Appendices for Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of Haringey Proposed Submission Local Plan (Regulation 19)

October 2026



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Appendix A: Quality Assurance (SEA Checklist)

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 sets out the following criteria for information in Environmental Reports:

SCHEDULE 2 of Regulation 12(3): INFORMATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.

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

3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.

4. 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 Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive.

5. 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.

6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as—

(a)biodiversity;

(b)population;

(c)human health;

(d)fauna;

(e)flora;

(f)soil;

(g)water;

(h)air;

(i)climatic factors;

(j)material assets;

(k)cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;

(l)landscape; and

(m)the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.

10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.

Table A.1: Quality Assurance Checklist for SEA/SA Elements of the IIA

Quality Assurance Checklist for SEA/SA Elements		
Objectives and Context		*Compliance Reference (all references refer to Regulation 12(3) of the EAPP Regulations 2004)*
• The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	**Sections 1.2, 1.3, 4.1** and **6.3** of the main report.	Schedule 2, Item 1
• Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Key sustainability issues have been identified through a **review of relevant plans and programmes** (see **Chapter 2** and **Appendix D**) and **analysis of baseline conditions** (**Chapter 3** and **Appendix C**). These have informed the development of the **IIA Framework** presented in **Section 4.2** of the main report.	Schedule 2, Item 5
• SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	**Section 4.2** introduces the **IIA objectives**. **Appendix E** identifies how these objectives are linked to indicators and targets.	Schedule 2, Item 5
• Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	A review of **relevant plans and programmes** is contained at **Appendix D** and summarised in **Chapter 2** of the main report.	Schedule 2, Item 5

Scoping		*Compliance Reference (all references refer to Regulation 12(3) of the EAPP Regulations 2004)*
• The assessment focuses on significant issues.	**Chapter 3** summarises the key sustainability issues identified through the IIA assessment. A detailed assessment of the potential impacts of each proposed policy in the Local Plan is presented in **Appendix F.**	Schedule 2, Item 6
• Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Discussed in **Section 4.3.1 (Assessment Assumptions)** of the main report and within the assessment conclusions in **Chapters 5-8**.	Schedule 2, Item 8
• Reasons are given for eliminating reasonable alternatives from further consideration.	**Chapter 5** sets out **reasonable alternatives** explored to support strategic plan making decisions presented in the Local Plan, including a: • **Spatial Strategy Assessment;** and a • **Housing Growth Assessment.** A detailed assessment of reasonable alternatives for proposed policies and site allocations is set out in **Appendix F**.	Schedule 2, Item 8
Baseline Data		*Compliance Reference (all references refer to Regulation 12(3) of the EAPP Regulations 2004)*
• Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	**Chapter 3** presents a baseline analysis of the Borough's social, economic and environmental characteristics including their likely evolution without the Local Plan. **Appendix C** provides detailed supporting baseline information.	Schedule 2, Item 2
• Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan, where practicable.	**Section 3.1, 7.1 and 8.2** of the main report identify areas and receptors likely to be affected by implementation of the Local Plan.	Schedule 2, Item 3
• Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Discussed in **Section 4.3.1 (Assessment Assumptions)** and through uncertainty commentary within **Chapters 5 and 8.**	Schedule 2, Item 8
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects		*Compliance Reference (all references refer to Regulation 12(3) of the EAPP Regulations 2004)*
• Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified,	**Chapters 5, 6, 7 and 8** set out an appraisal of the sustainability performance of the proposed Local Plan. An appraisal of the	Schedule 2, Item 6

including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural heritage and archaeological heritage, and landscape), as relevant.	Vision, Placemaking Objectives and reasonable alternatives is also presented. Detailed appraisal matrices are presented in **Appendix F**, including an: • Assessment of Local Plan Vision and Objectives • Assessment of Borough-wide Policies • Assessment of Neighbourhood Policies • Assessment of Sites	
• Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Potential **positive and negative effects** are considered within the appraisal matrices identified within **Chapters 5-8** and **Appendix F** of the report. Potential effects are identified in the short, medium and long-term.	Schedule 2, Item 6
• Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	The potential for **cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects** is considered in **Section 7.1 and Section 8.2** of the main report.	Schedule 2, Item 6
• Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	**Section 3.2 (Interrelationships Between Key Sustainability Issues)** identifies inter-relationships between sustainability issues and their implications for the assessment.	Schedule 2, Item 6
Mitigation measures		*Compliance Reference (all references refer to Regulation 12(3) of the EAPP Regulations 2004)*
• Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated.	Recommendations and mitigation measures are discussed throughout the assessment and summarised in **Section 8.3**.	Schedule 2, Item 7
• Key issues for consideration in development consents are identified.	The assessment identifies site-specific considerations, mitigation measures and implementation requirements through **Appendix F** and the conclusions set out in **Chapter 8**.	Schedule 2, Item 7
The IIA Report		*Compliance Reference (all references refer to Regulation 12(3) of the EAPP Regulations 2004)*
• Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	The IIA Report is clear and concise, with detailed background information located in the Appendices where required.	-

• Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	Maps and tables have been used to present baseline information and assessment findings in **Chapter 3, Chapter 5** and **Appendices C and F**.	-
• Explains the methodology used. Explains who consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	**Chapter 4** presents the methodology used for assessment whilst consultation arrangements are discussed in **Sections 4.15 and 8.4** of the main report and **Appendix B.**	-
• Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	Information is referenced throughout the report.	-
• Contains a non-technical summary	Included.	Schedule 2, Item 10
Consultation		*Compliance Reference (all references refer to Regulation 12(3) of the EAPP Regulations 2004)*
• The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.	The environmental bodies were consulted on the Scoping Report during the **First Steps Consultation (November 2020 to February 2021)** and on the **Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan and Draft IIA Report (October to December 2025)**.	-
• The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.	Consultation on the scope of the assessment was undertaken at the same time as Haringey's First Steps Consultation. A Draft IIA Report was consulted on at the same time as the Draft Local Plan Regulation 18 consultation. This IIA Report is being consulted on at the same time as the Regulation 19 Proposed Local Plan.	-
• The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity with appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the Draft Plan and IIA Report.	This IIA Report is being consulted upon at the same time as the Regulation 19 Proposed Local Plan. The Council's **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** describes arrangements for the consultation.	-
Decision-making and information on the decision		*Compliance Reference (all references refer to Regulation 12(3) of the EAPP Regulations 2004)*
• The IIA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Local Plan.	Responses received to this report will inform the preparation of the Local Plan. Earlier responses to the Scoping Report and Draft IIA Report have informed this report and are summarised in **Appendix B**.	-

• An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	This information will be provided in subsequent reports.	-
• Reasons are given for choices in the adopted Local Plan, in light of other reasonable options considered.	This information will be provided as the Local Plan is developed. The reasons for selecting and disregarding **reasonable alternatives** considered to date are set out in **Chapter 5**, including the assessment of spatial strategy options and housing growth options.	Schedule 2, Item 8
• Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives in the IIA.	**Section 8.6** of the main report and **Appendix E** provide details of the **arrangements for monitoring** the Local Plan through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).	Schedule 2, Item 9

Appendix B: Summary of Responses to the Draft IIA

This appendix summarises feedback received on the Draft IIA during Haringey's Regulation 18 Consultation on the Draft Local Plan.

Six representations were received which referred, either directly or indirectly, to matters considered within the IIA. Comments focused on health and wellbeing, equalities and accessibility, child and pedestrian safety, social inclusion, climate resilience, flood risk, water quality, biodiversity, transport, parking and the historic environment. Statutory consultees highlighted the importance of maintaining a robust environmental evidence base and ensuring environmental and health considerations are reflected in plan-making. While respondents raised matters within the scope of the IIA, no representations identified substantive deficiencies in the IIA objectives, methodology or assessment framework. Consequently, no changes to the IIA methodology are proposed in response to these representations, although supporting evidence base references will continue to be reviewed and updated where necessary.

Table B.1: Summary of Responses to the Draft IIA

Respondent Category	Summary of comments relevant to the IIA	Officer response	Proposed change to IIA
NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU)	Supported the Local Plan's focus on health, wellbeing and reducing inequalities. Recommended greater use of Health Impact Assessments (HIAs), including for major developments and significant public spaces, and highlighted the importance of considering health impacts associated with air quality, overheating, housing, open space, social infrastructure and healthcare provision.	The issues raised relate primarily to Local Plan policies and development management requirements rather than the IIA itself. Health and wellbeing, inequalities, accessibility and social infrastructure are already reflected within the IIA framework and assessment objectives. The representation does not identify any specific shortcomings in the IIA methodology or findings.	**No change proposed.** The issues raised are already considered within the IIA framework.
Natural England	Emphasised the importance of ensuring environmental evidence, including biodiversity, ecological networks, green infrastructure and Habitats Regulations Assessment findings, is reflected within sustainability assessment and site selection processes. Sought assurance that environmental effects are appropriately considered in the assessment of development options and allocations.	The matters raised are already reflected within the IIA framework, including objectives relating to biodiversity, nature recovery, green infrastructure, climate resilience and health. The IIA has been undertaken alongside a Habitats Regulations Assessment and draws upon relevant environmental evidence.	**No change proposed.** The issues raised are already considered within the scope of the IIA.
Environment Agency	Welcomed consideration of water quality and wastewater capacity issues within the IIA but	The issues raised relate primarily to Local Plan policy drafting and supporting technical evidence	**Minor updates to references and evidence**

	considered that flood risk, drainage, wastewater infrastructure and water quality issues should be more strongly reflected within Local Plan policies. The response also highlighted the importance of an up-to-date evidence base, including flood risk assessments, sequential testing and water infrastructure evidence, to support plan-making and associated sustainability assessments.	rather than the IIA methodology itself. The IIA already assesses effects relating to flood risk, climate resilience, water resources and water quality. Relevant evidence base documents will continue to be updated alongside plan preparation and will inform future iterations of the assessment where necessary.	**base information where applicable. No changes to the IIA methodology proposed.**
Joint Partnership Board	Requested greater consideration of the needs of disabled people, older people, autistic people, people with learning disabilities, people living with dementia and carers. The respondent emphasised accessibility, inclusive design, health and wellbeing, social inclusion, public toilets, seating, accessible parks and parking, and suggested that equality impacts should be given greater weight in decision-making and assessment processes.	The matters raised relate principally to equalities, accessibility, health and wellbeing and social inclusion. These themes are already reflected within the IIA framework, particularly through objectives relating to health, equalities and community cohesion. The IIA considers the likely effects of the Local Plan on different groups and has been prepared alongside an Equalities Impact Assessment. The representation does not identify any specific deficiencies in the IIA methodology or assessment approach.	**No change proposed.** The issues raised are already considered through the IIA objectives and accompanying Equalities Impact Assessment.
Community Campaigner	Commented that greater emphasis should be placed on traditional vernacular architecture and heritage-led design approaches, arguing that these can contribute positively to health and wellbeing, climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainability and community outcomes. Also highlighted the importance of considering infrastructure, transport, parking, air quality and flooding issues.	The representation primarily relates to Local Plan policies, design guidance and heritage matters rather than the IIA itself. The topics identified by the respondent, including climate change, health and wellbeing, the historic environment, transport and environmental effects, are already reflected within the IIA objectives and assessment framework. The representation does not identify specific shortcomings in the IIA methodology or findings.	**No change proposed.** The issues raised are already considered within the scope of the IIA.
Local Resident	Raised concerns regarding the assessment of Site Allocation MHSA01 (Summerland Gardens Car Park), including potential impacts arising from parking displacement, increased traffic, child and pedestrian safety, accessibility for families and wheelchair users, health and wellbeing, flood risk and climate resilience, impacts on the Muswell Hill Conservation Area and townscape, and effects on neighbouring residential amenity. Requested additional	The representation relates primarily to the suitability and policy requirements of a specific site allocation rather than the IIA methodology. The issues raised, including child safety, health and wellbeing, flood risk and climate resilience, accessibility and the historic environment, are topics considered within the IIA framework. Detailed matters relating to transport, highway safety, flood risk mitigation, heritage impacts, residential amenity and	**No change proposed.** The representation does not identify deficiencies in the IIA methodology or assessment framework.

	assessment and evidence relating to transport, child safety, flood risk, heritage and construction impacts, together with further mitigation measures.	construction management would be considered through the allocation requirements, wider Local Plan policies and subsequent planning application processes.	

