

APPENDIX 1

Draft for LDF Cabinet Sub Committee – Nov 2005



Note - for LDF Cabinet Sub Committee – copies of all appendices to this report have been placed in the Members Library

SCOTT WILSON Planning & Environment
Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental
Assessment of the London Borough of Enfield
Local Development Framework

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT



Scott Wilson

We work with clients to develop, implement and evaluate projects, programmes and change initiatives to improve performance and reduce risk.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the London Borough of Enfield Local Development Framework Scoping Report 15/11/2005

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.1.1 Scott Wilson has been commissioned to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the London Borough of Enfield Local Development Framework (LDF).
- 1.1.2 SEA 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"*.
- 1.1.3 The Directive was transposed in England by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA Regulations'), which entered 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 prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government and are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.
- 1.1.4 SA extends the concept of SEA to encompass economic and social concerns. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA), Local Authorities must undertake SA for each of their Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – the constituent parts of the LDF. SA is therefore a statutory requirement for LDFs along with SEA.
- 1.1.5 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 September 2004, the Government published draft guidance¹ on undertaking SA of LDFs that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive ('the Guidance'). The combined SA / SEA process is referred to in this document as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
- 1.1.6 The Guidance (revised in light of the Interim Advice Note²) advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see Figure 1). According to the

¹ ODPM (2004). Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper.

² ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks* – Interim advice note on frequently asked questions

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.

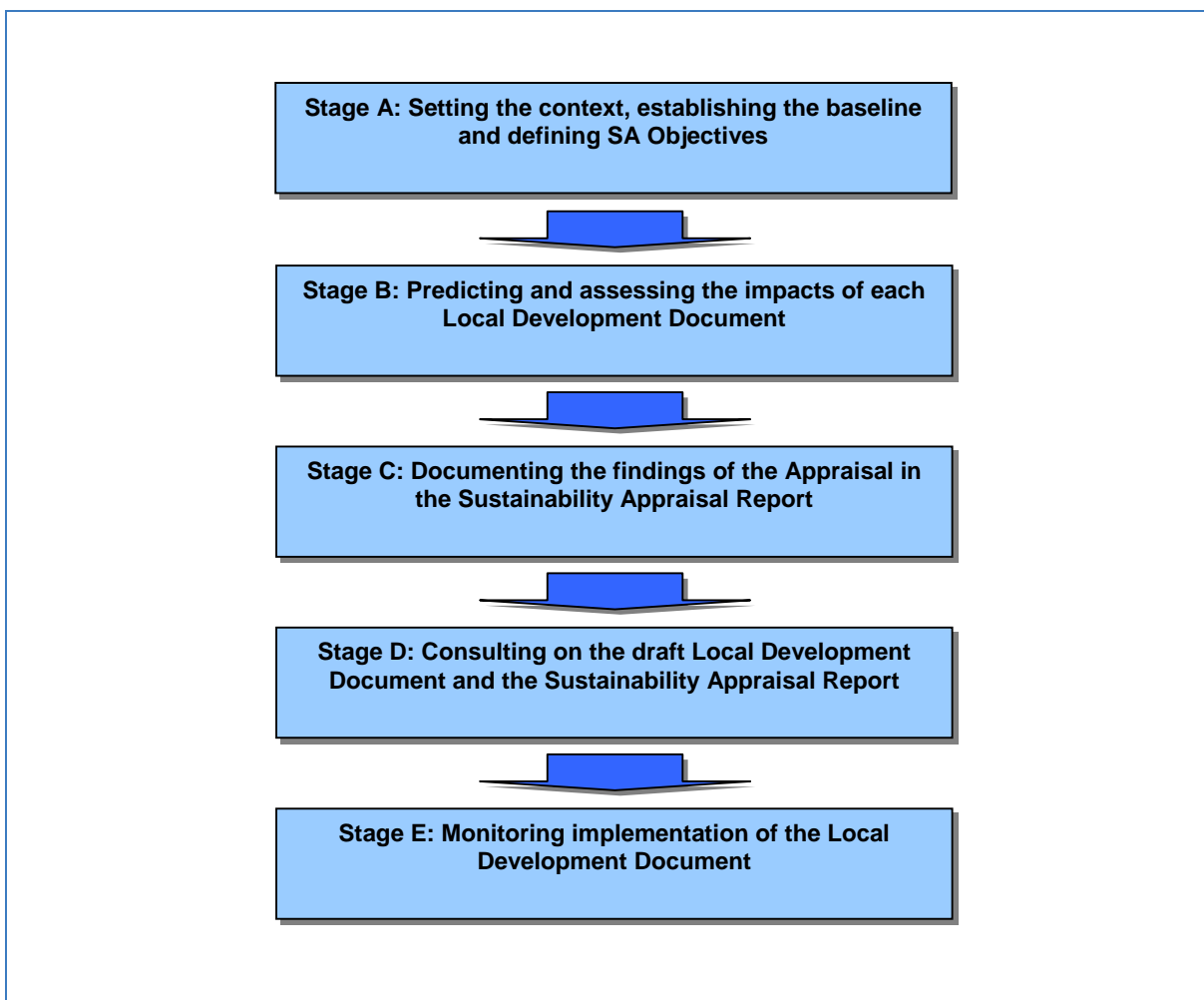


Figure 1. Five stage approach to SA

1.1.7 Stage A consists of five key tasks (see Table 1).

Table 1. Stage A key tasks

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

1.2 Compliance with the SEA Regulations

1.2.1 The SEA Regulations set out a legal assessment process that must be followed. In light of this, Table 2 sets out the relevant requirements of the SEA Regulations and explains how these have been satisfied (or will be satisfied). In particular, the SEA Regulations require the preparation of an ‘Environmental Report’ on the implications of the plan or programme in question. The contents of this Scoping Report will form part of the Environmental Report.

Table 2. Compliance with the SEA Regulations

Requirement	Where met
<p>The ‘Environmental Report’ required under the SEA Directive should include:</p> <p><i>“Plan or programme[s] ... relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”</i></p> <p><i>“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”</i></p> <p>(SEA Regulations, Schedule 2)</p>	<p>Section 3</p> <p>Appendix 1 Appendix 2</p>
<p>The ‘Environmental Report’ required under the SEA Regulations should include:</p> <p><i>“The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”</i></p> <p><i>“The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”</i></p> <p>(SEA Regulations, Schedule 2)</p>	<p>Section 2 Section 4</p> <p>Appendix 2 Appendix 3</p>
<p>The ‘Environmental Report’ required under the SEA Directive should include:</p> <p><i>“Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the ‘Birds Directive’] and 92/43/EEC [the ‘Habitats Directive’]”</i></p> <p>(SEA Regulations, Schedule 2)</p>	<p>Section 5</p>
<p><i>“The [Environmental] authorities [designated for the purposes of the SEA Directive in each EU Member State]...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report”</i></p> <p>(SEA Regulations, 12(5))</p>	<p>Section 7</p>

1.3 London Borough of Enfield Local Development Framework

- 1.3.1 London Borough of Enfield (hereafter 'The Council') intends to replace its existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP) with a new LDF by September 2007. Enfield's new LDF will adopt a spatial approach to planning which goes beyond the use and regulation of land. It will give spatial expression to Enfield's Community Strategy, other Council strategies, and to the development proposals of other key service providers in Enfield. It will provide a clear, coherent and deliverable framework for the future development of the Borough.
- 1.3.2 The Local Development Scheme for the London Borough of Enfield, which sets out the framework of planning documents for the Borough, was adopted April 2005. It sets out which Local Development Documents (DPDs and SPDs) will form part of the LDF and when these are scheduled to be produced by the Council.

