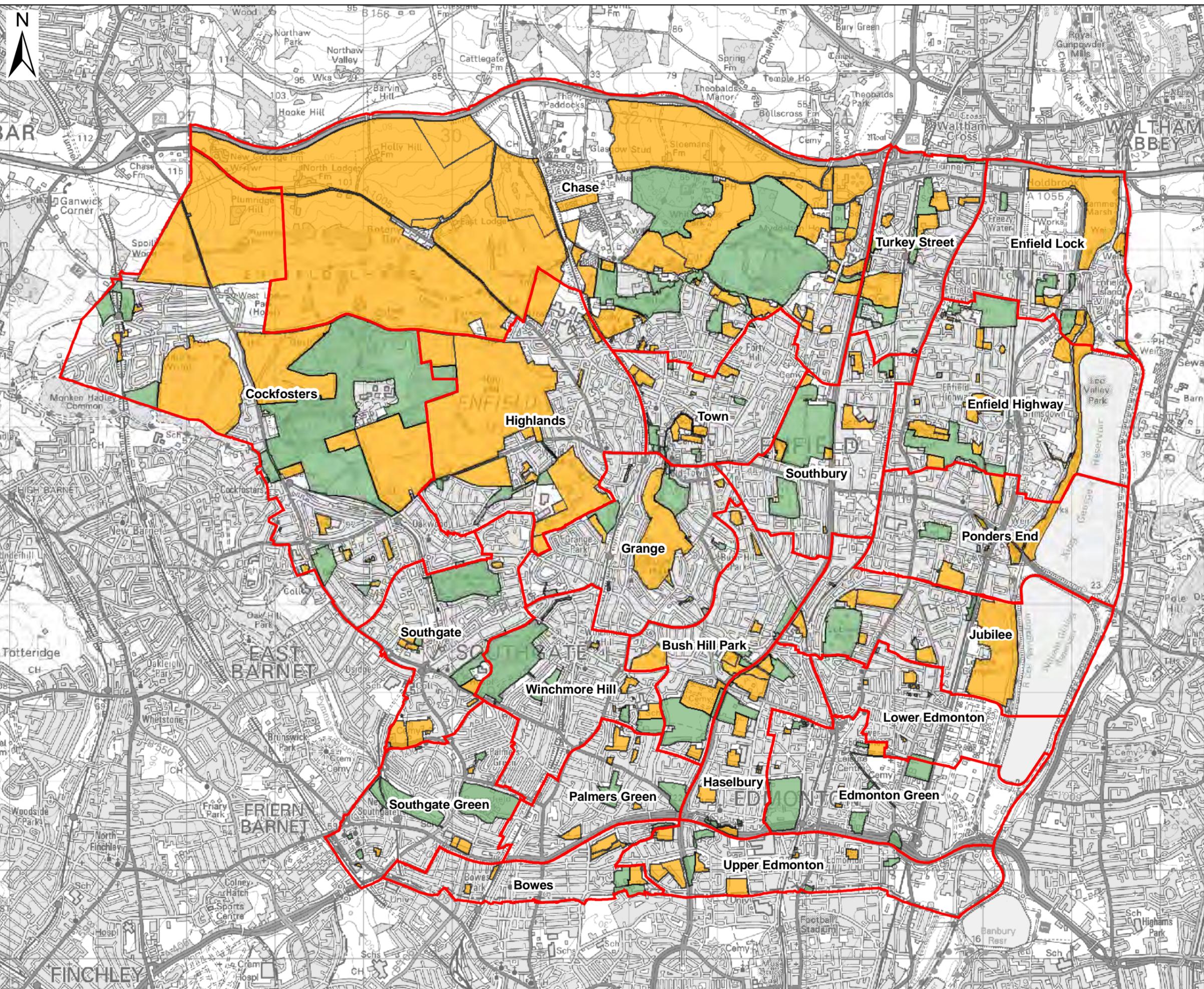
-  London Borough of Enfield
-  Defended Areas
-  Flood Zone 3
-  Flood Zone 2

Source: Environment Agency, 2009
London Borough of Enfield
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Map Number 3

Drawn By: AH
Checked By: CB
Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
Date: 07.12.09