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Appendix C: Detailed Baseline Data

Introduction

This appendix presents the detailed baseline information used to inform the IIA of the Haringey Local Plan. It provides the evidence base underpinning the summary baseline analysis presented in Chapter 3 of the IIA Report and supports the identification of the key sustainability issues that the Local Plan seeks to address.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations require consideration of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution of the baseline in the absence of the plan, including information relating to biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape. Baseline information also helps to identify relationships between these themes and provides a framework for assessing the likely significant effects of the Local Plan.

To provide a clear and proportionate evidence base, the detailed baseline has been organised according to the sustainability themes used throughout the IIA. For each theme, a series of indicators has been identified to describe current conditions, recent trends and key sustainability challenges. These indicators have been drawn from the most relevant and up-to-date evidence available at the time of preparing the assessment.

Each topic section includes:

- an overview of the current baseline conditions;
- a set of baseline indicators summarising the available evidence;
- an assessment of key trends;
- the implications of those trends for the Local Plan; and
- references to the relevant evidence sources.

The purpose of the indicator tables is not to provide a comprehensive inventory of all available data, but to present the information most relevant to understanding the borough's sustainability characteristics and informing the assessment of Local Plan policies and site allocations.
The baseline evidence has informed the identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities, the development of the IIA Framework, and the assessment of the likely effects of the emerging Local Plan.

Trend Indicators

The following symbols are used throughout the appendix to indicate the general direction of travel of each indicator:

Symbol	Meaning
↑	Increasing or improving trend
↓	Decreasing or declining trend
↔	Relatively stable or mixed trend
?	Trend uncertain or insufficient evidence available

The trend indicators are intended to provide a broad indication of movement over time and should be read alongside the accompanying narrative and evidence sources.

The appendix has been structured to provide a clear audit trail between the baseline evidence, the key sustainability issues identified in Chapter 3, the IIA and the subsequent assessment of Local Plan policies, site allocations and reasonable alternatives.

Social Infrastructure and Demographics

Overview

Haringey has a growing and highly diverse population, with significant deprivation concentrated in eastern parts of the borough. Population growth and an ageing population are expected to increase demand for housing, community facilities, healthcare and infrastructure. Significant inequalities persist between eastern and western parts of the borough.

Table C.1: Baseline Indicators for Social Infrastructure and Demographics

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Population	271,223 (2020), projected to increase to approximately 295,162 by 2037	↑	Increased demand for housing, infrastructure and services	ONS / GLA Population Projections
Population aged 65+	Projected increase of approximately 30% by 2030	↑	Increased need for accessible housing and healthcare provision	GLA Population Projections

Residents under 35	Approximately 51% of population	↔	Continued demand for housing, education and employment opportunities	Census
Ethnic diversity	Approximately 38% of residents from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities; over 180 languages spoken	↔	Need for inclusive communities and services	Census
Deprivation	4th most deprived borough in London; parts of Tottenham amongst the 10% most deprived areas nationally	↔	Need to address social and spatial inequalities	IMD
Crime	Overall crime declining, but concentrated in more deprived areas	↔	Importance of safe and inclusive neighbourhoods	Community Safety Evidence

Key Messages

- Population growth will increase pressure on housing, infrastructure and public services.
- Deprivation and inequalities remain concentrated in eastern parts of the borough.
- Demand for community services is expected to increase.
- Growth should support social inclusion and community cohesion.

Health and Wellbeing

Overview

Health outcomes have improved overall but significant inequalities remain across the borough. Access to healthcare facilities, quality housing and open space continue to influence health outcomes.

Table C.2: Baseline Indicators for Health and Wellbeing

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Life expectancy	Improving overall but significant variation between east and west of borough	↔	Reduce health inequalities through planning	JSNA
Childhood obesity	Higher rates in eastern wards	↔	Promote healthy environments and active lifestyles	Public Health Data
GP provision	36 GP practices across borough	↔	Healthcare infrastructure required to support growth	NHS
Primary care capacity	Capacity pressures forecast in eastern wards	↑	Support new health infrastructure provision	NHS
Parks and recreation	148 parks and green spaces public parks	↔	Protect and enhance recreational opportunities	Haringey Parks & Greenspaces Strategy

Key Messages

- Significant health inequalities persist across the borough.
- Healthcare capacity pressures are forecast in some locations.
- Access to open space supports physical and mental wellbeing.
- Population growth will increase demand for health infrastructure.

Education and Skills

Overview

Educational attainment has improved but inequalities remain. Secondary school demand is expected to decrease, while post-16 provision remains relatively limited within the borough.

Table C.3: Baseline Indicators for Education and Skills

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Educational attainment	Improving but below London average in some measures	↑	Improve access to education and skills opportunities	Education Authority Data
Educational inequalities	Significant variation by geography and ethnicity	↔	Support social mobility	Education Authority Data
Primary school places	Surplus capacity in some areas; school closures proposed	↓	Rationalisation of estate may continue	School Place Planning Data
Secondary school places	Surplus capacity a risk	↓	Potential estate rationalisation	School Place Planning Data
Post-16 provision	Limited compared with neighbouring boroughs	↔	Support skills development and employment outcomes	Education Evidence

Key Messages

- Educational inequalities remain an important issue.
- Secondary school capacity will require monitoring.
- Access to further education opportunities could be improved.
- Skills development remains important for economic growth.

Air Quality, Noise and Light Pollution

Overview

Air quality has improved in recent years, but Haringey remains an Air Quality Management Area. Environmental burdens continue to be concentrated around major transport corridors.

Table C.4: Baseline Indicators for Air Quality, Noise and Light Pollution

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source

AQMA status	Entire borough designated Air Quality Management Area	↔	Need to reduce exposure to pollution	AQAP
Air quality focus areas	8 GLA focus areas and 7 local hotspots identified	↔	Growth should avoid worsening air quality	AQAP
Main pollution sources	Road traffic, domestic heating and construction activity	↔	Promote sustainable transport and energy efficiency	AQAP
Noise pollution	Primarily associated with major roads (A406, A10, A503)	↔	Mitigate impacts on sensitive receptors	Noise Mapping

Key Messages

- Air quality remains a significant environmental issue.
- Major transport corridors experience the greatest impacts.
- Poor air quality disproportionately affects vulnerable groups.
- Sustainable transport will be important to future improvements.

Climate Change Mitigation

Overview

Carbon emissions have reduced significantly, although further reductions are needed to meet local climate commitments.

Table C.5: Baseline Indicators for Climate Change Mitigation

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Per capita emissions	Approximately 2.5 tCO_2 per person	↓	Further reductions required	DESNZ
Change in emissions since 2005	Approximately 35.9% reduction	↓	Continue progress towards net zero	DESNZ
Residential emissions	Around 50% of borough emissions	↔	Improve energy efficiency of buildings	DESNZ

Transport emissions	Around 24% of borough emissions	↔	Promote sustainable transport	DESNZ
Solar generation	Approximately 2.8 MW installed capacity	↑	Potential for further renewable energy generation	Energy Study

Key Messages

- Significant carbon reductions have been achieved.
- Residential energy use remains the largest source of emissions.
- Fuel poverty remains a concern.
- Further action is required to support climate targets.

Climate Change Adaptation

Overview

Flooding and overheating are expected to become increasingly significant risks as the climate changes.

Table C.6: Baseline Indicators for Climate Change Adaptation

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Land at flood risk	Approximately 9% of borough land	↔	Avoid inappropriate development in risk areas	SFRA
Critical Drainage Areas	9 identified	↔	Support integrated drainage solutions	SFRA
Surface water flooding	Principal source of flood risk	↑	Increase resilience through design measures	SFRA
Overheating risk	Urban heat island effects increasing	↑	Promote climate-resilient development	Climate Risk Assessment

Key Messages

- Surface water flooding is the primary climate risk.
- Overheating risks are increasing.
- Vulnerable populations are likely to be disproportionately affected.
- Green infrastructure and sustainable drainage will be important adaptation measures.

Water Resources and Water Quality

Overview

Haringey is located within a water-stressed area and relies upon strategic regional water infrastructure. Water quality within the borough's main watercourses remains poor, whilst future population growth is expected to increase pressure on water resources, wastewater infrastructure and the water environment.

Table C.7: Baseline Indicators for Water Resources and Water Quality

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Water stress	Borough located within a water-stressed area	↔	Promote water efficiency in new development	Environment Agency
Water quality	River Lee and Pymmes Brook have poor water quality	↔	Support measures to improve ecological condition	Environment Agency
Deculverting opportunities	Opportunities constrained in parts of borough by urban environment	↔	Seek opportunities for restoration where feasible	Water Cycle Study
Source Protection Zones	Present within Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey	↔	Protect groundwater resources from pollution	Environment Agency
Wastewater infrastructure	Deephams and Beckton identified as key wastewater catchments	↑	Ensure infrastructure can accommodate growth	Thames Water

Key Messages

- Haringey is located within a water-stressed area.

- Population growth will increase pressure on water resources and wastewater infrastructure.
- Water quality improvements remain a priority.
- Sustainable drainage and water efficiency measures will help improve resilience.

Biodiversity and Open Spaces

Overview

Haringey contains a network of internationally, regionally and locally important habitats and green infrastructure assets. Biodiversity, ecological connectivity, flora, fauna and open spaces provide important environmental, health and climate resilience benefits, but are under increasing pressure from urban development and population growth.

Table C.8: Baseline Indicators for Biodiversity and Open Spaces

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)	60 designated SINCs	↔	Protect and enhance biodiversity assets	Green Infrastructure Study
Local Nature Reserves	5 designated Local Nature Reserves	↔	Support habitat protection and public access	Natural England
Regional green infrastructure	Access to Lee Valley Regional Park	↔	Important strategic biodiversity and recreation asset	Green Infrastructure Study
Open space provision	Approximately 1.7 hectares per 1,000 population	↓	Relative provision may reduce with population growth	Open Space Assessment
Open space deficiencies	Deficiencies identified in parts of eastern Haringey	↔	Improve access to open space and recreation facilities	Open Space Assessment
	Statutory requirement for most development	↑	Opportunity to secure habitat enhancements	DEFRA

Key Messages

- Biodiversity assets support important habitats, flora and fauna.
- Ecological connectivity is important to maintaining biodiversity resilience.
- Open space provision is uneven across the borough.
- New development should contribute to biodiversity enhancement and green infrastructure provision.

Land and Soil

Overview

Haringey is a predominantly urban borough where most development opportunities are located on previously developed land. Whilst significant remediation of historic industrial land has already taken place, areas of potential contamination remain and require appropriate management through the planning process.

Table C.9: Baseline Indicators for Land and Soil

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Contaminated Land Register	No sites currently identified on the register	↔	Continue use of planning process to manage risks	Environmental Protection Evidence
Historic contamination	Legacy contamination associated with former industrial activities	↔	Site investigations and remediation may be required	Land Contamination Study
Brownfield development	Principal source of future development opportunities	↔	Support efficient use of previously developed land	Brownfield Register
Soil resources	Limited natural soil resource due to urban character	↔	Minimise soil sealing where possible	Evidence Base

Mineral extraction	No active mineral extraction within borough	↔	Limited implications for growth strategy	Minerals Evidence

Key Messages

- Brownfield redevelopment will play a key role in future growth.
- Historic contamination remains an issue on some sites.
- Development should minimise impacts on soil functions and permeability.
- Sustainable remediation and land reuse should be encouraged.