1.4 This Report

- 1.4.1 The Scoping Report forms part of the evidence base for the LDF, in that it sets out the scope and level of detail of the SA. It documents the findings from Stage A of the SA / SEA process as well as what happens next in the process. It will be sent to the four SEA Consultation Bodies³ and other selected stakeholders for comment. The report will be available for consultation for a period of five weeks in order to comply with the SEA Regulations⁴.
- 1.4.2 The Scoping Report is the first of three key reporting stages to be produced as part of the SA process and concerns the SA of the following Local Development Documents:
- Core Strategy Development Plan Document
 - Proposals Map Development Plan Document
 - Sites Schedule Development Plan Document
 - Enfield Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
 - Development Standards Supplementary Planning Document
- 1.4.3 The second stage is a set of Sustainability Appraisal Reports, with a separate Sustainability Appraisal Report being prepared for each Local Development Document (LDD). The Sustainability Report for each LDD will incorporate the Environmental Report required by the SEA Regulations. This Scoping Report will be revisited at the commencement of each Sustainability Appraisal in order to ensure the information it contains is up to date.

³ Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature, Environment Agency

⁴ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, 12(6)

1.4.4 The third stage will be the SA / SEA Statement, following adoption of each Local Development Document, setting out the difference the process has made.

1.4.5 Please send responses to:

2 A SPATIAL PORTRAIT OF ENFIELD

2.1 Location

2.1.1 The London Borough of Enfield lies about 10 miles north of central London and covers an area of 8,218 hectares (about 82 square kilometres or 32 square miles).

2.2 Historical Development

2.2.1 Until the late 19th century the borough largely consisted of open country with distinct settlements including a market town at Enfield, large villages at Edmonton Green and Southgate Green and many smaller villages and hamlets linked by a network of country lanes. Since then it has been progressively involved in the growth of London, with the expansion of public transport leading to extensive housing development, particularly during the interwar period.

2.2.2 This suburban development took place in a piecemeal manner and was considerably influenced by the original settlement pattern, with former country lanes being upgraded into residential streets and former villages being developed into local shopping centres. The retention of open space for use as public parks, sports fields and allotments often came about through bequests made by the owners of former country estates. Therefore it does not readily conform to the common view of the suburb as an area of uniform development and market towns.

2.2.3 Further outward growth was halted by the creation of the Green Belt and housing development has continued on both open land and previously developed sites within the built-up area. The growth of suburban housing estates has brought about, in turn, the development of shopping centres, community facilities, industrial areas and utility services.

2.3 Enfield Today

2.3.1 Today Enfield encompasses a section of London's northern suburbs and is the 5th largest borough in terms of population size. It has a particularly varied character, partly reflecting the piecemeal historical development of the Borough.

2.3.2 There is a major division between the open and built environment - a third of the Borough is classified as Green Belt, devoted mainly to agriculture and country parks. This is concentrated in the area of countryside in the north west of the Borough and the Lea Valley Regional Park along the eastern corridor. The Park contains the Chingford Reservoirs Site of Special Scientific Interest and the Lea Valley Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation. Whitewebbs Wood, Clay Hill Pasture and New River

are also Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation.

- 2.3.3 Residential uses occupy another third, and the remainder is land devoted to shops, commerce, industry, transport, etc. Within the urban fabric much of the land is actually open land, in use as private back gardens, public parks, sports fields, golf courses, allotments and school playing fields, giving the built environment a green character. In contrast to the north west of the Borough, the east and south has a more closely knit character.
- 2.3.4 The Borough has 117,137 dwellings (31 March 2005) of which approximately 74,000 are houses and the remainder flats. At the time of the 2001 Census 70.7% of dwellings were in owner occupation, 17.5% were in Council / Housing Association ownership and 11.9% were privately rented. From January to March 2005 the average price of a house in Enfield was £229,032 (Land Registry).
- 2.3.5 Most industrial activity, both historically and currently, is concentrated in the east of the Borough within the Lea Valley corridor, particularly along the North South Road, and Great Cambridge Road. Whilst it suffered from a structural decline of its traditional industrial base towards the end of the 20th Century, today the Borough is one of London's major centres of manufacturing and distribution, with a growing service industries sector. The 5 top private sector employers are Visteon, Coca-Cola, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Johnson Matthey and Exel; and Brimsdown in the Lea Valley is the largest industrial estate in London after Park Royal.
- 2.3.6 The Borough has 5 main town centres at Enfield Town, Edmonton Green, Angel Edmonton, Southgate and Palmers Green and a network of over 60 large, medium and local shopping centres offering a range of shops and local services to their immediate communities, together with three retail parks. Enfield Town and Edmonton Green are currently undergoing major town centre redevelopment and regeneration schemes.
- 2.3.7 The Borough has 16 conservation areas and numerous listed buildings. Some of the conservation areas are centred on the country estates established in the early history of the Borough, for example: Forty Hill, Clay Hill and Trent Park. Others are based around old town and village centres such as Enfield Town, Winchmore Hill, Southgate and Edmonton Green. Development brought about by the coming of the railway in the nineteenth century is reflected in the conservation areas at Bush Hill Park and Hadley Wood.
- 2.3.8 The industrial past of the Borough is represented by conservation areas at Ponders End Flour Mills, along with parts of the former Royal Small Arms Factory and its canal environs at Enfield Lock. Smaller conservation areas at Vicars Moor Lane, Turkey Street and Fore Street are based on distinctive individual streets or clusters of houses. More recent designations have

reflected other important local townscapes such as the former Highlands Hospital and Montagu Cemeteries.

- 2.3.9 There are also some areas of the Borough where former land uses or patterns of development and the passage of time have resulted in environments of mediocre or poor quality. Factors such as traffic and parking congestion, the decline in local and independent retail facilities and the effects of air and noise pollution currently contribute to loss in quality of life for some residents.
- 2.3.10 Enfield is relatively well served by radial roads, rail and underground links to central London and has good access to the rest of the UK and Europe. To the west, London Underground's Piccadilly Line connects the Borough with London's West End. The western side is also served by the Moorgate line, which has a branch through the centre of the Borough to Hertford North. The eastern half of the Borough is linked by rail to the City and Stansted Airport.
- 2.3.11 The Borough abuts the M25 London Orbital Motorway to the north. Other major roads through the Borough include the North Circular Road (A406), the Great Cambridge Road (A10) and the North South Road (A1010). There is however a lack of good quality, efficient orbital transport links across the Borough and beyond. High priorities for the Borough include improvements to the North Circular Road and improvements to the Lea Valley rail corridor.

2.4 Enfield's Population

- 2.4.1 At mid 2004 the Borough's population was estimated to be 280,000 (according to the Office for National Statistics). This is expected to grow by approximately 10,000 between 2006-2011, an increase of 2.3%, particularly in the east and south of the Borough (GLA 2003 Demographic Projections).
- 2.4.2 Enfield has a large population of both children (0-14s) and older people (over 74s) in comparison to the rest of London. The child population is also large compared to the national average. Life expectancy for men is 76.7 years and for women is 81 years (using latest data for 2003). Enfield's population is also diverse. The black and minority ethnic population in the 2001 Census was 39% and more than 50% of primary school children are from black and minority ethnic communities. The five top non-English languages spoken in the borough's schools are Turkish, Greek, Bengali, Somali and Gujarati.
- 2.4.3 The Borough is also diverse in terms of the wealth of its population, with wide variations between the most affluent and deprived wards. It is ranked 17 out of the 33 London boroughs in terms of deprivation and is one of the most highly deprived outer London boroughs in terms of such factors as average income, unemployment, health and life expectancy, crime,

overcrowding and poor housing conditions.