Open Spaces,
2005

Legend

- Public Open Spaces
- Private Open Spaces
- Ward Boundaries

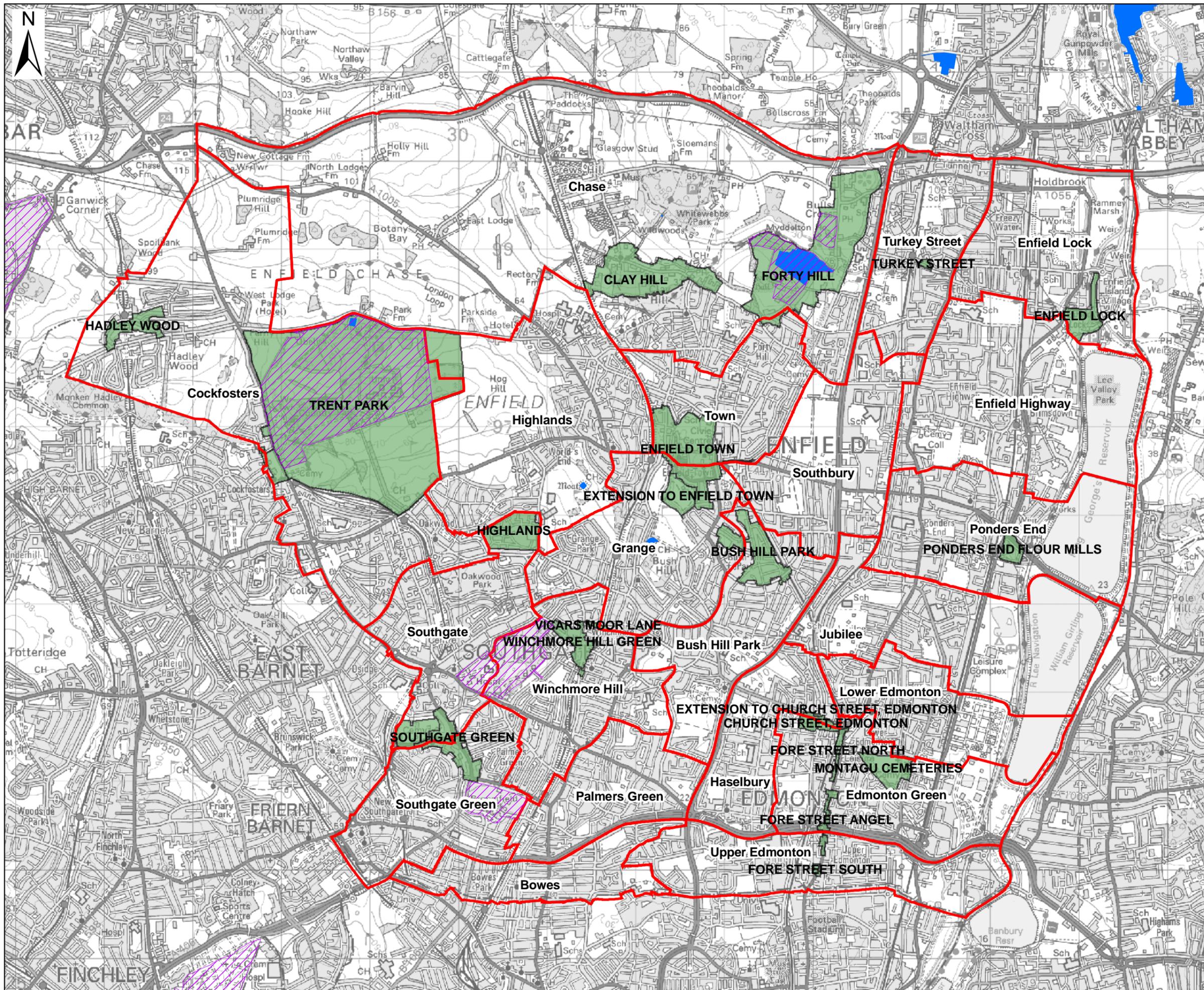
Source: London Borough of Enfield,
Open Spaces, 2005
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Map Number 4

Drawn By: DH
Checked By: CB
Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
Date: 13.10.09