Heritage and Culture

Overview

Haringey contains a rich and diverse historic environment which contributes significantly to its identity, character and sense of place. The borough also supports a vibrant cultural sector, including significant creative industries and cultural infrastructure that contribute to economic and social wellbeing.

Table C.10: Baseline Indicators for Heritage and Culture

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Conservation Areas	28 designated conservation areas	↔	Protect historic character and setting	Historic England
Listed Buildings	286 listed buildings	↔	Safeguard significance of heritage assets	Historic England
Locally Listed Assets	1,177 locally listed assets	↔	Recognise and conserve local heritage value	LBH

Heritage at Risk	14 heritage assets and 5 conservation areas on Heritage at Risk Register	↔	Opportunities for positive management and enhancement	Historic England
Archaeological assets	Archaeological remains present across borough	↔	Consider archaeological impacts of development	Archaeological Priority Areas Report
Cultural infrastructure	More than 120 venues and approximately 2,700 creative businesses	↑	Support cultural growth and regeneration	Cultural Strategy
Creative Enterprise Zone	Tottenham designated Creative Enterprise Zone	↑	Opportunity to strengthen creative industries	GLA

Key Messages

- Heritage assets contribute significantly to local identity and character.
- Several heritage assets remain at risk.
- Archaeological assets require appropriate protection and management.
- Cultural infrastructure makes an important contribution to the local economy.

Landscape and Townscape

Overview

Haringey's character is shaped by a combination of dense urban neighbourhoods, valued open spaces and the distinctive Lee Valley landscape. Ongoing growth and regeneration place increasing importance on high-quality design, placemaking and the protection of valued views and landscape assets.

Table C.11: Baseline Indicators for Landscape and Townscape

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Landscape character	Predominantly urban with lowland wetland landscapes in Lee Valley	↔	Protect distinctive landscape character	Landscape Assessment
Strategic views	Protected strategic view from Alexandra Palace to St Paul's Cathedral	↔	Ensure development protects important views	London Plan / LBH
Green Belt	Areas designated Green Belt within borough	↔	Protect openness	Local Plan Evidence
Metropolitan Open Land	Extensive MOL designations present	↔	Safeguard strategic open land	Local Plan Evidence
Design quality	Supported through Quality Review Panel and planning policies	↑	Maintain high-quality design standards	Design Review Evidence

Key Messages

- Landscape and townscape contribute significantly to local distinctiveness.
- Growth will require careful management to protect valued views and open land.
- High-quality and inclusive design remains a key priority.
- Climate resilience should be integrated into future development.

Transport and Connectivity

Overview

Haringey benefits from strong public transport accessibility, particularly for journeys into central London. However, orbital connectivity remains weaker and parts of the borough continue to experience congestion, road safety concerns and air quality impacts associated with traffic.

Table C.12: Baseline Indicators for Transport and Connectivity

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Public transport network	Strong radial rail, Underground and bus connectivity	↔	Growth should be concentrated in accessible locations	Transport evidence
Bus routes	Approximately 46 routes operate within borough	↔	Maintain capacity and connectivity	TfL
Orbital connectivity	More limited than radial connections	↔	Improve local connectivity where possible	Transport evidence
Active travel infrastructure	Walking and cycling infrastructure improving	↑	Support mode shift and healthier travel choices	TfL
Congestion	High levels on key routes, including A406, A10 and A503	↔	Manage transport impacts of growth	TfL
Car ownership	Long-term decline observed	↓	Support sustainable travel behaviours	Census
Electric vehicle infrastructure	Network expanding	↑	Support transition to low-emission transport	LBH

Key Messages

- Public transport accessibility is generally good but varies across the borough.
- Congestion and road safety remain important issues.
- Opportunities exist to increase active travel.

- Sustainable transport will be critical to supporting growth.

Waste Management

Overview

Population growth and development are expected to increase waste generation over the plan period. Improving resource efficiency and supporting the circular economy remain important challenges for the borough.

Table C.13: Baseline Indicators for Waste Management

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Household recycling and composting	Approximately 30.2% of household waste recycled or composted	↔	Improve performance towards strategic targets	NLWA
Residual waste management	Majority managed through energy recovery at Edmonton EcoPark	↔	Reduce waste generation and increase recycling	NLWA
Landfill disposal	Approximately 8.5% of waste sent to landfill	↓	Reduce dependency on landfill	NLWA
Construction and demolition waste recycling	Approximately 73% recycled	↑	Promote sustainable construction practices	Waste Evidence

Key Messages

- Waste generation is likely to increase with population growth.
- Recycling rates remain below strategic aspirations.
- Circular economy principles should be embedded in development.
- Construction waste presents opportunities for improved resource efficiency.

Housing

Overview

Haringey faces significant housing pressures, including affordability challenges, overcrowding and homelessness. Housing demand is expected to continue increasing as the population grows, creating a need for a range of housing types and tenures.

Table C.14: Baseline Indicators for Housing

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Housing affordability	Significant affordability pressures increasing across borough	↑	Increase supply of affordable housing	LHNA
Private renting	Approximately 55% of residents rent their homes	↑	Support housing choice and affordability	Census
Affordable housing need	Need substantially exceeds supply	↑	Deliver affordable and social rented homes	LHNA
Housing delivery	Historically below identified need	↔	Increase housing delivery rates	AMR
Overcrowding	Significant issue in parts of borough	↔	Improve housing quality and availability	Census
Specialist housing need	Demand for accessible, supported and older persons housing increasing	↑	Provide a wider range of housing options	LHNA
Gypsy and Traveller provision	Two permanent sites within borough	↔	Monitor future accommodation needs	GTAA

Key Messages

- Housing affordability remains a major challenge.
- Affordable housing need significantly exceeds current supply.
- Overcrowding and homelessness remain significant concerns.
- Demand for specialist and accessible housing is increasing.

Economy and Employment

Overview

Haringey has a diverse economy supported by industrial land, town centres, creative industries and small businesses. However, challenges remain relating to job density, skills inequalities, employment opportunities and in-work poverty.

Table C.15: Baseline Indicators for Economy and Employment

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Employment land	Approximately 133 hectares designated employment land	↔	Protect land needed to support jobs and businesses	Employment Land Review
Business establishments	Approximately 722 businesses on designated employment land	↔	Support business growth and investment	Employment Land Review
Industrial activity	Concentrated in eastern parts of borough	↔	Important source of local employment	Employment Land Review
Job density	Below London average	↔	Improve access to employment opportunities	Economic Evidence
Workspace demand	Strong demand for affordable workspace and SME accommodation	↑	Safeguard and deliver flexible workspace	Economic Development Strategy

In-work poverty	Significant issue in parts of borough	↔	Promote inclusive economic growth	Economic Evidence

Key Messages

- The borough possesses a diverse economic base.
- Employment land remains an important strategic asset.
- Economic inequalities persist.
- Growth should support local jobs, skills and business development.

Town Centres and Retail

Overview

Haringey's town centres continue to adapt to changes in consumer behaviour and the retail sector. Centres increasingly perform a broader role, providing retail, residential, cultural, community and leisure functions alongside traditional shopping activities.

Table C.16: Baseline Indicators for Town Centres and Retail

Indicator	Baseline Position	Trend	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Town centre hierarchy	1 Metropolitan Centre, 5 District Centres and 38 Local Centres	↔	Maintain network of centres	Retail Study
Wood Green	Designated Metropolitan Centre	↔	Major focus for growth and regeneration	Local Plan Evidence
Tottenham Hale and North Tottenham	Significant regeneration potential	↑	Support mixed-use growth and investment	Regeneration Evidence
Retail function	Centres increasingly diversifying beyond retail uses	↑	Encourage resilient mixed-use centres	Retail Study

Accessibility and safety	Remain key issues in some centres	↔	Improve inclusivity and vitality	Town Centre Evidence

Key Messages

- Town centres are evolving towards more diverse mixed-use destinations.
- Wood Green and Tottenham provide major regeneration opportunities.
- Centres play an important social, economic and cultural role.
- Maintaining vitality, viability and inclusivity will remain a key challenge.

Table 19: Summary of Baseline Data

Sustainability Issues	Baseline	Likely situation without the Local Plan
Social Infrastructure and Demographics		
Demographics	• Population (2020): ~271,223; projected to rise to ~295,162 by 2037. • Young population: 51% under 35; 10% aged 65+. • Highly diverse: 38% BAME; over 180 languages spoken. • High deprivation: 4th most deprived borough in London; Tottenham wards among the 10% most deprived in England. • Projected growth in older population (65+): +30% by 2030.	Without a new plan, the borough would struggle to meet the needs of its growing and increasingly diverse population. This could exacerbate existing inequalities, particularly in the east, where deprivation is highest. Without new policies to help design out and discourage crime and acquisition across the Borough, the baseline situation is likely to continue.
Social Integration	• COVID-19 has exacerbated inequalities, especially for BAME, disabled, and low-income groups. • Strong voluntary and community sector. • East-west divide in deprivation and access to services.	
Age	• The borough has a higher proportion of younger people than London as a whole, which will increase pressure for housing and associated infrastructure. • 51% of residents are under the age of 35 and 10% are aged 65 or over.	

Crime	• Crime declining overall, but concentrated in deprived areas (e.g. Northumberland Park). • Youth violence and hate crime are concerns.	
Health		
Life Expectancy	• Life expectancy improving but varies significantly across the borough with the longest being in the west	Health inequalities would likely widen, with continued poor outcomes in deprived areas due to lack of access to services, lack of good quality housing, and environmental conditions.
Health Issues	• High childhood obesity rates, especially in the east. • Health inequalities linked to deprivation and ethnicity. • 36 GP practices; many in poor-quality premises. • Projected shortfalls in primary care capacity in eastern wards.	
Open Space Access	• 148 public parks and greenspaces; 91 playing pitches. • Deficiencies in play space and recreational access in eastern wards. • New development expected to contribute to play and recreation provision.	
Education		
Educational Performance	• Educational attainment improving but below London average. • Significant disparities in outcomes by geography and ethnicity. • Adult learning participation declining, especially among older and disadvantaged adults. • Primary school capacity sufficient; secondary school demand falling.	Without targeted interventions, educational disparities—especially post-16 and adult learning—may persist, limiting social mobility and economic participation.
Education Provision	• Post-16 provision limited; many students leave borough for further education.	

	• Primary school place surplus with schools already closed; secondary school demand falling.	
Air Quality, Light and Noise Pollution		
Air Quality Issues	• Haringey is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) due to NO_2 exceedances. • Main sources: road traffic, construction, domestic heating. • 8 GLA-identified air quality focus areas; 7 additional local hotspots. • Air quality improving but still a concern in eastern borough areas.	Without new policies or infrastructure investment, air pollution—especially NO_2—would remain above legal limits in many areas, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups. Noise pollution from traffic and waste management pressures would likely increase, particularly in deprived areas.
Noise and Light Pollution	• Main source: road traffic, especially along major routes (A406, A10, A503). • Noise levels mapped in 2012; likely still relevant. • Noise linked to health issues: stress, sleep disturbance, cardiovascular disease.	
Climate Change Mitigation		
Emissions	• Emissions per capita: 2.5 tCO_2 (lower than London and UK averages). • 50% of emissions from residential sector; 24% from transport. • Emissions reduced by 35.9% since 2005.	Haringey would fall behind on its net zero targets. Fuel poverty could worsen, especially for low-income households in poorly insulated homes.
Energy	• Renewable energy capacity limited (2.8 MW from solar).	
Climate Change Adaptation		
Flood Risk	• 9% of land at risk of flooding; surface water runoff is the greatest risk. • 9 Critical Drainage Areas identified.	Without adaptation measures, the borough would be increasingly vulnerable to surface water flooding and heatwaves, particularly affecting older and more vulnerable residents.
Urban Heat Island	• Climate projections: wetter winters, drier summers, more extreme weather.	