- 2.4.4 The south east of the Borough is generally most deprived, with income tending to increase towards the north west. The Borough's industry, offices and shops provide employment for some 109,700 people, whilst in June 2005 there were 6,205 people unemployed (GLA 2005). The level of unemployment is equivalent to the London average but there are marked variations by ward with the highest rates of unemployment in the south east of the Borough (Enfield Observatory).
- 2.4.5 Whilst the Borough's economic base is continuing to recover from the severe damage caused by the economic recession of the late 1980s, there remain significant pockets of socio-economic deprivation, particularly amongst the black and minority ethnic communities who face particular difficulties in breaking down the "barriers" to employment.

2.5 Community Services

- 2.5.1 The Borough has two general hospitals at Chase Farm and North Middlesex. Chase Farm is shortly to be the subject of a major regeneration scheme. Enfield has 67 primary schools, 17 secondary schools and 6 special schools. In 2003/4 52% of pupils gained five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C. Enfield is also home to three further education colleges and major elements of Middlesex University. A new City Academy is planned for Enfield Lock. There are 6 leisure centres and 15 libraries in the borough. Parks and open spaces cover 935.5 ha.
- 2.5.2 Crime is below the average for similar outer London boroughs. Offences in 2004/05 were 28,131, a rate of 100.5 per 1000 population. 39% of residents surveyed in February 2002 felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in Enfield and 52% of residents felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in Enfield (Community Strategy).

3 CONTEXT REVIEW (STAGE A1)

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Stage A involves establishing, amongst other things, the context in which the LDF is being prepared, i.e. the other policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives that influence the content of the LDF (and vice-versa) and the opportunities and challenges they present.

3.1.2 The Guidance states:

“A DPD may be influenced in various ways by other plans and programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. These relationships should be identified to enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed”.

3.1.3 According to the Guidance:

“The review should consider guidance at the international, EU or national level on sustainable development, as well as other policy documents such as Planning Policy Statements. Note should be made of any targets or specific requirements included within them, and what these relate to”.

3.2 Method

3.2.1 The policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs) have been presented under the general headings of environment, social and economic and overlaps between these categories. This should facilitate the use of the context review as a reference document throughout the SA of the LDF and associated DPDs and SPDs.

3.2.2 Table 3 lists the PPPSIs reviewed for the purposes of the SA. Scott Wilson prepared an initial list of those PPPSIs considered relevant. This list was then discussed with the Council and amended.

Table 3. List of relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives reviewed

Summary of PPPSI's Reviewed	
Environment	
Communication on a European Biodiversity Strategy	Council of the European Communities
European Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive')	Council of the European Communities
European Directive 79/409/EEC ('Birds Directive')	Council of the European Communities

EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan	Council of the European Communities
Council Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management	Council of the European Union
Biodiversity Strategy for England	UK Government
PPS 9 Biodiversity & geological conservation	UK Government
PPG 9 Nature Conservation	UK Government
PPG 15 Planning & the historic environment	UK Government
PPG 16 Archaeology & planning	UK Government
Connecting with London's nature The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy	Greater London Authority
Sounder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy	Greater London Authority
Cleaning London's air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy	Greater London Authority
London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Action Plan	London Borough Enfield
Lea Valley Biodiversity Action Plan	Lea Valley Regional Park Authority
Environment	Social
Directive 75/442/EEC on Waste	Council of the European Communities
Directive 1999/31/EC Landfill of Waste	Council of the European Union
Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales	UK Government
PPG2 Greenbelts	UK Government
PPS 10 Planning for sustainable waste management	UK Government
PPG 17 Planning for open space, sport & recreation	UK Government
PPS 23 Planning & pollution control	UK Government
Making Space for Londoners	Greater London Authority
Rethinking Rubbish in London - The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2003	Greater London Authority
Fresh Fields A Strategy for Parks and Open Space in Enfield	London Borough of Enfield
Waste Services – Services Centre Plan 2005-2008	London Borough of Enfield
Waste Recycling Plan 2004-2006	London Borough of Enfield
Putting Enfield First	London Borough of Enfield
Social	
PPG 3 Housing	UK Government

The NHS Plan 2000	UK Government
London's Health: developing a vision together. The London Health Strategy Outline Strategic Framework March 2000	Coalition for Health and Regeneration
Public Health Report for Enfield 2005-2006	Enfield Primary Care Trust
Local Health Delivery Plan 2005-2008	Enfield Primary Care Trust
Enfield Health Improvement Action Plan: 2003-2004	Enfield Primary Care Trust
2004 London Housing Capacity Study	Greater London Authority
London Cultural Capital: Realising the potential of a world-class city	Greater London Authority
Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010	London Borough of Enfield
Enfield Black and Minority Ethnic Housing Strategy	London Borough of Enfield
Enfield's Homelessness Strategy 2003	London Borough of Enfield
Enriching Enfield - Enfield's Cultural Strategy	London Borough of Enfield
Enfield Education Strategy Looking Forward 2001 to 2006	London Borough of Enfield
Enfield's Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005	London Borough of Enfield
Enfield Sport & Physical Activity Strategy 2005 - 2008	London Borough of Enfield
Education Development Plan: 2002-2007	London Borough of Enfield
Children and Young People's Strategic Plan: 2004-2006	London Borough of Enfield
Strategic Service Development Plan	Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Local Improvement Finance Trust
Enfield Health Improvement and Modernisation Programme 2002-2005	Enfield NHS Primary Care Trust
Economy	Social
Urban White Paper "Our Towns and Cities – The Future"	UK Government
PPS 6 Planning for town centres	UK Government
Sustainable Communities in London	UK Government
London Plan: Draft Sub-Regional Development Framework (North London)	Greater London Authority
Economy	
PPG 4 Industrial, commercial development & small firms	UK Government
PPG 13 Transport	UK Government
PPG21 Tourism	UK Government

Sustaining Success - Developing London's Economy – Economic Development Strategy	London Development Agency	
The Mayor's Transport Strategy	Transport for London	
London Tourism Strategy Consultation Draft	London Development Agency	
Visit London: the Mayor's Plan for Tourism in London	Greater London Authority	
Strategic Environmental Assessment Of Local Implementation Plan: Environmental Report	London Borough of Enfield	
North London Transport Forum Partnership Spending Plan 2006/7 – 2009/10	North London Transport Forum	
Enfield's Borough Spending Plan 2005/6 to 2007/8	London Borough of Enfield	
The Upper Lea Valley Area Framework	The Upper Lea Valley Local Economic Development Partnership	
Environment	Economy	Social
European Spatial Development Perspective	EU Ministers for Spatial Planning	
European Sustainable Development Strategy	Commission of the European Communities	
One Future – Different Paths: UK framework sustainable development	UK Government	
PPS 1 Delivering sustainable development	UK Government	
Green light to clean power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy	Greater London Authority	
The London Plan	Greater London Authority	
Enfield Local Agenda 21 Action Plan	London Borough of Enfield	
Enfield Community Strategy 2003/2006	London Borough of Enfield	
Sustaining Communities in Enfield The Regeneration Strategy for Enfield up to 2015	London Borough of Enfield	
Local Development Scheme	London Borough of Enfield	
Enfield Improvement Plan	London Borough of Enfield	

3.2.3 Each PPSI was reviewed, recording the following information:

- Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative
- Proponent body
- Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
- Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
- Implications
- Internet link

3.2.4 When considering the context, it is important to recognise three factors:

- No list or review of relevant plans and programmes can ever be exhaustive. This report seeks to identify the key related strategies and distil the key messages from these.
- Plans and programmes often exist in a hierarchy (see Figure 2 for an example). Generally speaking, as the hierarchy descends from international and European plans and programmes to the regional / local level, the implications for the SEA become more specific and precise.
- The context is dynamic and new or revised relevant PPSIs emerge on a regular basis. Of particular relevance is the gradual replacement of Policy Planning Guidance Notes (PPGs) with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The Council will keep abreast of any significant changes and the context review will be revised accordingly.