K:\Enfield_IAD_Dual_GIS\Projects\October_2009\Open_Spaces.mxd



**Heritage Constraints,
2009**

Legend

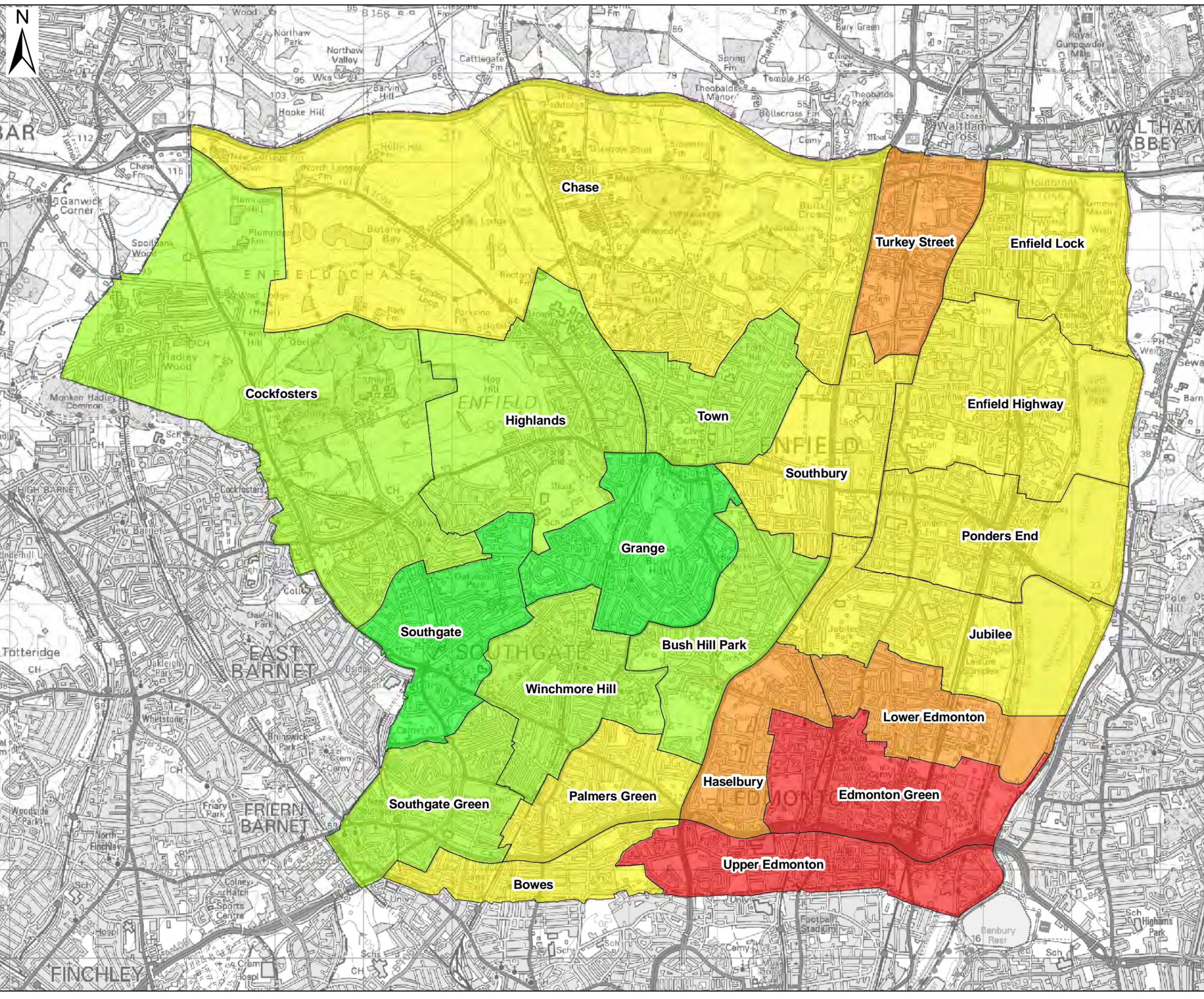
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Ward boundaries
- Conservation Areas

Source: English Heritage, 2009
London Borough of Enfield
Conservation Areas, 2005
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map
data © Crown copyright 2009. All rights reserved.
Licence number 0100031673.