	• Urban heat island effect and overheating risks increasing.	
Water Resources and Water Quality		
Water Quality	• River Lee and Pymmes Brook have poor water quality. • Deculverting options limited • Source Protection Zones in Wood Green, Tottenham, and Hornsey.	It is likely that increases to population will drive further water demand within the Borough. Without the local plan encouraging efficiency measures and tools such as SUDs to reduce flood risk and encourage quality, water resources are likely to be negatively affected.
Water Resources	• Haringey in a water-stressed area; reliant on River Thames and Lee. • Wastewater catchments (Deephams and Beckton) identified as high priority.	
Biodiversity and Open Spaces		
Biodiversity	• 60 SINCs, 5 LNRs, and access to Lee Valley Regional Park. • Opportunities for green infrastructure investment and biodiversity net gain through redevelopment.	Pressure on existing green spaces would increase with population growth, especially in the east where access is already limited. Biodiversity could decline without proactive protection and enhancement.
Open Space	• 1.7 ha of open space per 1,000 people; deficiencies in eastern wards. • Development pressure may impact biodiversity and open space quality.	
Land and Soils		
Contamination	• Industrial legacy has left contamination; major sites remediated including Clarendon Gas works. • Likely some levels of contamination on existing designated employment land. • No sites on Contaminated Land Register	Without a Local Plan, the risks of land contamination not being properly addressed will increase
Minerals and land use	• No active mineral extraction; land is mostly urban or green space. • Brownfield land prioritised for development.	

Townscape and Landscape		
Landscape	• Two main landscape types: urban and lowland wetlands (Lee Valley). • Strategic view from Alexandra Palace to St Paul's protected.	Without updated design guidance, new development may not meet improved and enhanced standards for accessibility, inclusivity, or climate resilience. Without the Local Plan policies which protect the certain areas of the landscape from the possible impacts of development, the baseline situation is likely to continue. Development pressures on Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land may contribute to landscape character degradation.
Townscape	• Development could impact townscape and views if not sensitively designed. • Design quality supported through local policies and the Quality Review Panel. • Inclusive and accessible design is a priority. • Higher densities and small site development expected.	
Heritage & Culture		
Heritage	• 28 conservation areas, 286 listed buildings, 1,177 locally listed assets. • 14 heritage assets and 5 conservation areas on the Heritage at Risk Register.	Without Local Plan policies which protect heritage assets from the potential negative effects of development and encourage enhancements, the baseline situation is likely to deteriorate in terms of heritage at risk
Culture	• Tottenham designated as a Creative Enterprise Zone. • Cultural infrastructure includes 120+ venues and 2,700+ creative businesses.	
Transport		
Sustainable Travel	• Strong radial public transport links; orbital links limited. • 46 bus routes; overcrowding on some lines. • Cycling and walking infrastructure improving; mode share still low.	Congestion, pollution, and road danger could increase without investment in sustainable transport and active travel infrastructure, especially in growth areas like Tottenham and Wood Green.
Roads	• Road safety and air quality concerns, especially in deprived areas. • High levels of congestion on major routes	

	• Low Traffic Neighbourhoods introduction and roll out of School Streets • Car ownership declining; EV infrastructure expanding.	
Waste Management		
Waste Capacity	• 2018/19: 30.2% of household waste recycled or composted. • 8.5% of waste sent to landfill; majority incinerated at Edmonton EcoPark. • Construction and demolition waste largely recycled (73%). • Landfill capacity expected to run out by 2026.	With an increasing population, it is likely that the amount of waste produced will continue to rise. Without the local plan, this will result in even less waste being recycled, reused or composted and is likely that the wase hierarchy will not be followed effectively
Housing		
Housing Pressures	• Population growth and affordability pressures driving demand. • 55% of residents rent; home ownership declining. • Affordable housing need significantly exceeds supply; social rent prioritised	The housing crisis would deepen. Without a new plan, Haringey would likely fail to meet its housing needs, especially for genuinely affordable and social rent homes. These issues would persist or worsen, particularly for BAME communities and young people. Without updated policies, new housing may not meet the needs of older people, disabled residents, or those requiring supported housing particularly on accessibility
Housing Delivery	• Housing delivery below targets; • High need for family-sized and specialist housing (e.g. supported, accessible). • Two permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites; low self-build demand.	
Economy and Employment		
Employment Land	• 133 ha of employment land; 722 business establishments. • Industrial land in east supports manufacturing and creative sectors.	Economic strength could stall. Without targeted support, deprived communities may remain excluded from job

		opportunities, and in-work poverty could rise.
Economy	• COVID-19 severely impacted local economy; high furlough and unemployment. • Strong labour market but low job density and in-work poverty. • High demand for affordable workspace and SME support.	
Town Centres and Retail		
Town Centres	• Hierarchy: 1 Metropolitan (Wood Green), 5 District, 38 Local Centres. • Retail vacancy rates low • Town centres evolving from retail to mixed-use and community hubs. • Safety, accessibility, and inclusivity are key concerns. • High potential for commercial growth in Tottenham Hale and North Tottenham.	These could decline without a proactive strategy to manage change, support local businesses, and maintain vibrancy and inclusivity.

Appendix D: Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

International

Table D.1: Summary of Relevant International Plans and Programmes

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Key Objectives / Requirements	Relevance to the Haringey Local Plan and IIA
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2015)	Establishes 17 goals promoting sustainable development, including health, equality, education, climate action, sustainable cities and biodiversity.	Supports the integrated assessment of social, environmental and economic effects through the IIA framework.
Paris Agreement (2015)	Commits signatories to limiting global temperature rise and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	Supports Local Plan policies relating to climate mitigation, adaptation, energy efficiency and sustainable development.
Convention on Biological Diversity	Protect and enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Supports biodiversity, green infrastructure and nature recovery objectives.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Protects species and habitats of European importance.	Relevant to biodiversity, ecological connectivity and designated sites.
Aarhus Convention	Promotes access to environmental information, public participation and access to justice.	Supports community engagement and consultation during Local Plan preparation.

National: Legislation

Table D.2: Summary of Relevant National Legislation

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Key Objectives / Requirements	Relevance to the Haringey Local Plan and IIA
Planning & Infrastructure Act 2025	Reinforces the Government's objective of producing new-style local plans that are simpler, faster to prepare, digitally based and demonstrably capable of delivering housing, infrastructure and environmental outcomes.	Supports implementation of the new plan-making framework under the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023

Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023	Introduces reforms to the planning system and environmental assessment process.	Provides the legislative context for plan-making and future planning reform.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)	Establishes the statutory development plan framework.	Forms the legal basis for Local Plan preparation.
Environment Act 2021	Introduces biodiversity net gain, environmental targets and environmental improvement duties.	Supports biodiversity, nature recovery, air quality, waste and climate objectives.
Climate Change Act 2008 (as amended)	Establishes legally binding carbon reduction targets and net zero commitments.	Supports climate mitigation and adaptation objectives.
Equality Act 2010	Promotes equality and prevents discrimination.	Supports social inclusion, health and equality objectives and the EqIA.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Establishes duties relating to flood risk and sustainable drainage.	Supports water resources and climate resilience objectives.

National: Planning Policy

Table D.3: Summary of Relevant National Planning Policy

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Key Objectives / Requirements	Relevance to the Haringey Local Plan and IIA
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2026)	Promotes sustainable development through social, economic and environmental objectives.	Primary national planning policy framework informing the Local Plan and all IIA objectives.
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	Provides detailed guidance on plan-making, housing need, climate change and environmental assessment.	Supports preparation of the Local Plan and IIA methodology.
Environmental Improvement Plan 2023	Sets national environmental improvement objectives.	Relevant to biodiversity, air quality, water and natural resource objectives.

Carbon Budget Delivery Plan	Sets out Government's pathway towards net zero emissions.	Supports climate mitigation objectives.
National Adaptation Programme 2023-2028	Promotes resilience to climate change impacts.	Relevant to climate adaptation, flood risk and overheating objectives.
Resources and Waste Strategy for England	Promotes waste reduction and circular economy principles.	Supports waste and resource-use objectives.
Plan for Water (2023)	Seeks to improve water quality and resilience of water resources.	Relevant to water resources and pollution objectives.

Regional: London Plan and Mayoral Strategies

Table D.4: Summary of Relevant London Plan Policies and Mayoral Strategies

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Key Objectives / Requirements	Relevance to the Haringey Local Plan and IIA
London Plan 2021	Sets strategic planning policy for London including housing, economy, environment, transport and design.	Principal strategic planning document guiding Local Plan preparation.
Draft London Plan 2026	Proposes updated housing targets and strategic planning policies.	Relevant to housing growth options and future development assumptions.
London Growth Plan	Sets out London's ten-year economic strategy	Relevant to economy and employment objectives.
London Local Nature Recovery Strategy	Prepared to support nature recovery in Greater London and linked to legal requirement in Environment Act 2021	Relevant to biodiversity and open space objectives
London Environment Strategy	Promotes climate resilience, biodiversity enhancement, air quality improvements and resource efficiency.	Supports environmental objectives.
Mayor's Transport Strategy	Promotes active travel, public transport and sustainable movement.	Relevant to transport and health objectives.
London Housing Strategy	Supports housing delivery, affordability and housing quality.	Relevant to housing objectives.

Culture Strategy for London	Promotes culture, creative industries and cultural participation.	Relevant to town centres, social inclusion and cultural objectives.
Economic Development Strategy	Supports inclusive economic growth and employment opportunities.	Relevant to economy and employment objectives.
London Health Inequalities Strategy	Seeks to reduce health inequalities across London.	Supports health and social inclusion objectives.
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2022)	Supports the protection and enhancement of water quality.	Relevant to water resources objectives.

Local: Corporate Strategies

Table D.5: Summary of Relevant Haringey Council Corporate Strategies

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Key Objectives / Requirements	Relevance to the Haringey Local Plan Refresh and IIA
Haringey Borough Vision	Sets the Council's overarching vision for the borough to 2035	Provides the strategic framework for the Local Plan.
Climate Change Action Plan	Supports decarbonisation and climate resilience.	Relevant to climate mitigation and adaptation objectives.
Health and Wellbeing Strategy	Seeks to improve health outcomes and reduce inequalities.	Relevant to health, social inclusion and infrastructure objectives.
Housing Strategy	Supports delivery of affordable and high-quality housing.	Relevant to housing objectives.
Inclusive Economy Strategy	Supports business growth and employment opportunities.	Relevant to economy and employment objectives.
Arts and Culture Strategy	Supports cultural participation, creative industries and place identity.	Relevant to culture, heritage and town centre objectives.