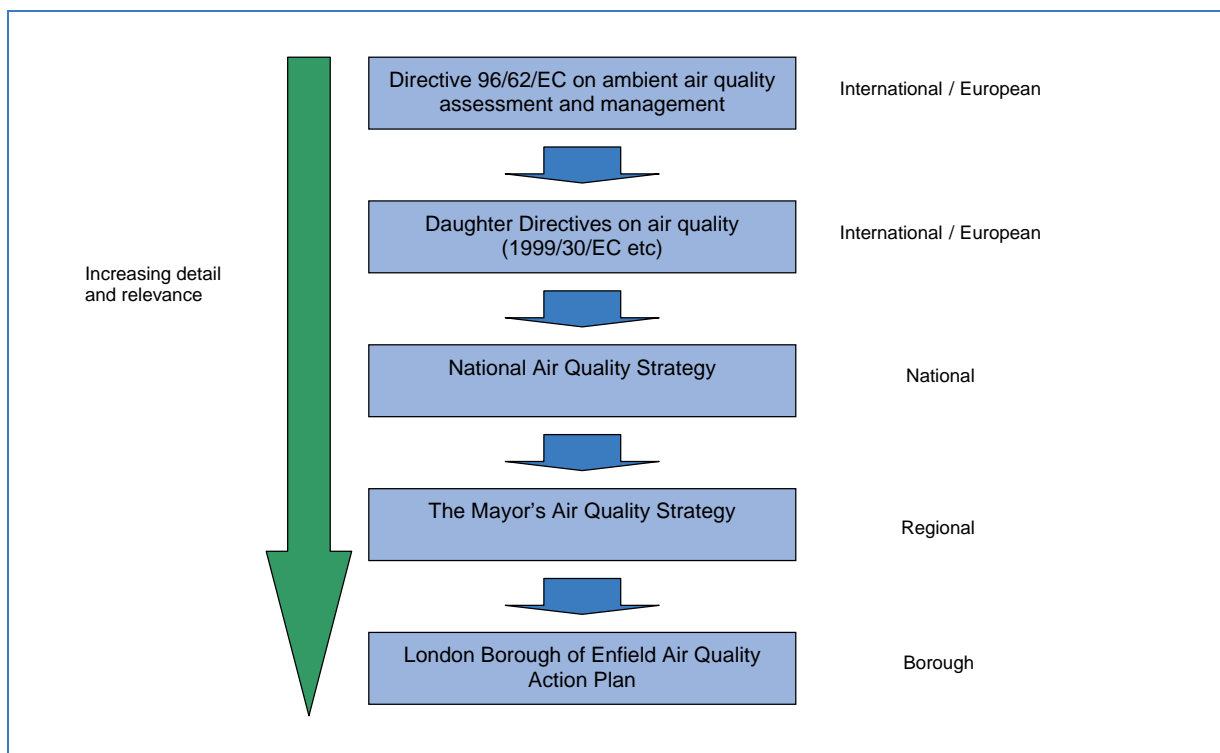


Figure 2. Example of hierarchical relationship between plans and programmes

3.3 Key messages from the context review

3.3.1 Scott Wilson identified a number of key messages from the context review that should be taken into account in undertaking the SA process (See Table 4). These key messages form part of the evidence base used to determine the key sustainability issues (see Section 4) or suggest ways of addressing sustainability problems. This list of messages is not necessarily exhaustive but focuses on issues identified as significant.

Table 4. Key messages identified from the context review

	Key Message	Sources
Env	Cheshunt Pits and Walthamstow Reservoirs are part of a Special Area of Conservation (although outside the Borough)	London Borough of Enfield State of the Environment Report
Env	William Girling and King George's Reservoirs are designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	London Borough of Enfield State of the Environment Report
Env	Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation represent a valuable ecological resource	Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
Env	Five environmental priority areas: climate change, biodiversity, human health, resource use and waste	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan
Env	There is a need to conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity Strategy for England; PPS 9 Biodiversity & geological conservation; PPG 9 Nature Conservation; Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
Env	There is a need to identify, monitor and actively manage sites of biodiversity importance	Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy
Env	There is a need to protect and enhance the historic environment	PPG 16 Archaeology & planning
Env	Urgently need to divert waste from landfill – reduce waste generated, re-use, recycle and recover energy from waste (in that order)	Council Directive 1999/31/EC Landfill of Waste; PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management; Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Env	The 'proximity principle' will be implemented in relation to waste	The London Plan
Env	There is an urgent need to address the causes of climate change	The Mayor's Energy Strategy
Env	Open spaces need to be provided / protected in order to promote health / well-being, support urban renewal, encourage social cohesion and also benefit biodiversity	PPG 17 Planning for open space, sport & recreation; Making Space for Londoners; Fresh Fields A Strategy for Parks and Open Space in Enfield
Env	There is a need to reduce pollution from industry and enhance land, air and water quality	PPS 23 Planning & pollution control

Env	Air quality generally (and in London in especially) needs to be improved; traffic-sourced PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ are a particular problem in Enfield	Council Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management; Cleaning London's air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy; London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Action Plan
Env	There is a need to improve noise environments especially for housing, schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive uses; protect and enhance the tranquillity of open spaces, green networks and public realm	Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy
Env	New development must be energy efficient, minimise trips generated by vehicles and avoid adding to congestion	PPG 4 Industrial, commercial development & small firms; PPG 13 Transport
Env	Urgent need to limit climate change / increase the use of clean energy, address threats to public health, combat poverty / social exclusion, deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society, manage natural resources more responsibly and improve the transport system and land use management	European Sustainable Development Strategy
Soc	It is essential to provide for the needs of all the community, including needs relating to age, sex, ethnic background, religion, disability and income	PPS1 Delivering sustainable development
Soc	There is a need to improve the condition of the housing stock in Enfield	Sustainable Communities in London; Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010
Soc	Homelessness is an increasing problem in Enfield	Enfield's Homelessness Strategy 2003
Soc	Affordability of housing is a key issue in both in Enfield and further afield	PPG 3 Housing; Sustainable Communities in London; 2004 London Housing Capacity Study; Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010
Soc	Health and regeneration necessary, along with addressing inequality, improving the health of black and minority ethnic people	London Health Strategy Outline Strategic Framework; Enfield Health Improvement Action Plan: 2003-2004
Soc	Relatively young population in Enfield, with highest growth projected among the youngest age groups	Public Health Report for Enfield; Education Development Plan: 2002-2007; Children and Young People's Strategic Plan: 2004-2006
Soc	Most deprivation in south and south eastern parts of the Borough	Public Health Report for Enfield; Local Health Delivery Plan; Education Development Plan: 2002-2007
Soc	Crime and the fear of crime are of high concern in Enfield	Sustainable Communities in London; Enfield's Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005
Soc	Government aims for vital, viable town centres, with higher density and accessibility	PPS 6 Planning for town centres
Soc	There is a need to address accessibility to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and community facilities (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community	PPS 1 Delivering sustainable development; PPG 3 Housing; Sustainable Communities in London; London Plan; North London Draft Sub-Regional Development Framework

Econ	There is a need to live within environmental limits, ensure a strong healthy and just society, achieve a sustainable economy, promote good governance and use sound science responsibly	One Future – Different Paths: UK framework sustainable development
Econ	There is a need to integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes	PPS 1 Delivering sustainable development
Econ	Tourism is important to the London economy	PPG 21 Tourism; London Tourism Strategy Consultation Draft; Visit London: the Mayor's Plan for Tourism in London; Enriching Enfield: Enfield Cultural Strategy
Econ	Strategic importance of the employment land in the Upper Lea Valley	North London Draft Sub-Regional Development Framework; Upper Lea Valley Area Framework; Sustaining Communities in Enfield
Econ	Need to reduce congestion on the roads	Enfield Draft Local Implementation Plan (LIP); Enfield Draft LIP SEA Environmental Report
Econ	Need to improve access to public transport	Enfield Draft Local Implementation Plan (LIP); Enfield Draft LIP SEA Environmental Report
Econ	Orbital routes through the Borough are in need of improvement	North London Draft Sub-Regional Development Framework; Enfield Draft Local Implementation Plan (LIP); Enfield Draft LIP SEA Environmental Report; Enfield Borough Spending Plan

Consultation Questions:

Are the policies / plans / programmes / strategies / initiatives that have been reviewed appropriate?