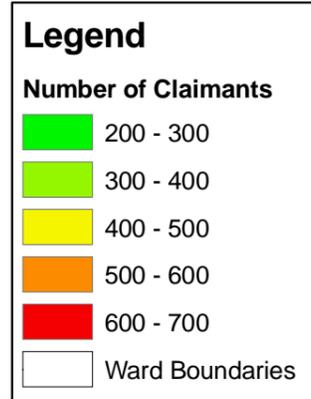
Map Number 5

Drawn By: DH
Checked By: CB
Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
Date: 07.12.09





Number of Disability Allowance Claimants 2004

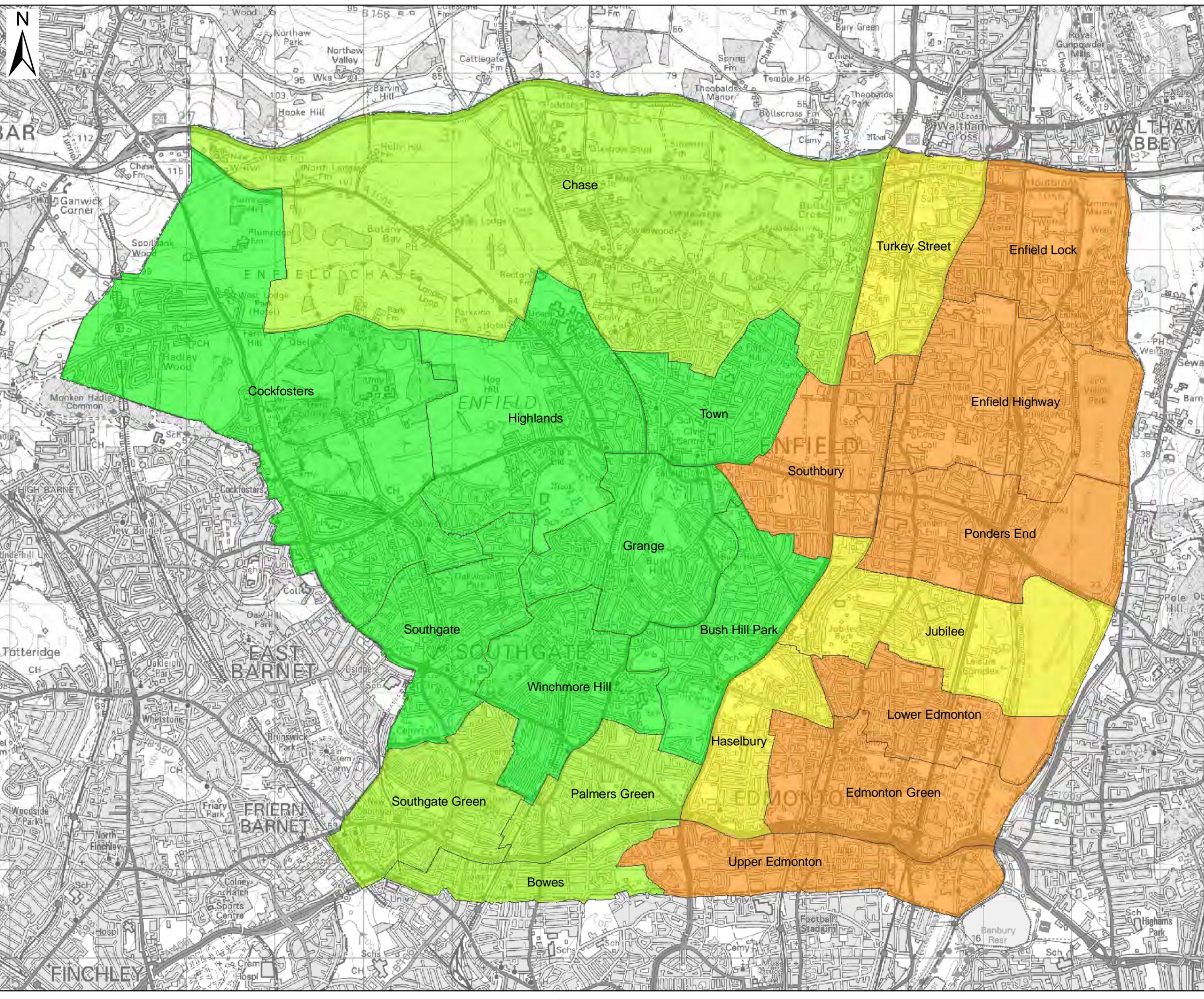


Source: www.enfield-observatory.org.uk,
Disability living allowance:
Total claimants by ward 2004
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Map Number 6

Drawn By: DH
Checked By: CB
Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
Date: 14.10.09





Pupils Achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A* - C 2008

Legend

% Achieving A* - C in 5+ GCSEs

- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 60%
- 60 - 70%
- 70 - 80%
- Ward Boundaries