Local: Planning Evidence Base

Table D.6: Summary of Relevant Local Plan Evidence Studies

Plan, Programme or Strategy	Key Objectives / Requirements	Relevance to the Haringey Local Plan Refresh and IIA
Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)	Identifies potential development sites and capacity.	Informs housing growth options and site selection.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Identifies future housing needs	Informs housing growth options and housing objectives
Employment Land Study	Assesses future employment land needs.	Supports economic and employment assessments.
Retail, Town Centre and Leisure Needs Study	Assesses future needs for main town centre uses	Supports town centre objectiv
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1 and Level 2)	Assesses flood risk and climate resilience issues.	Supports climate adaptation and water objectives.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Identifies future infrastructure requirements.	Supports social infrastructure, health, education and transport objectives.
Urban Character & Placemaking Study	Assesses local character and place distinctiveness.	Supports heritage, character and placemaking objectives.
Tall Buildings Study	Assesses the suitability of locations for tall buildings and the potential impacts on views, character, heritage assets and townscape.	Supports design, character and heritage assessments and informs the spatial strategy for growth.
Local View Management Framework	Identifies important local views, vistas and visual landmarks and provides guidance for their protection and management.	Supports assessment of townscape, character and heritage impacts and informs policies relating to views and visual amenity.

Open Space and Green Infrastructure Evidence	Assesses open space provision and green infrastructure.	Supports biodiversity, health and climate objectives.
Delivering Net Zero Study	Assesses pathways to achieving net zero carbon development, including energy efficiency, low-carbon energy and decarbonisation measures.	Supports climate change mitigation objectives and informs carbon reduction and energy policies.
SINC Review	Reviews Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.	Supports biodiversity, open space and ecological objectives.

Appendix E: IIA Objectives – Monitoring Indicators and Targets

This appendix sets out the monitoring framework for the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Haringey Local Plan. Monitoring forms an important part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) processes. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 require the significant environmental effects of implementing a plan to be monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial action to be taken where necessary.

The monitoring framework has been developed around the sixteen IIA objectives used throughout the assessment process. For each objective, a series of indicators has been identified to help measure the extent to which the Local Plan is contributing towards the achievement of its intended environmental, social and economic outcomes. The indicators have been informed by:

- The key sustainability issues identified through the baseline analysis;
- The objectives and assessment questions contained within the IIA Framework;
- Existing monitoring undertaken by the Council through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR);
- Relevant indicators used within supporting evidence studies and corporate strategies; and
- National, regional and local policy requirements.

The purpose of monitoring is not only to measure the implementation of individual Local Plan policies, but also to identify broader trends and outcomes arising from development and change across the borough. Monitoring should therefore be viewed as part of a wider evidence base which will inform future reviews of the Local Plan and help determine whether additional mitigation measures, policy responses or interventions are required.

The indicators presented in this appendix are intended to be proportionate and practical. In many cases, monitoring information already exists through the Council's Authority Monitoring Report, corporate performance monitoring, transport monitoring, public health datasets, environmental monitoring programmes and data published by external organisations such as the Office for National Statistics, NHS England, Natural England, Historic England, Thames Water, Transport for London and the Greater London Authority.

The IIA Scoping Report consultation received comments from Historic England highlighting the importance of establishing appropriate monitoring indicators for the historic environment. In response, a dedicated monitoring framework has been developed as part of the Regulation 19 IIA for the first time. The framework links each IIA objective to indicators, targets, data sources and monitoring arrangements, providing a mechanism

for monitoring the significant social, environmental and economic effects of Local Plan implementation. For the historic environment, this includes indicators relating to the condition, management and enhancement of heritage assets and areas.
The monitoring framework will be reviewed periodically to ensure that it remains relevant, reflects changes in available data sources and continues to provide an effective means of monitoring the significant effects of the Local Plan.

The following tables identify, for each IIA objective:

- The objective being monitored;
- Relevant indicators;
- Potential targets or desired outcomes, where appropriate;
- Likely data sources; and
- Monitoring frequency.

Table E.1: IIA Objectives, Indicators and Monitoring Framework

IIA Objective	Possible Indicator	Target / Desired Outcome	Data Source	Monitoring Frequency
IIA1 Social Infrastructure	GP places per 1,000 population; school capacity; provision of community floorspace.	Infrastructure provision keeps pace with population growth.	NHS North Central London, School Place Planning, AMR	Annual
IIA2 Improving Health	Life expectancy; healthy life expectancy; childhood obesity rates; access to open space.	Reduce health inequalities and improve health outcomes.	Public Health Outcomes Framework, JSNA	Annual
IIA3 Education	Educational attainment; school capacity; participation in further education and training.	Improved educational outcomes and sufficient capacity.	DfE, LBH Education Team	Annual

IIA4 Air, Light and Noise Pollution	NO_2 concentrations; number of Air Quality Focus Areas exceeding targets.	Continued improvement in air quality.	LBH Air Quality Monitoring, DEFRA	Annual
IIA5: Climate Change Mitigation	Borough-wide carbon emissions; renewable. energy capacity installed through development.	Reduction in emissions and progress towards net zero.	DESNZ, AMR	Annual
IIA6: Climate Adaptation and Resilience	Number of developments incorporating SuDS; planning permissions in flood risk areas.	Increased climate resilience and reduced flood risk.	AMR, SFRA Monitoring, LBH LLFA Monitoring	Annual
IIA7: Water Resources and Pollution	Household water consumption; water quality status of watercourses.	Improved water efficiency and water quality.	Thames Water, Environment Agency	Annual
IIA8: Biodiversity and Open Space	Biodiversity Net Gain delivered; area of accessible open space; condition of SINCs.	Net gain in biodiversity and improved access to greenspace.	LBH, Natural England, LBH Parks Greenspace Monitoring	Annual
IIA9: Soils and Minerals	Percentage of development on previously developed land.	Maximise use of brownfield land.	AMR	Annual
IIA10: Social Inclusion and Equality	Deprivation indicators; accessibility measures;	Reduced inequalities and improved accessibility.	Census, IMD, AMR	Annual

	delivery of accessible homes.			
IIA11: Historic Environment, Culture and Character	Number of heritage assets on the Heritage at Risk Register; Number of heritage assets removed from the Heritage at Risk Register; Conservation area appraisals and management plans completed or updated; Heritage assets restored, repaired or brought back into active use; Number of major planning permissions affecting designated heritage assets and their settings; and Number of archaeological investigations secured through planning permissions.	Improved condition and management of designated and non-designated heritage assets; Reduction in the number of Heritage at Risk assets; Protection and enhancement of historic character, townscape and cultural heritage; and Appropriate management of archaeological resources and heritage significance through development.	Historic England, LBH	Annual
IIA12: Transport and Connectivity	Walking, cycling and public transport mode share.	Increased sustainable travel and connectivity.	TfL, AMR	Annual

IIA13: Waste	Household recycling rate; construction waste recycled.	Improved waste reduction and recycling performance.	NLWA, LBH Waste Monitoring	Annual
IIA14: Housing	Net additional dwellings completed; affordable housing completions; specialist housing delivered.	Delivery of housing targets and affordable housing needs.	AMR, Housing Monitoring	Annual
IIA:15: Economy and Employment	Employment floorspace delivered; job density; affordable workspace provision.	Support economic growth and employment opportunities.	AMR, Employment Land Review Monitoring	Annual
IIA16: Town Centres	Town centre vacancy rates; retail and leisure floorspace; footfall.	Maintain vitality and viability of centres.	Town Centre Health Checks, AMR	Annual

The indicators identified above are intended to support monitoring of the significant social, environmental and economic effects of the Local Plan. Monitoring will primarily be undertaken through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), supplemented by data collected by partner organisations including the Greater London Authority, Transport for London, NHS North Central London, Historic England, Natural England, Thames Water, the Environment Agency and the North London Waste Authority. Where monitoring identifies significant adverse trends or unforeseen effects, the Council will consider whether further investigation, mitigation measures or policy responses are required.

Appendix F: Detailed Policy Assessments

F.1_Assessment of Local Plan Vision and Objectives

The Local Plan vision and objectives are set out in Haringey's Placemaking Framework. The Haringey Placemaking Framework comprises three interrelated components:

- **Placemaking Objectives (PO1-PO3)**, which establish the overarching outcomes the Local Plan seeks to achieve;
- **Placemaking Priorities (PP1-PP6)**, which identify the principal themes through which the objectives will be delivered; and
- **Placemaking Approaches (PA1-PA3)**, which set out the process and engagement principles that should inform plan-making, development proposals and implementation.

The IIIA focuses on the assessment of the three Placemaking Objectives (PO1-PO3) and **Policy PM1: Delivering Placemaking**. This is because the Placemaking Objectives establish the strategic direction and intended outcomes of the Local Plan, whilst Policy PM1 provides the policy mechanism through which the Placemaking Framework is implemented and applied in decision-making.

Haringey’s Placemaking Priorities (PP1-PP6) and Placemaking Approaches (PA1-PA3) are not assessed separately. They are supporting components of the wider Placemaking Framework and are intended to elaborate upon and help deliver the Placemaking Objectives rather than introduce distinct policy requirements. Assessing them independently would result in significant duplication of the assessment findings presented for the Placemaking Objectives and Policy PM1. Their contribution to sustainable development is therefore considered through the assessment of the relevant Placemaking Objective(s) and the assessment of Policy PM1.

IIA objectives and significant effects scoring table are provided again here for ease of reference.

Table F.1.1: IIA Objectives

IIA Objective	Description	EQIA	HIA	SEA	SA
IIA1 Social Infrastructure	Provision of social infrastructure in appropriate, accessible locations including education and health services.	Y	Y	Y	Y
IIA2 Improving Health	Contribute to the physical and mental health and wellbeing of residents, whilst addressing the social determinants of health.	Y	Y	Y	Y
IIA3 Education	Improve quality of, and access to, education and training facilities.	Y	Y	Y	Y
IIA4 Air, Light and Noise Pollution	Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise air, light and noise pollution, particularly in vulnerable communities and areas experiencing the greatest environmental burden.	Y	Y	Y	Y
IIA5: Climate Change Mitigation	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy demand, increasing energy efficiency, and supporting the provision of low-carbon and renewable energy infrastructure, enabling a just transition to a net zero carbon and resource-efficient borough.		Y	Y	Y
IIA6: Climate Adaptation and Resilience	Adapt to the effects of climate change including building resilience against current and future flood risk and minimising the risk of overheating to protect health and wellbeing.	Y	Y	Y	Y
IIA7: Water Resources and Pollution	Protect and enhance water quality, minimise pressure on water resources, reduce water consumption and manage wastewater sustainably.		Y	Y	Y
IIA8: Biodiversity and Open Space	Safeguard, enhance and restore biodiversity and geodiversity, support nature recovery and ecological connectivity, and improve inclusive access to green infrastructure and natural spaces.	Y	Y	Y	Y
IIA9: Soils and Minerals	Promote the efficient and sustainable use of land and natural resources, prioritise previously developed land where appropriate, and protect natural resources including greenfield land, soil and mineral resources.			Y	Y
IIA10: Social Inclusion and Equality	Reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion, accessibility, community cohesion and equality of opportunity for all residents.	Y	Y	Y	Y
IIA11: Historic Environment, Culture and Character	Protect, conserve and enhance Haringey's heritage assets, archaeological remains, cultural assets, historic character, landscapes, townscape quality and local distinctiveness.	Y		Y	Y
IIA12: Transport and Connectivity	To deliver a well-connected borough by promoting sustainable and active travel, enhancing accessibility and connectivity for people of all ages and abilities, and supporting the delivery of resilient digital infrastructure.	Y	Y	Y	Y
IIA13: Waste	Minimise waste and support moves towards a circular economy.				Y
IIA14: Housing	Deliver high-quality, affordable and accessible homes that meet identified needs, reduce inequalities and support healthy communities.	Y	Y	Y	Y

IIA:15: Economy and Employment	**Support a strong, diverse, resilient and inclusive economy, providing an adequate supply of employment land suitable for existing and new businesses.**	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**
IIA16: Town Centres	**Enhance the vitality and vibrancy of the borough's town and local centres.**	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**

Table F.1.2: SIGNIFICANCE DEFINITIONS

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Significant positive	Likely to result in a major beneficial effect due to its scale, duration, permanence, or the importance/sensitivity of affected receptors. Effects may be borough-wide or may relate to a particularly important environmental, social or economic asset or community.
+	Minor positive	Likely to result in a limited beneficial effect. Effects may be localised, temporary, indirect or reversible and are unlikely to materially alter baseline conditions.
O	Neutral	No discernible effect on the present or future baseline situation.
-	Minor negative	Likely to result in a limited adverse effect. Effects may be localised, temporary, indirect or reversible and are unlikely to materially alter baseline conditions.
--	Significant negative	Likely to result in a major adverse effect due to its scale, duration, permanence, or the importance/sensitivity of affected receptors. Effects may be borough-wide or may affect nationally, regionally or locally important assets, vulnerable communities or highly sensitive receptors.
?	Unknown	This significance criterion is applied where there is insufficient information to make a robust assessment, or where an option is likely to result in a mixture of positive and negative effects and the overall significance cannot be determined with confidence.
N/A	Not applicable	This is applied to objectives that are clearly not affected by the option or policy being assessed.