Do you agree with the conclusions that have been drawn from the review?

4 BASELINE INFORMATION (STAGE A2)

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and assembling baseline data helps to identify sustainability issues (see Section 4).
- 4.1.2 When collecting baseline data, the aim is to assemble sufficient data on the current and likely future state of the area to enable the LDF's effects to be adequately predicted. A key aim is to ensure that, where possible, each of the SA objectives (see Section 5) will be 'underwritten' with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information. Baseline information also provides the basis for monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems (see Section 4) and alternative ways of dealing with them.
- 4.1.3 In collecting baseline data, 'gaps' in data coverage are inevitably encountered. The Guidance suggests that where baseline information is unavailable or unsatisfactory, planning authorities should consider how they could improve it for use in assessments of future plans.
- 4.1.4 The Guidance urges a pragmatic approach to the collection of baseline information:
- "In theory, collection of baseline data could go on indefinitely and a practical approach is essential. Where there are gaps, it will be important to record any resulting uncertainties or risks in the appraisal. Provisions should also be made to fill any major gaps for future plans or reviews".*
- 4.1.5 The Guidance emphasises that it may be necessary to revisit the collection of baseline information during the SA process as new information and issues emerge. The Council will revisit the baseline information at appropriate instances in the future.

4.2 Indicators

- 4.2.1 Generally speaking, baseline information is collected using indicators. Examples of indicators include the percentage of people in an area describing their health as not good or the number of unfit dwellings in a district or borough.
- 4.2.2 If indicators are monitored over time, the resulting data can reveal trends in performance (i.e. whether something is getting better or worse). Indicator performance can also be gauged in relation to wider geographical areas

(e.g. counties or regions) if comparable data is available. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to targets where these exist.

- 4.2.3 Indicator data can be very useful for identifying the sustainability problems in an area that the LDF may need to respond to. For example, if an indicator for household recycling showed that the recycling rate was not rising or rising too slowly to meet the target then the LDF could include an appropriate policy response. Trend data is also useful for identifying the implications of the 'business-as-usual' option – i.e. what would happen if no additional action were taken in relation to the indicator – would its performance get better or worse?
- 4.2.4 For each indicator selected, enough data should be collected to answer a series of questions including:
- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
 - How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
- 4.2.5 Indicator data can in some instances be mapped spatially. Spatial data is particularly useful for identifying constraints and opportunities regarding the location of future development. However, generally speaking, spatial data is not particularly useful for identifying problems since it tends to provide a 'snapshot' of the current situation and, unless spatial changes are carefully recorded over time, does not reveal much in the way of trends.
- 4.2.6 As part of the baseline data collection GIS maps of Enfield have been prepared covering several environmental and socio-economic constraints and opportunities (see Appendix 3). These maps are of:
- Biodiversity constraints
 - Water quality
 - Indicative flood risk
 - Open space
 - Conservation Areas
 - Disability Living Allowance claimants: 2001-04
 - Percentage of pupils awarded GCSE Grades A-C: 2004
 - Indices of Multiple Deprivation: 2004
 - Percentage of unemployed persons: March 2005
 - Number of crimes: 2004-05
 - Projected population change: 2006
 - Projected population change: 2011

4.3 Enfield Baseline

4.3.1 Baseline information is presented in Appendix 2. This includes columns addressing the following:

- Indicator
- London Borough of Enfield data
- London data
- National data
- Target (where one exists)
- Local trend (in relation to past data / larger geographical areas / targets)
- Indicator status (green, yellow, red)
- Commentary

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

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

4.3.3 In some instances, an appropriate comparator is not available and indicator status is therefore classified as uncertain / unclear.

4.3.4 Some contextual indicators have been included in the baseline dataset. Contextual indicators are not likely to be directly impacted by the plan or programme that is being assessed but provide background information on the state of the broader environment. They may also influence the output indicators that are directly impacted by the plan or programme.

Table 5. Baseline indicators investigated (or under investigation)

Indicator	Why Chosen
Demographic Structure	
Population	Context Indicator
Population structure - 65 and over	Context Indicator
Population structure – ethnic diversity	Context Indicator
Population structure – social grade	Context Indicator
Population – life expectancy at birth	Context Indicator
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Context Indicator
Standardised Mortality Ratio	Context Indicator
Percentage of residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live	Measure of overall contentedness of the population
Socio-cultural Issues	
Crime - violence against the person (rate per 1000 population)	Measure of occurrence of crime
Crime - burglary (rate per 1000 households)	Measure of occurrence of crime
Total crime (rate per 1000 population)	Measure of occurrence of crime
Fear of crime	Measure of perception of crime
Young people (under 18) on child protection register per 10,000	Measure of child safety
Unemployment Rate – claimant count as percentage of resident working age population	Measure of number of people without work
Index of multiple deprivation	Measure of deprivation
Number of households in fuel poverty	Measure of people having difficulty heating their homes
Number of people claiming disability living allowance	Measure of disabled people having difficulty in meeting everyday bills
Completions of Lifetime Homes	Measure of numbers of homes that can meet the needs of the elderly and disabled
Economy	
GDP £ per head (UK = 100)	Measure of relative wealth of the Borough
Average gross weekly earnings	Measure of average income
Economically active people of working age (i.e. those aged 16 to 64 for men or 16 to 59 for women)	Measure of employment
Business registration rate	Measure of health of the small business sector

Professional occupations - employed workforce 16-74	Measure of the distribution of the workforce among broad categories of job
Managers and senior officials - employed workforce 16-74	Measure of the distribution of the workforce among broad categories of job
Elementary occupations (e.g. labourers, kitchen assistants and bar staff) - employed workforce 16-74	Measure of the distribution of the workforce among broad categories of job
Jobs in the tourism sector – percentage	Measure of the distribution of the workforce among broad categories of job
Qualifications – people of working age	Measure of the skill levels of the workforce
GCSE passes – percentage of pupils aged 15 gaining 5+ grades A* to C	Measure of success of school-leavers in examinations
Levels of literacy and numeracy	Measure of the skill levels of the workforce
Percentage of new employment development on Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Measure of efficiency in re-use of land
Environment	
Properties at risk from flooding	Measure of success in adapting to climate change
Extent of floodplain	Measure of the impacts of climate change
Extent of sites of nature conservation importance (hectares)	Measure of biodiversity
Condition Percentage of SSSIs favourable or unfavourable recovering	Measure of biodiversity
Rivers of Very Good, Good or Fair chemical water quality	Measure of water pollution
Rivers of Very Good, Good or Fair biological water quality	Measure of water pollution
Trends in the population of 21 common birds - Index in 2000 (1994=100) (UK: 1970=100)	Measure of biodiversity
Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPs have been established	Measure of biodiversity
Area of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)	Measure of nature conservation
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Benzene	Measure of air pollution
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for 1,3-Butadiene	Measure of air pollution
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Carbon monoxide	Measure of air pollution
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Lead	Measure of air pollution
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Nitrogen dioxide	Measure of air pollution
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Nitrogen oxides	Measure of air pollution
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Ozone	Measure of air pollution
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Particles (PM ₁₀)	Measure of air pollution
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Sulphur dioxide	Measure of air pollution