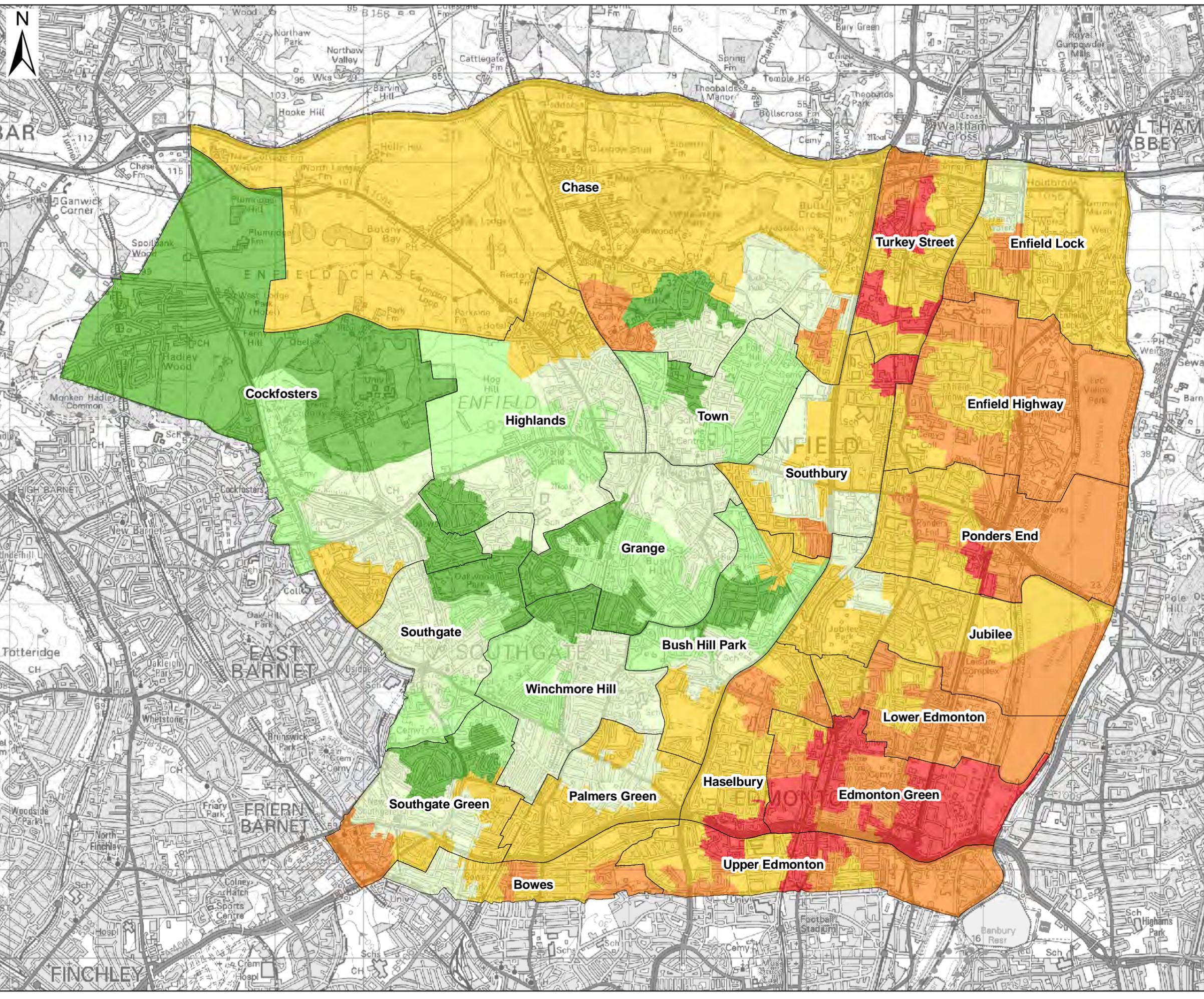
Source: London Borough of Enfield
Pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A*-C by ward, 2008

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Map Number 7

Drawn By: DH
Checked By: CB
Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
Date: 18.11.09





Indices of
Multiple Deprivation,
2007

Legend

- 2007 IMD Rank**
- 80 - 100% Least Deprived
 - 60 - 80%
 - 40 - 60%
 - 20 - 40%
 - 10 - 20%
 - 0 - 10% Most Deprived
 - Ward Boundaries