Placemaking Objectives PO1-PO3

Table F.1.3: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO1: A FAIR PLACE

PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO1: A FAIR PLACE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	+	O	++	+	+	O	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summaries	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** PO1 seeks to reduce inequalities and improve access to services, facilities and opportunities that enable residents to reach their potential. The objective supports investment in social infrastructure and seeks to address existing spatial disparities in access across the borough. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The objective recognises the relationship between inequality, environment and health outcomes. By seeking to improve access to healthcare, recreation, community facilities and healthy environments, it is expected to contribute positively to physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** PO1 identifies access to education and learning opportunities as an important factor in enabling residents to reach their potential. The objective therefore supports improved access to educational opportunities and skills development. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The objective does not directly address air quality, noise pollution or light pollution. Whilst reducing environmental inequalities could deliver indirect benefits, no significant relationship with this objective is identified. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** PO1 is principally concerned with fairness, opportunity and reducing inequalities. The																PO1 establishes reducing inequalities and improving access to opportunities as a core placemaking objective for the borough. The strongest positive effects are anticipated in relation to social inclusion and equality, reflecting the objective's explicit focus on addressing spatial and demographic inequalities. Additional positive effects are identified in relation to health, housing, education, employment, social infrastructure, transport and access to open spaces. Whilst the objective has limited

	objective does not directly address carbon reduction, energy efficiency or net zero ambitions and is therefore assessed as neutral. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The objective does not contain specific measures relating to climate resilience, flooding, overheating or adaptation to climate change and is therefore assessed as neutral against this objective. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** PO1 does not directly address water efficiency, water quality, wastewater management or aquatic environments. No discernible effects are identified. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The objective seeks to ensure that all residents can access opportunities and contribute to the natural environment. This is likely to support improved access to green infrastructure and open spaces, particularly in areas currently experiencing deficiencies. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The objective does not directly address land use efficiency, soil protection or natural resources. No significant relationship is identified. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This objective is strongly aligned with this objective, focusing explicitly on reducing spatial and demographic inequalities and ensuring that all residents have access to opportunities, services and support regardless of their circumstances. Significant positive effects are anticipated. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The objective promotes belonging, identity and participation within communities. Whilst not specifically related to heritage conservation, it supports equitable access to cultural assets and contributes positively to local identity and sense of place. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The objective seeks to improve access to opportunities, services and facilities across the	direct influence on environmental topics such as climate change, water resources, waste and soils, it provides an important strategic framework for ensuring that development contributes towards a fairer and more inclusive borough. Overall, PO1 is expected to make a positive contribution to sustainable development, particularly through helping to reduce inequalities and improve quality of life across Haringey.

	borough. This supports the provision of accessible and inclusive transport networks, particularly for groups that currently experience barriers to mobility. **IIA13 – Waste** The objective does not address waste generation, resource efficiency or circular economy principles. Effects are therefore neutral. **IIA14 – Housing** The objective identifies access to safe, secure, affordable and appropriate housing as a fundamental component of a fair place. It therefore contributes positively towards addressing housing need, affordability pressures and housing inequalities. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** PO1 explicitly identifies employment opportunities as a key pathway through which people can reach their potential. The objective therefore supports improved access to jobs and economic participation for all residents. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The objective supports equitable access to services, community facilities, employment opportunities and social activities, many of which are concentrated within town centres. As a result, minor positive effects are anticipated.	

Table F.1.4: PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO1 – ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	

	Interpretation Summary In the absence of Placemaking Objective PO1, the Local Plan would continue to be supported by national planning policy, the London Plan, the Public Sector Equality Duty and other Local Plan policies which seek to improve access to housing, infrastructure, employment opportunities and services. As a result, significant adverse effects are not anticipated across most IIA objectives. However, the absence of a specific strategic policy focused on reducing inequalities would remove an important component of the borough's placemaking framework. PO1 establishes reducing spatial, social and demographic inequalities as a core principle underpinning the Local Plan and provides a clear basis for considering how development can improve access to opportunities, services and facilities for all residents. Without this placemaking objective, the Local Plan would place less emphasis on addressing disparities between different communities and neighbourhoods, including inequalities relating to housing, health, employment, education, open space and access to services. Whilst the effects of individual development proposals would continue to be assessed against other policies, there would be a reduced strategic focus on ensuring that growth contributes positively towards creating a fairer borough. The most notable effect would therefore relate to **IIA10 (Social Inclusion and Equality)**, where the absence of the policy would reduce the prominence of equality, fairness and inclusion considerations within the overall spatial strategy and placemaking framework. A minor negative effect is therefore identified against this objective. For the remaining objectives, the absence of PO1 would not be expected to result in discernible positive or negative effects because these matters are addressed more directly through other objectives, placemaking priorities and detailed policies elsewhere in the Local Plan.	A "No Policy" approach would remove the explicit commitment to reducing inequalities and ensuring that everyone has equitable access to opportunities, services and facilities. Whilst other elements of the Local Plan, national policy and the wider legislative framework would continue to provide support for social inclusion and equality objectives, the absence of placemaking objective PO1 would weaken the overall placemaking framework and reduce the prominence of fairness as a strategic priority. Consequently, a minor negative effect is identified overall. **Not recommended.**

Table F.1.5: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO2: A HEALTHY AND SAFE PLACE

PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO2:	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion

A HEALTHY AND SAFE PLACE																	
Assessment Score	+	++	+	+	O	+	O	+	O	+	O	+	O	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summaries	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** PO2 recognises the important role that social infrastructure plays in supporting health, wellbeing and safety throughout all stages of life. The policy supports access to healthcare, community facilities, recreation and wider services which contribute to healthy communities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This placemaking objective is explicitly centred on improving health, wellbeing and safety. It seeks to address health inequalities, improve living conditions and create healthier environments that support both physical and mental wellbeing. Significant positive effects are anticipated. **IIA3 – Education** The objective supports improved life outcomes for children and young people and recognises the importance of creating environments that enable people to reach their potential. This is likely to support access to educational opportunities and learning environments. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** PO2 recognises the relationship between environmental quality and health outcomes. Improvements to environmental conditions, including reduced exposure to pollution and healthier living environments, are likely to contribute positively to this policy. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The objective focuses primarily on health and wellbeing rather than reducing greenhouse gas emissions or supporting net zero ambitions. No direct effects are identified. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** PO2 highlights the importance of responding to climate-related issues such as overheating																
	PO2 places health, wellbeing and safety at the centre of the placemaking framework and provides a strong strategic basis for addressing health inequalities across the borough. The strongest effects are anticipated in relation to health and housing, reflecting the objective's direct focus on creating healthier environments and improving quality of life. Additional benefits are anticipated through improved access to infrastructure, open spaces, services and opportunities. Whilst the policy has limited direct influence on some environmental topics, it provides an important framework for supporting healthier and safer																

	and environmental conditions that affect health and wellbeing. The policy therefore contributes positively to climate resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The objective does not directly address water efficiency, water quality or wastewater infrastructure. No significant effects are identified. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** PO2 highlights the importance of access to green space, outdoor recreation and healthy environments. It therefore supports the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and open spaces which contribute to health and wellbeing. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The objective does not contain specific provisions relating to land use efficiency, soil protection or natural resources. Effects are therefore neutral. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** PO2 recognises existing health inequalities experienced by different communities and seeks to improve outcomes across all population groups. Positive effects are therefore anticipated in relation to inclusion and equality. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Whilst the objective supports community wellbeing and quality of life, it does not directly address heritage assets, historic character or cultural infrastructure. No discernible effects are identified. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** PO2 supports safer and healthier environments and recognises the importance of accessibility and opportunities for movement. This is likely to support walking, cycling and access to services and facilities. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not directly address waste generation, recycling or circular economy principles. No significant effects are identified.	communities and is therefore assessed as having an overall **significant positive effect (++)**.

	IIA14 – Housing The policy identifies access to safe, secure, affordable and high-quality housing as a key determinant of health and wellbeing. Significant positive effects are therefore anticipated. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy recognises that health and wellbeing are influenced by wider social determinants including employment and economic opportunity. Positive effects are therefore identified. **IIA16 – Town Centres** By supporting healthier environments, community facilities, social interaction and access to services, the objective contributes positively towards creating vibrant and accessible town and local centres.	

Table F.1.6: PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO2 – ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	Interpretation Summary In the absence of Policy PO2, health, wellbeing and safety considerations would continue to be addressed through national planning policy, the London Plan and a range of more detailed policies within the Local Plan. Consequently, significant adverse effects would not be expected across most IIA objectives. However, Policy PO2 establishes health, wellbeing and safety as one of the three core placemaking objectives underpinning the Local Plan. The objective provides an important strategic framework for addressing health inequalities, supporting physical and mental wellbeing, creating safer environments, improving housing conditions and ensuring access to green space, community facilities and social infrastructure. Haringey's evidence base																A "No Policy" approach would remove the Local Plan's explicit commitment to creating healthy and safe places and addressing health inequalities through development and placemaking. Whilst health and wellbeing considerations would

	identifies these issues as key challenges facing the borough and highlights substantial inequalities in health outcomes across different communities and neighbourhoods. Without the policy, the Local Plan would place less strategic emphasis on promoting healthier environments and reducing health inequalities. Whilst detailed policies elsewhere in the Plan would continue to contribute towards these outcomes, there would be a reduced overarching commitment to ensuring that all development contributes towards healthier and safer places. The most notable effects would therefore relate to **IIA2 (Health and Wellbeing)** where the absence of the policy would weaken the overall health focus of the placemaking framework and reduce the prominence given to health inequalities, healthy living and community safety considerations. A **minor negative effect** is therefore identified against this objective. For the remaining objectives, the absence of Policy PO2 would not be expected to result in discernible positive or negative effects because those matters are addressed more directly through other placemaking objectives, placemaking priorities and detailed Local Plan policies.	continue to be addressed through national policy, the London Plan and other Local Plan policies, the absence of Policy PO2 would weaken the strategic health focus of the Plan and reduce the prominence of health and wellbeing as a core placemaking objective. Consequently, a **minor negative effect** is identified overall. **Not recommended.**

Table F.1.7: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO3: A SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT PLACE

PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO3: SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT PLACE	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	O	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	O	
Interpretation Summaries	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** PO3 promotes resilient communities and seeks to ensure that the essential infrastructure, services and assets required for communities to thrive are safeguarded and enhanced. Positive effects are therefore anticipated.																PO3 establishes environmental sustainability and resilience as a core component of the

	IIA2 – Improving Health The objective recognises the importance of the natural environment, green spaces, climate resilience and environmental quality in supporting physical and mental wellbeing. Positive effects are therefore anticipated. **IIA3 – Education** The objective does not directly address educational provision, skills or training opportunities. No discernible effects are identified. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** PO3 seeks to address the Climate Emergency, reduce emissions and encourage more sustainable forms of travel. Improvements to environmental quality and reductions in pollution are therefore likely to be supported indirectly. Positive effects are anticipated. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This objective is explicitly focused on addressing the Climate Emergency and achieving a net zero carbon borough by 2041. It promotes energy efficient buildings, reduced emissions, sustainable transport and environmental sustainability. Significant positive effects are therefore anticipated. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** PO3 explicitly addresses resilience to flooding, overheating and future climate-related shocks. It promotes climate adaptation through sustainable drainage, resilient design and environmental enhancement. Significant positive effects are anticipated. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The objective recognises the importance of sustainable drainage systems and adapting to increasing flood risk associated with climate change. This is likely to contribute positively to sustainable water management. Positive effects are anticipated. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** PO3 explicitly seeks to support biodiversity recovery, enhance green and blue infrastructure and improve access to the natural environment. The objective strongly supports environmental enhancement and nature recovery across the borough. Significant positive effects are anticipated.	borough's placemaking framework. The objective places particular emphasis on climate change mitigation, climate adaptation, biodiversity enhancement and environmental stewardship, all of which are central to achieving sustainable development. The strongest positive effects are therefore anticipated against the climate and environmental IIA objectives. Overall, the objective provides a robust strategic framework for supporting a net zero, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable borough and is therefore assessed as having a **significant positive effect (++)**.