Carbon dioxide emissions	Measure of contribution to climate change
Energy generated from renewable sources	Measure of contribution to climate change
Energy efficiency of housing stock	Measure of contribution to climate change
Public concern over noise	Measure of perceived noise
Municipal waste arisings	Measure of total municipal waste generated
Household waste – percentage recycled	Measure of success in recycling
Household waste – percentage composted	Measure of success in composting
Housing and Built Environment	
Homelessness - households accepted as homeless	Measure of extent of homelessness
Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	Measure of success in tackling homelessness
Average house prices (all properties)	Context Indicator
House price to income ratio (working households with members aged 20-39)	Measure of affordability of housing
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (PDL)	Measure of efficiency in re-use of land
Long term vacant properties	Measure of efficiency in use of housing
Unfit dwellings	Measure of condition of housing stock
Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting Eco Homes Very Good standard	Measure of overall sustainability of housing
Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard	Measure of overall sustainability of housing
Conservation Areas	Measure of built cultural / historic resource
Listed Buildings 'at risk'	Measure of condition of built cultural / historic resource
Historic parks and gardens	Measure of cultural / historic resource
Transport and Spatial Connectivity	
Travel to work – modal split	Measure of uptake of sustainable transport options
Average daily motor vehicle flows (thousand vehicle miles per day)	Measure of extent of non-sustainable transport use
Access to a post office / bank	Measure of accessibility of services
Access to food shops	Measure of accessibility of services
Access to a GP	Measure of accessibility of services
Number of residential developments with 30 minutes of key services	Measure of accessibility of services

4.4 Key messages from the baseline review

4.4.1 In terms of performance, each indicator was classified as:

- Favourable (green)
- Possible problem (yellow)
- Unfavourable (red)
- Uncertain / Unclear (grey)
- Unclassifiable (white)

4.4.2 Current status was judged against a target, where available, or by performance against the London or national average. Where sufficient data existed to suggest a trend the likely future status was derived, again in relation to a target, or the London or national average.

4.4.3 It should be noted that many of these indicators represent the performance of the Borough as a whole and can vary substantially in different parts of the Borough. Crime, for example, is far higher in some wards than in others. This information is illustrated spatially in Appendix 3.

4.4.4 Generally speaking, contextual indicators have been regarded as 'unclassifiable' because their performance cannot be meaningfully judged.

Table 5. Status of indicators

Indicator	Current Status	Trend	Likely Future Status
Population	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable
Population structure - 65 and over	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable
Population structure – ethnic diversity	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable
Population structure – social grade	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable
Population – life expectancy at birth	Possible Problem	Favourable	Favourable
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Standardised Mortality Ratio	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Percentage of residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Crime - violence against the person (rate per 1000 population)	Favourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Crime - burglary (rate per 1000 households)	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Total crime (rate per 1000 population)	Favourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Fear of crime	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable

Young people (under 18) on child protection register per 10,000	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Unemployment Rate – claimant count as percentage of resident working age population	Possible Problem	Favourable	Favourable
Index of multiple deprivation	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Number of households in fuel poverty	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Number of people claiming disability living allowance	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Completions of Lifetime Homes	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable
GDP £ per head (UK = 100)	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Average gross weekly earnings	Unfavourable	Favourable	Possible Problem
Economically active people of working age (aged 16 to 64 for men or 16 to 59 for women)	Unfavourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Business registration rate	Favourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Professional occupations - employed workforce 16-74	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Managers and senior officials - employed workforce 16-74	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Elementary occupations (e.g. labourers, kitchen assistants and bar staff) - employed workforce 16-74	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Jobs in the tourism sector – percentage	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Qualifications – people of working age	Unfavourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
GCSE passes – percentage of pupils aged 15 gaining 5+ grades A* to C	Possible Problem	Favourable	Possible Problem
Levels of literacy and numeracy	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable
Percentage of new employment development on Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable
Properties at risk from flooding	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Extent of floodplain	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Extent of sites of nature conservation importance (hectares)	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Condition Percentage of SSSIs favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Rivers of Very Good, Good or Fair chemical water quality	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Rivers of Very Good, Good or Fair biological water quality	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Trends in the population of 21 common birds - Index in 2000 (1994=100) (UK: 1970=100)	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPs have been established	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Area of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable

Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Benzene	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for 1,3-Butadiene	Favourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Carbon monoxide	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Lead	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Nitrogen dioxide	Possible Problem	Favourable	Possible Problem
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Nitrogen oxides	Unfavourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Ozone	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Particles (PM ₁₀)	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
Exceedences of statutory air quality objectives for Sulphur dioxide	Favourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Carbon dioxide emissions	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Energy generated from renewable sources	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Energy efficiency of housing stock	Unfavourable	Unfavourable	Unfavourable
Public concern over noise	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Municipal waste arisings	Possible Problem	Unfavourable	Possible Problem
Household waste – percentage recycled	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Household waste – percentage composted	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Homelessness - households accepted as homeless	Possible Problem	Favourable	Possible Problem
Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	Unfavourable	Unfavourable	Possible Problem
Average house prices (all properties)	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable
House price to income ratio (working households with members aged 20-39)	Unfavourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (PDL)	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Long term vacant properties	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Unfit dwellings	Favourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting Eco Homes Very Good standard	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Conservation Areas	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Listed Buildings 'at risk'	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
Historic parks and gardens	Favourable	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable

Travel to work – modal split	Possible Problem	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Average daily motor vehicle flows (thousand vehicle miles per day)	Uncertain/Unclear	Uncertain/Unclear	Unclassifiable
Access to a post office / bank	Possible Problem	Unfavourable	Unfavourable
Access to food shops	Possible Problem	Unfavourable	Unfavourable
Access to a GP	Possible Problem	Unfavourable	Unfavourable
Number of residential developments with 30 minutes of key services	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable	Unclassifiable

4.5 Future trends under the ‘business-as-usual’ option

4.5.1 The SEA Directive requires plan or programme proponents to identify:

“The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”

4.5.2 The baseline spreadsheet identifies, using available data, the current state of the Borough (in economic, social and environmental terms). The spreadsheet also includes trend data (where available) and the extrapolation of this data can provide clues as to the likely evolution of the Enfield in the absence of the new LDF and the policies and proposals it will include.

4.5.3 Predicting the nature of future trends is fraught with difficulty. These will depend on a wide range of factors including the global and national economic climate and decisions made at the national, regional and borough level. Where there is sufficient data available to show a trend, it appears that the following trends are likely to continue:

4.5.4 Contextual indicators:

- Population of Enfield set to continue to rise
- Life expectancy likely to continue to improve but less quickly than the London average
- House prices seem likely to continue to rise over the long term, although there may be variations over the short term

4.5.5 Output indicators:

- Burglary rates appear to be on a downward trend across the Borough, although this may hide some localised increases
- Overall crime rates also appear likely to decline
- Unemployment seems likely to continue to fall while current economic conditions last

- Average wages are improving, but less quickly than the rest of London
- Although the exam pass rate in Enfield schools is improving the rate does not match the London average
- Biodiversity and nature conservation trends are positive with the extent of land given to conservation increasing, although there is doubt about the condition of the sites themselves
- Air quality is generally improving, although there are particular problems with Nitrogen dioxide and small particles (PM₁₀), and in certain specific locations
- Energy efficiency in housing is improving but very slowly and is a particular problem
- Recycling rates are improving
- The trend in overall arisings of municipal waste is steadily upwards, although the most recent figures show a small decrease that may herald the peak in arisings but it is too early to state this yet
- Enfield appears to have an increasing problem with the numbers of homeless people in temporary accommodation
- Housing affordability appears likely to continue to be a problem
- The decline in the numbers of vacant properties is likely to be sustained
- Small improvements in the condition of Listed Buildings may be expected if past trends continue
- Access to services appears to be a significant and worsening problem in Enfield, although the data used to form this judgement is rather old
- Enfield is more reliant on the private car than other London Boroughs and this seems likely to continue to be the case

Consultation Questions:

Do you know of any further baseline indicators that might provide useful information? If so, please provide the information or a source for the data.