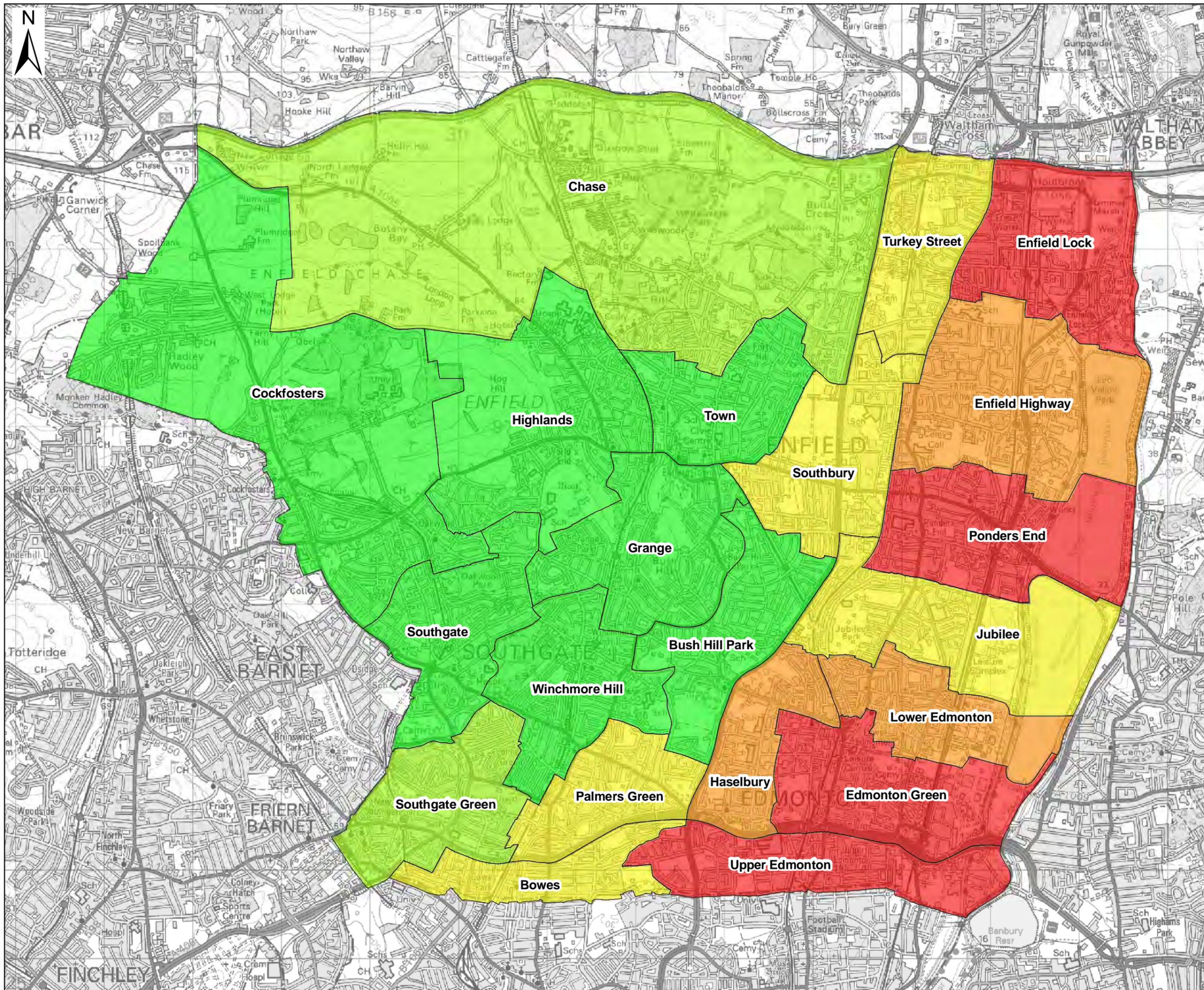
% represents the rank within all Super Output Areas (SOAs) in England where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 is the least deprived.