	IIA9 – Soils and Minerals The objective promotes sustainable development, environmental stewardship and efficient use of resources. Whilst land and soil protection are not explicitly referenced, positive effects are likely through the wider sustainability principles embedded within the objective. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The objective seeks to reduce inequalities through environmental improvement, climate resilience and access to greenspaces. Although not as directly focussed on equality as PO1, positive effects are anticipated. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The objective primarily focuses on sustainability and resilience rather than heritage or cultural assets. No direct effects are identified against this objective. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** PO3 promotes walking and cycling, reduces reliance on more carbon-intensive forms of travel and supports sustainable movement patterns. Positive effects are therefore anticipated **IIA13 – Waste** The objective seeks to create places that are sustainable and resource efficient and which support long-term resilience. This aligns positively with waste reduction and circular economy principles. Positive effects are anticipated. **IIA14 – Housing** The objective promotes energy-efficient, climate-resilient homes that help address fuel poverty and improve living conditions. Positive effects are therefore anticipated. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** PO3 supports the creation of strong and resilient communities and economies and recognises the role of green jobs and sustainable economic activity in responding to environmental challenges. Positive effects are anticipated.	

	IIA16 – Town Centres The objective does not explicitly address town centres. Whilst there may be indirect benefits arising from environmental improvements, no clear relationship with this objective is identified.	

Table F.1.8: POLICY PO3 – ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

PLACEMAKING OBJECTIVE PO3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	O	O	O	-	-	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	Interpretation Summary In the absence of Placemaking Objective PO3, climate change, biodiversity, environmental protection and resilience considerations would continue to be addressed through national planning policy, and London Plan policies. As a result, significant adverse effects are not anticipated across most IIA objectives. However, PO3 establishes environmental sustainability and resilience as one of the three core placemaking objectives underpinning the Local Plan. The objective provides an overarching commitment to addressing the Climate Emergency, achieving a net zero carbon borough, enhancing biodiversity, improving access to green spaces, strengthening climate resilience and ensuring development contributes positively to environmental sustainability. Without PO3, the Local Plan would place less strategic emphasis on environmental sustainability and resilience as fundamental placemaking outcomes. Whilst more detailed policies would continue to address these matters, there would be a reduced policy focus on ensuring that all development contributes towards climate resilience, nature recovery and environmental enhancement. The most notable effects would therefore relate to:																A "No Policy" approach would remove the Local Plan's explicit commitment to creating a sustainable and resilient borough and responding proactively to the Climate Emergency and ecological crisis. Whilst environmental issues would continue to be addressed through national policy, the London Plan and later Local Plan policies, the absence

	• **IIA5 Climate Change Mitigation**, where the absence of the objective would weaken the strategic focus on reducing carbon emissions and supporting the transition to a net zero borough. • **IIA6 Climate Adaptation and Resilience**, where the absence of the objective would reduce the prominence given to climate resilience, flood risk management, overheating and adaptation to future climate impacts. • **IIA8 Biodiversity and Open Spaces**, where the absence of the objective would weaken support for biodiversity enhancement, nature recovery and improved access to green infrastructure. Minor negative effects are therefore identified against these objectives. For the remaining IIA objectives, the absence of PO3 would not be expected to result in discernible positive or negative effects because those issues are addressed more directly through other placemaking objectives, placemaking priorities and detailed Local Plan policies.	of PO3 would weaken the strategic environmental framework that underpins the Local Plan. Consequently, minor negative effects are identified overall, particularly in relation to climate change mitigation, climate adaptation and biodiversity objectives. **Not recommended.**

PM1: Delivering Placemaking

Policy PM1 establishes a borough-wide framework for placemaking in Haringey, underpinned by three core objectives—fairness, health and safety, and sustainability. It promotes inclusive, collaborative, and responsive development that reflects local needs and aspirations. The policy is designed to ensure that all development contributes positively to the borough's spatial vision and addresses key challenges such as inequality, climate change, and infrastructure provision. It is central to the delivery of the Council's strategic vision for Haringey 2035.

Table F.1.9: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY PM1: DELIVERING PLACEMAKING

POLICY PM1: DELIVERING PLACEMAKING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	++	++	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure**																Policy PM1 performs strongly

	Policy PM1 strongly supports social infrastructure by requiring development to enhance access to services and facilities, particularly in underserved areas. It promotes equity and inclusion through its “Fair Place” objective and prioritises collaboration with the voluntary and community sector. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Health and wellbeing are core to PM1’s “Healthy and Safe Place” objective. The policy mandates Health Impact Assessments for certain developments and encourages design that supports mental and physical health. It addresses spatial health inequities and promotes access to green space, safe public realm, and healthy housing. This aligns strongly with borough-wide health improvement goals. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on education infrastructure, PM1 supports educational outcomes through placemaking that fosters inclusive environments and opportunities for learning. The emphasis on community engagement and co-design may enhance informal education and awareness of local history, culture, and sustainability. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** PM1 contributes indirectly to reducing pollution through its emphasis on sustainable design and active travel. The “Greener, Cleaner, Safer Borough” priority promotes improvements to air quality and public realm, while design policies encourage minimising noise and light pollution. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Climate mitigation is a central theme of PM1’s “Sustainable and Resilient Place” objective. The policy supports net zero carbon development, energy efficiency, and low-carbon infrastructure. It promotes retrofit-first approaches and sets ambitious targets for operational and embodied carbon reduction, aligning strongly with local and national climate goals. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** PM1 supports climate adaptation through sustainable drainage, green infrastructure, and resilient design. It encourages development that can withstand future climate impacts and promotes biodiversity and natural regeneration. The policy contributes positively to borough-wide adaptation strategies. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Water-related impacts are addressed indirectly through PM1’s emphasis on sustainable infrastructure and climate resilience. While not a primary focus, the	across all IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, housing, climate action, heritage, and economic inclusion. It provides a robust framework for delivering equitable, resilient, and sustainable development across Haringey. Its effectiveness will depend on implementation through complementary policies and collaborative engagement.

	policy supports improvements to stormwater management and encourages collaboration with infrastructure providers, contributing to water efficiency and quality. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** PM1 promotes biodiversity through its “Greener, Cleaner, Safer Borough” priority. It supports enhancement of green and blue infrastructure, tree planting, and biodiversity net gain. The policy encourages inclusive access to open spaces and contributes positively to ecological resilience and connectivity. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports efficient land use and avoids unnecessary development on greenfield sites. It promotes intensification and reuse of existing sites, contributing to soil protection and sustainable land management. The impact is positive, particularly in relation to industrial land and housing delivery. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and equality by seeking to reduce inequities aligned with Placemaking Objective PO1: A Fair Place. The policy aims to ensure access to safe and affordable housing, community infrastructure, employment and training opportunities, and improving connectivity to services and opportunities. Requirements for community engagement, collaboration and co-design further support the inclusion of diverse groups in shaping development and help ensure that development responds to the needs of all sections of the community. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** PM1 is closely aligned with this objective. It recognises heritage and culture as key placemaking priorities and supports heritage-led regeneration, inclusive cultural access, and protection of historic assets. The policy promotes cultural vitality and contributes to the borough’s identity and cohesion. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Transport is addressed through the “Connecting to Opportunities” priority, which promotes active travel, public transport, and inclusive infrastructure. PM1 supports the 15-minute city concept and encourages improvements to connectivity and safety. The impact is positive and complements transport-specific policies. **IIA13 – Waste** PM1 supports waste reduction through design-led development and infrastructure planning. It encourages provision of waste facilities and promotes circular economy	

	principles, particularly in relation to building reuse and refurbishment. The impact is positive but relies on implementation of detailed waste policies. **IIA14 – Housing** Housing is a core placemaking priority. PM1 supports delivery of high-quality, affordable, and inclusive homes, with a focus on addressing housing inequities. It promotes resilient housing design and contributes to meeting diverse housing needs across the borough. The impact is strongly positive. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** PM1 supports economic resilience through its "Inclusive Economy" priority. It promotes local employment, affordable workspace, and regeneration of employment land. The policy encourages collaboration with businesses and supports green jobs and creative industries, contributing to inclusive growth. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Town centres benefit from PM1's emphasis on placemaking and public realm enhancement. The policy supports diverse uses, cultural activities, and infrastructure provision in town centres, contributing to their vitality and distinctiveness. The impact is strongly positive.	

Table F.1.10: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY PM1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY PM1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	In the absence of a borough-specific placemaking policy, development would be guided primarily by the London Plan and the NPPF. While these frameworks provide strong strategic direction on issues such as housing, sustainability, and design, they lack the local specificity, community engagement mechanisms, and integrated placemaking approach set out in Policy PM1. This may result in missed opportunities to address spatial inequities, deliver coordinated infrastructure, and foster inclusive, resilient neighbourhoods.																Not recommended

F.2_Assessment of Borough-wide Policies

This section appraises the thematic policies of the Local Plan. IIA objectives and significant effects scoring table are provided again here for ease of reference.