Do you agree with the conclusions reached from the analysis of the data?

5 SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (STAGE A3)

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The identification of key sustainability issues facing Enfield provides an opportunity to define key issues for the LDF and to develop sustainable plan objectives and options for resolving these. The identification of sustainability issues can also provide useful information to inform the SA / SEA process.
- 5.1.2 In light of the SA requirement, economic and social as well as environmental issues should be identified.
- 5.1.3 The Guidance emphasises that any issues identified should, where possible, be supported by evidence in the form of baseline information.

5.2 Key Sustainability Issues

- 5.2.1 Table 6 lists the economic, social and environmental issues facing the London Borough of Enfield, together with sources of supporting evidence.
- 5.2.2 These issues have been identified through the context review (Section 2) and baseline data collection (Section 3). They have been further informed by discussions with planning officers and will be refined through consultation with the Consultation Bodies and other key stakeholders.

Table 6. Relevant sustainability issues and associated supporting evidence

	Issue	Evidence	
Env	Air quality generally (and in London in especially) needs to be improved; traffic-sourced PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ are a particular problem in Enfield	Council Directive 96/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management; Cleaning London's air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy; London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Action Plan; Baseline data	1
Env	Biodiversity constraints in east of Borough (William Girling and King George's Reservoir SSSIs) and Ancient Woodland in north (Chase and Cockfosters)	London Borough of Enfield State of the Environment Report; Appendix 3: Map 1	2
Env	Chemical and Biological river water quality in the Borough is not of the highest; therefore there is a need to reduce pollution to water	Appendix 3: Map 2; PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control, Baseline data	3
Env	Urgent need to address the causes and impacts of climate change	European Sustainable Development Strategy; One Future – Different Paths: UK framework sustainable development; the Mayor's Energy Strategy; Baseline data	4
Env	Flooding is a problem in and around Edmonton; Salmons Brook is the subject of a flood alleviation scheme	Indicative Floodplain maps, Appendix 3: Map 3; Environment Agency website	5

Env	Need to continue to implement the 'proximity principle' in relation to waste	The London Plan	6
Env	Need to reduce waste arisings, re-use, recycle and recover energy from waste	The Mayor's Waste Strategy; Baseline data	7
Env	There is a need to improve noise environments especially for housing, schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive uses; protect and enhance the tranquillity of open spaces, green networks and public realm	Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, Baseline data	8
Env	Public concern over noise	The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy; Baseline data	9
Soc	There appears to be a slightly lower than London average life expectancy in Enfield	Baseline data	10
Soc	There is a need to improve the condition of the housing stock	Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010	11
Soc	Homelessness is an increasing problem, if not in terms of absolute numbers, then in terms of the solutions adopted	Enfield's Homelessness Strategy 2003; Baseline data	12
Soc	Affordability of housing	PPG 3 Housing; 2004 London Housing Capacity Study; Enfield Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010; Baseline data	13
Soc	Energy efficiency of housing	Baseline data	14
Soc	Fear of crime is of high concern	Enfield's Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005; Baseline data	15
Soc	Levels of crime highest in south and east of the Borough, especially in Edmonton Green, Upper Edmonton and Southbury	Appendix 3: Map 10	16
Soc	It is essential to provide for the needs of all the community, including needs relating to age, sex, ethnic background, religion, disability and income	PPS1 Delivering sustainable development	17
Soc	Relatively poor exam performance in Enfield schools; especially in east of the Borough	Baseline data and Appendix 3: Map 7	18
Soc	Relatively high truancy rate in Enfield schools	Baseline data	19

Soc	Adults with no qualifications higher than the London average	Baseline data	20
Soc	Access to services (post office, bank, food shops and GP) for those without a car appears to have worsened dramatically	Baseline data	21
Soc	High numbers of Disability Allowance claimants in the south east of the Borough, around Edmonton in particular	Appendix 3: Map 6	22
Soc	There is a need to address accessibility to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and community facilities (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community	PPS 1 Delivering sustainable development; PPG 3 Housing; Sustainable Communities in London; London Plan	23
Econ	Need to reduce congestion on the roads and reliance on private car	Draft Local Implementation Plan; PPG13; Baseline data	24
Econ	Need to improve access to public transport	Draft Local Implementation Plan	25
Econ	Orbital routes through the Borough are in need of improvement	Draft Local Implementation Plan	26
Econ	Strategic importance of employment land in the Upper Lea Valley	North London Transport Forum Partnership Spending Plan; Upper Lea Valley Area Framework	27
Econ	Unemployment among people of working age; in particular in the east of the Borough, Edmonton and Ponders End	Baseline data and Appendix 3: Map 9	28
Econ	Earnings are lower than the London average in Enfield and this is a reflection of the generally lower than London average 'status' of jobs done by Enfield residents	Baseline data	29
Econ	High levels of deprivation in the eastern half of the Borough; parts of Edmonton, Ponders End and Southbury among the 10% most deprived super output areas (SOAs) in England	Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Appendix 3: Map 8	30

Consultation Questions:

Are the key sustainability issues identified for the Borough the correct ones?

Do you feel there are other key sustainability issues that are not listed here?

6 SA FRAMEWORK (STAGE A4)

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 SA is fundamentally based on an objectives-led approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are gauged in relation to a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. In other words, the objectives provide a methodological yardstick against which to assess the effects of the plan. The SA Framework – as the Guidance refers to it – consists of objectives and associated targets (where these exist) as well as indicators (see Section 3).

6.1.2 It should be noted that the SA objectives are distinct from the LDF objectives though they may in some cases overlap with them. SA objectives should focus on outcomes (or ends), not on how the outcomes will be achieved (inputs or means), as LDF objectives will often tend to do.

6.2 Developing SA Objectives

6.2.1 SA objectives take into account the messages emerging from stages A1, A2 and A3 in the SA / SEA process (see Figure 4).