Source: www.enfield-observatory.org.uk,
Indices of Deprivation by
SOA Rank, 2007.
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data © Crown copyright 2009. All rights reserved.
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Map Number 8

Drawn By: DH
Checked By: CB
Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
Date: 13.10.09





Unemployed Persons
June 2009

Legend

Ward Boundaries

Unemployed Persons

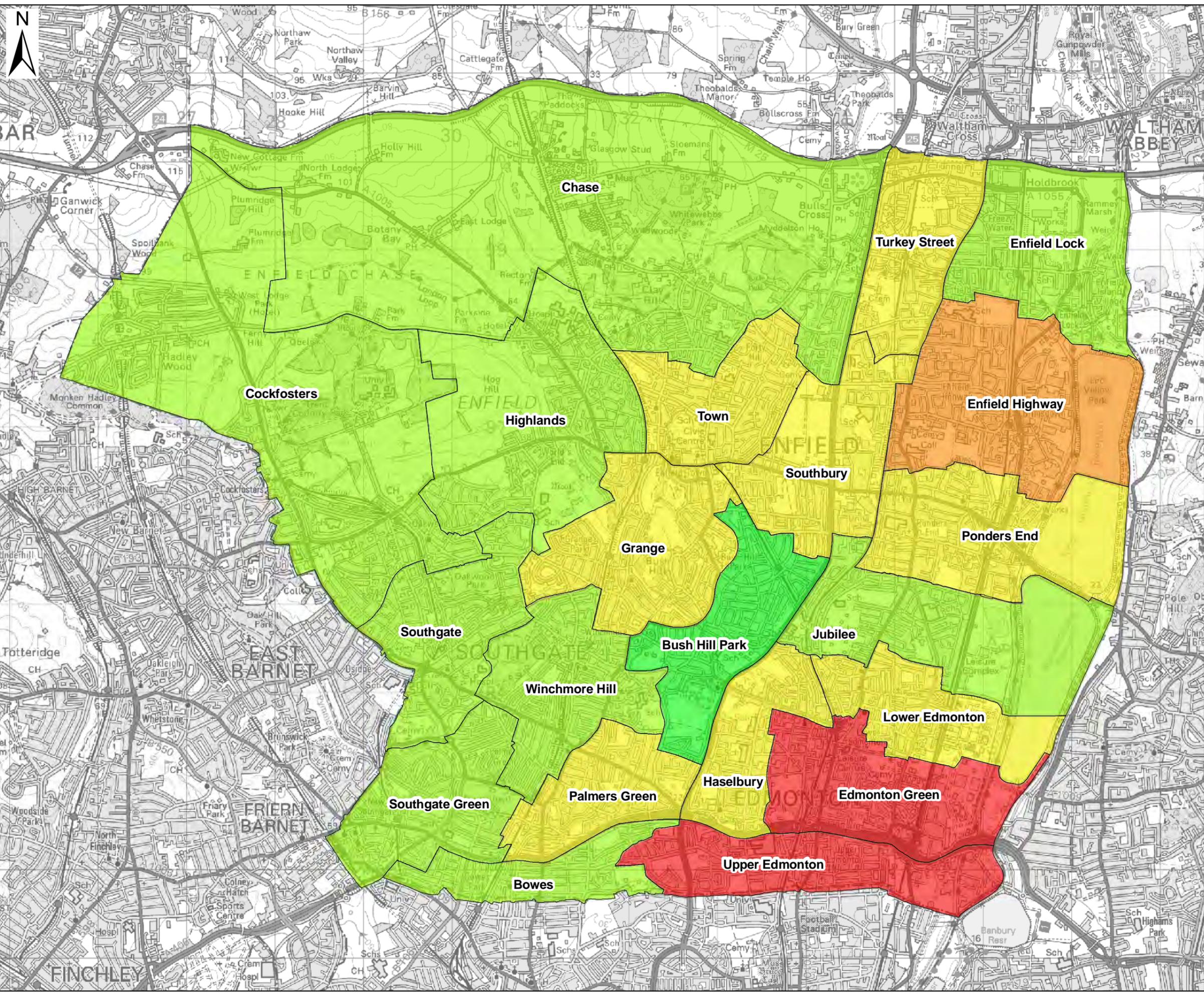
- 215 - 299
- 300 - 399
- 400 - 499
- 500 - 599
- 600 - 705

Source: www.enfield-observatory.org.uk,
Unemployment by Ward,
June 2009

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Map Number 9

Drawn By: DH
Checked By: CB
Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
Date: 19.10.09



**Total Number of Crimes
2007 - 2008**

Legend

Total Number of Crimes

- < 500
- 500 - 1000
- 1000 - 1500
- 1500 - 2000
- 2000 - 2500
- Ward Boundaries

Source: London Borough of Enfield
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Map Number 10

Drawn By: DH
 Checked By: CB
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3
 Date: 14.10.09