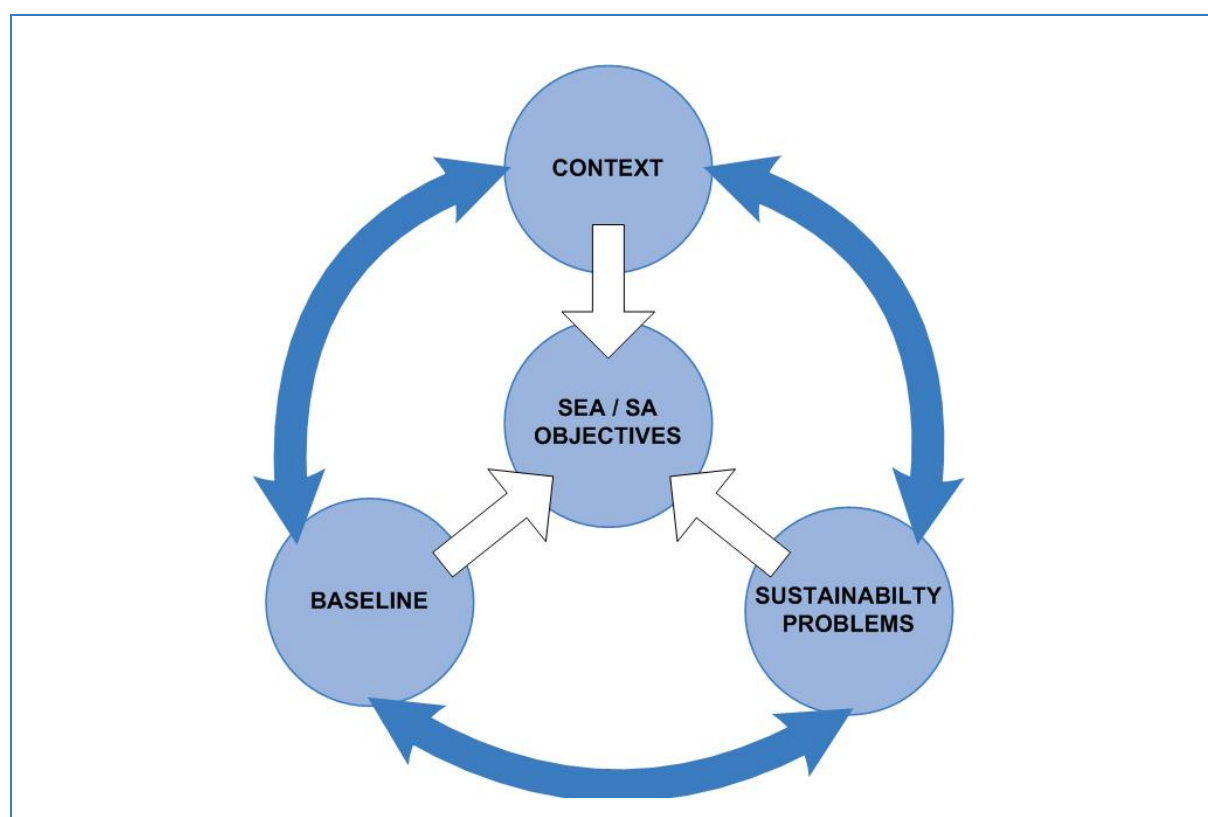


Figure 4. Establishing the SA Objectives

6.2.2 While the SA Objectives need to support the Government's sustainable development agenda as set out, for instance, in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (see Appendix 1), they need in particular to address the key sustainability issues in Enfield. These issues are defined in Table 6 (above). The resulting set of draft SA Objectives are listed in Table 7, together with decision-making criteria that help focus on the key issues in Enfield, and a reference to the issue number given in Table 6.

Table 7. Draft SA Objectives

	SA Objective	Will the policy...	Sustainability Issue
Env	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?	1, 14, 24, 25
		Reduce congestion and reliance on the private car?	24, 25
		Help reduce disturbance from noise?	8, 9
Env	To meet the challenge of climate change	Limit emissions of greenhouse gases?	4, 14, 24
		Ensure that the Borough is prepared for the impacts of climate change?	4, 5
		Reduce reliance on the private car?	24, 25
Env	To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	Ensure no impacts on the Special Areas of Conservation adjacent to the Borough?	1, 2, 3
		Protect and enhance the Borough's Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation?	1, 2, 3
		Protect local sites of conservation value?	1, 2, 3
Env	To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the Borough's green spaces and historic environment		1, 8, 9
Env	To achieve the sustainable management of waste	Support the proximity principle in relation to waste?	6
		Reduce waste arisings?	7
		Increase the re-use of materials?	7
		Increase the rates of recycling and composting, or recovery of energy from waste?	7
Env	To achieve sustainable water resources management	Improve the quality of water in the Borough?	3
		Reduce the demand for water?	4

		Ensure that development does not increase the Borough's vulnerability to flooding?	4, 5
Env	To increase energy efficiency	Increase energy efficiency in the Borough's housing stock?	14
		Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources?	1, 4
Soc	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	Promote the provision of warm, weatherproof homes with reasonably modern facilities?	11, 14
		Ensure energy and resource efficiency both during construction and afterwards?	4, 7, 14
		Contribute to the provision of affordable, social and key-worker housing?	13, 17
		Reduce the numbers of homeless people in temporary accommodation?	12, 17
Soc	To improve the health and well-being of the Borough & reduce inequalities in health	Assist in improving health inequalities in the Borough?	10, 17, 22
		Improve access to health services, in particular to a General Practitioner?	21
Soc	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Reduce the rate of truancy?	17, 19
		Assist in the regeneration of deprived areas of the Borough?	10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 28, 29, 30
Soc	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?	18, 19
		Reduce the numbers of adults with no qualifications?	17, 20
Soc	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Help reduce the fear of crime?	15, 16, 30
		Help reduce crime rates, especially in those areas where crime is highest?	16, 30
Soc	To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities	Improve access to key services?	21, 24
		Improve access to public transport?	25
Soc	To improve efficiency in land use	Promote the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings?	7
Econ	To reduce road congestion	Reduce the need to travel?	27
		Reduce congestion and reliance on the private car?	24, 25, 26
		Improve access to public transport?	25

		Improve orbital routes through the Borough?	26
Econ	To ensure high and stable levels of employment	Support the regeneration of the Upper Lea Valley?	17, 27, 28, 29, 30
		Help reduce unemployment, in particular in the east of the Borough, where it is highest?	17, 18, 20, 27, 28
Econ	To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	Reduce congestion on the Borough's roads?	24, 25, 26
		Support the regeneration of the Upper Lea Valley?	27
		Increase the numbers of higher paid jobs in the Borough?	18, 20, 29, 30

Consultation Questions:

Do the SA objectives encompass all the key sustainability issues?

7 NEXT STEPS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This report is a working draft that documents the findings from Stage A and discusses what happens next. It is being sent to the four SEA consultation bodies and other key stakeholders for consultation.

7.1.2 The Guidance considers stakeholder consultation at Stage A particularly important:

“Consultation at this stage helps to ensure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination”. In particular, the Guidance suggests, “Sustainability objectives and indicators and targets should be developed with input from key stakeholders and ideally should be open to wider comment and discussion”.

7.1.3 In addition, under the SEA Regulations, the London Borough of Enfield has a statutory duty to contact the four SEA Consultation Bodies – the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency – on the scope and level of detail of the assessment.

7.2 Next Steps

7.2.1 Following statutory consultation, Stage B in the SA process involves assessing the various options put forward against the SA objectives. In addition, new interim guidance indicates that Stage B will include:

- Testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework
- Developing and refining options
- Predicting and assessing effects
- Identification of mitigation measures
- Developing monitoring proposals
- Reporting the conclusions in a Sustainability Appraisal Report

7.2.2 This assessment will be undertaken on the basis of professional judgement and will be informed by evidence obtained from the context review, the collection of baseline information and the identification of sustainability problems. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) will be used where appropriate in the assessment process.

7.3 Sustainability Appraisal Report

7.3.1 A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be produced for each Local Development Document to record the findings of the SA. It will comprise the following sections:

- Summary and outcomes
- Background
- Appraisal Methodology
- Sustainability objectives, baseline and context
- Plan issues and options
- Plan policies
- Implementation

7.3.2 The level of detail of the report cannot at this stage be determined, as it will depend on the nature of policies assessed.

- Probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects
- Cumulative nature of the effects
- Trans-boundary nature of the effects
- Risks to human health or the environment
- Magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)
- Value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; intensive land-use; or effects on areas having a recognised national, Community or international protection status

8 FURTHER INFORMATION

8.1.1 Further information on the LDF preparation process and the SA / SEA process can be obtained from:

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) - Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=5382&l=3

8.1.2 The following website provides more general information on SA and SEA:

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) – Introduction to SEA, SEA regulations, SEA guidance
<http://www.odpm.gov.uk> ('Home' > 'Planning' > 'Environmental Assessment' > 'Strategic Environmental Assessment')

8.1.3 For further information on the LDF and consultation process, please refer to the following documents:

- Local Development Scheme, London Borough of Enfield (2005)
- Statement of Community Involvement, London Borough of Enfield (2005)