Table F.2.1: IIA Objectives

IIA Objective	Description	EQIA	HIA	SEA	SA
IIA1 Social Infrastructure	**Provision of social infrastructure in appropriate, accessible locations including education and health services.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA2 Improving Health	**Contribute to the physical and mental health and wellbeing of residents, whilst addressing the social determinants of health.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA3 Education	**Improve quality of, and access to, education and training facilities.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA4 Air, Light and Noise Pollution	**Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise air, light and noise pollution, particularly in vulnerable communities and areas experiencing the greatest environmental burden.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA5: Climate Change Mitigation	**Minimise greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy demand, increasing energy efficiency, and supporting the provision of low-carbon and renewable energy infrastructure, enabling a just transition to a net zero carbon and resource-efficient borough.**		**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA6: Climate Adaptation and Resilience	**Adapt to the effects of climate change including building resilience against current and future flood risk and minimising the risk of overheating to protect health and wellbeing.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA7: Water Resources and Pollution	**Protect and enhance water quality, minimise pressure on water resources, reduce water consumption and manage wastewater sustainably.**		**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA8: Biodiversity and Open Space	**Safeguard, enhance and restore biodiversity and geodiversity, support nature recovery and ecological connectivity, and improve inclusive access to green infrastructure and natural spaces.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA9: Soils and Minerals	**Promote the efficient and sustainable use of land and natural resources, prioritise previously developed land where appropriate, and protect natural resources including greenfield land, soil and mineral resources.**			**Y**	**Y**
IIA10: Social Inclusion and Equality	**Reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion, accessibility, community cohesion and equality of opportunity for all residents.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**

IIA11: Historic Environment, Culture and Character	**Protect, conserve and enhance Haringey's heritage assets, archaeological remains, cultural assets, historic character, landscapes, townscape quality and local distinctiveness.**	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**
IIA12: Transport and Connectivity	**To deliver a well-connected borough by promoting sustainable and active travel, enhancing accessibility and connectivity for people of all ages and abilities, and supporting the delivery of resilient digital infrastructure.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA13: Waste	**Minimise waste and support moves towards a circular economy.**				**Y**
IIA14: Housing	**Deliver high-quality, affordable and accessible homes that meet identified needs, reduce inequalities and support healthy communities.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA:15: Economy and Employment	**Support a strong, diverse, resilient and inclusive economy, providing an adequate supply of employment land suitable for existing and new businesses.**	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**
IIA16: Town Centres	**Enhance the vitality and vibrancy of the borough's town and local centres.**	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**

Table F.2.2: SIGNIFICANCE DEFINITIONS

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Significant positive	Likely to result in a major beneficial effect due to its scale, duration, permanence, or the importance/sensitivity of affected receptors. Effects may be borough-wide or may relate to a particularly important environmental, social or economic asset or community.
+	Minor positive	Likely to result in a limited beneficial effect. Effects may be localised, temporary, indirect or reversible and are unlikely to materially alter baseline conditions.
O	Neutral	No discernible effect on the present or future baseline situation.
-	Minor negative	Likely to result in a limited adverse effect. Effects may be localised, temporary, indirect or reversible and are unlikely to materially alter baseline conditions.
--	Significant negative	Likely to result in a major adverse effect due to its scale, duration, permanence, or the importance/sensitivity of affected receptors. Effects may be borough-wide or may affect nationally, regionally or locally important assets, vulnerable communities or highly sensitive receptors.
?	Unknown	This significance criterion is applied where there is insufficient information to make a robust assessment, or where an option is likely to result in a mixture of positive and negative effects and the overall significance cannot be determined with confidence.
N/A	Not applicable	This is applied to objectives that are clearly not affected by the option or policy being assessed.

Design Policies

This policy theme concentrates on design (architecture and urban design) the public realm, good design, tall buildings and other matters. Policies D1-D15 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

D1: Haringey Design Principles

Policy D1 sets out a borough-wide framework of design principles to guide all development. It promotes climate resilience, contextual responsiveness, healthy environments, inclusion, connectivity, zero carbon design, and durability. The policy requires proposals to follow a design-led approach and align with adopted design guides and codes, contributing to high-quality placemaking across Haringey.

Table F.2.3: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D1 HARINGEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES

POLICY D1: HARINGEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summaries	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy supports the provision and effective use of social infrastructure by requiring development to be integrated, functional and connected, enabling people to safely and easily access amenities and services. The creation of healthy, inclusive and well-designed places would help improve the accessibility and usability of new social infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes strongly to health and wellbeing by requiring developments to provide healthy environments. It supports mental and physical health through access to green infrastructure, high-quality public spaces, and climate-resilient design that mitigates heat stress and pollution. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on education, the policy supports learning environments by promoting inclusive and accessible design. It also encourages community engagement in the design process, which can foster awareness and understanding of design principles. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Policy D1 supports passive design and orientation to reduce overheating and improve air																Policy D1 performs strongly across all IIA objectives. It is particularly effective in supporting health, climate resilience, townscape, inclusion, and heritage. It provides a robust framework for delivering high-quality, sustainable, and inclusive design across the borough. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	quality. It also encourages the use of high-quality materials and layouts that minimise noise and light pollution, contributing positively to this objective. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy prioritises zero carbon design and energy efficiency from the outset. It supports passive design, resource efficiency, and integration of renewable energy technologies, aligning well with net zero carbon targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D1 strongly supports adaptation through climate-resilient landscape design, building orientation, and durable materials. It promotes early integration of climate considerations into the design process, helping developments withstand future climate impacts. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy encourages sustainable landscape design, which can support SuDS and reduce surface water runoff. Water efficiency policies are covered in more detail in Policy CR6. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy promotes nature recovery and biodiversity through landscape-led design. It encourages integration of green infrastructure and planting, supporting biodiversity net gain and access to open space. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By promoting efficient use of land and a retrofit-first approach, the policy helps avoid unnecessary development on greenfield sites. It supports sustainable land use and minimises soil degradation. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy embeds inclusive design and supporting diverse needs, enhancing access to local services and spaces, particularly for underrepresented groups. The emphasis on safety and legibility also helps reduce social isolation. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy D1 supports conservation-led placemaking and encourages the restoration and reuse of heritage assets. It aligns with Historic England's constructive conservation principles and promotes cultural identity through design. Enhancing townscape and character is also a core strength of the policy which promotes high-quality, context-sensitive design that enhances local character, townscape, and landscape. It supports placemaking and visual coherence across developments. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports walkable, legible, and connected environments that encourage active	

	travel. It promotes integration of services and amenities, reducing reliance on private vehicles and enhancing sustainable transport networks. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy supports waste minimisation through its emphasis on durable, adaptable design and resource efficiency, supporting a circular economy approach. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy supports high-quality, inclusive, and adaptable housing design. It promotes accessibility, tenure-blind design, and integration of amenity space, contributing positively to housing quality. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy D1 supports economic resilience by promoting attractive, functional environments that support business activity and employment. It also encourages inclusive access to commercial and community spaces. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes to vibrant, inclusive town centres through active frontages, public realm improvements, and design that supports social interaction and local identity.	

Table F.2.4: POLICY D1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Interpretation Summary The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability and townscape objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the specific needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D2: Design-led Approach

Policy D2 requires all development to be guided by a design-led approach that optimises site capacity and responds positively to context. It sets out expectations for site appraisal, design vision, and deliverability, and resists value engineering that undermines design quality. The policy supports comprehensive placemaking and ensures proposals are well-integrated, functional, and resilient.

Table F.2.5: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D2 DESIGN-LED APPROACH

POLICY D2: DESIGN-LED APPROACH	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy D2 supports social infrastructure by requiring development to consider existing and future infrastructure needs, improve connectivity and access to local services, and make efficient use of land. . **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health by promoting design that enhances privacy, daylight, and amenity. It supports the creation of healthy environments through climate-responsive design, integration of green infrastructure, and mitigation of pollution and noise impacts. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on education, the supports inclusive and accessible environments that can accommodate educational and training facilities. The emphasis on stakeholder engagement also promotes awareness and learning about design processes. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy addresses air quality, noise, and light pollution through its requirements for site appraisal and mitigation of cumulative impacts. It promotes design that minimises exposure to pollutants and supports healthy microclimates. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate mitigation by encouraging energy-efficient design, reuse of buildings, and integration of renewable technologies. It aligns with net zero goals through its emphasis on passive design and resource efficiency.																Policy D2 performs strongly across all IIA objectives. It provides a comprehensive framework for delivering high-quality, inclusive, and sustainable development. Its strengths lie in climate resilience, townscape, heritage, and health, with positive contributions to social, environmental, and economic outcomes. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience Policy D2 strongly supports adaptation by requiring climate-resilient design and consideration of flood risk, overheating, and microclimatic conditions. It promotes landscape-led approaches and integration of blue and green infrastructure. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy encourages sustainable drainage and landscape integration, which can support water management. While not a primary focus, it aligns with water objectives through its emphasis on environmental context and infrastructure needs. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D2 promotes nature recovery and biodiversity net gain through its design principles and site appraisal requirements. It encourages integration of natural features and prioritises landscape-led design, contributing positively to this objective. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports efficient land use and avoids unnecessary development on greenfield sites through its retrofit-first approach. It also promotes remediation and sustainable site planning, aligning well with this objective. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and equality by requiring proposals to respond to community feedback, improve connectivity and access to services for all, and support social cohesion, local identity and sense of place. Its emphasis on safe, accessible and legible environments would additionally help reduce barriers to participation and access to opportunities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** D2 supports heritage-led regeneration and encourages design that responds to historic character and context. It promotes conservation and reuse of heritage assets, contributing positively to cultural identity and heritage management. Enhancing character is a core strength of the policy. D2 promotes context-sensitive design that enhances townscape character, visual coherence, and landscape quality. It supports placemaking and protects sensitive views and features. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports sustainable transport by promoting permeability, connectivity, and access to services. It encourages walkable environments and integration with transport infrastructure, aligning well with active travel objectives. **IIA13 – Waste** D2 indirectly supports waste minimisation through its emphasis on durable, adaptable	

	design and reuse of buildings. Stronger links to circular economy principles and waste infrastructure would enhance alignment. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy supports high-quality housing design through its emphasis on amenity, privacy, and adaptability. It promotes inclusive, tenure-blind design and supports housing that meets diverse needs and changing circumstances. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy D2 contributes to economic resilience by promoting attractive, functional environments that support business activity and employment. It encourages mixed-use development and integration of commercial spaces. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre vitality through design that enhances public realm, active frontages, and local identity. It promotes placemaking and integration with town centre strategies.	

Table F.2.6: POLICY D2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D2 ALTERNATIVEOPTION 1: DENSITY MATRIX	Scoped IIA Objective and Impact (temporal – short/medium/long-term)																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	0	++	0	++	
Interpretation Summary	An alternative option to a design-led approach would be to have a density matrix in the Local Plan guiding densities in different parts of the borough based on local character and transport accessibility. This would produce positive effects against housing, town centre and transport objectives. However, a blanket approach to density could have negative effects upon the historic environment, culture as it might lead to inappropriate forms of development in some more sensitive locations.																The alternative option has some comparative strengths, including supporting housing delivery, but o is not recommended.

D3: Inclusive Design

Policy D3 mandates the highest standards of inclusive design, placing people at the heart of the design process. It promotes safety, dignity, and accessibility for all, with particular attention to women, girls, and gender-diverse people. The policy requires inclusive emergency evacuation measures and detailed Inclusive Design Statements to demonstrate compliance.

Table F.2.7: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D3 INCLUSIVE DESIGN

POLICY D3: INCLUSIVE DESIGN	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	++	++	++	0	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy D3 directly supports this objective by ensuring that all development, including social and community infrastructure, shops and public transport, can be entered, accessed and used safely, easily and with dignity by all, accommodating diverse needs. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes strongly to physical and mental health by promoting environments that are safe, welcoming, and accessible. It supports active lifestyles, reduces stress through inclusive public realm design, and encourages social integration. The inclusion of child-friendly and gender-sensitive design principles further enhances wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** D3 supports education indirectly by promoting inclusive access to educational facilities and public spaces. It encourages engagement with diverse user groups, which can foster awareness and learning about inclusive design principles and community needs. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** While not focused on pollution directly, the policy promotes design that reduces sensory overload and accommodates neurodiversity. This includes managing light and sound in public spaces, contributing positively to this objective. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports sustainable design through integration with other policies (e.g. zero carbon design in Policy D1). Inclusive design can also promote energy-efficient layouts																Policy D3 performs well across social, health, housing, and transport objectives. It provides a robust framework for inclusive, equitable, and accessible design, contributing to a fairer and healthier borough. Its integration with other design and climate policies enhances its overall effectiveness. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	and reduce reliance on private vehicles by improving walkability and access to public transport. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D3 contributes to adaptation by promoting environments that are resilient and comfortable for all users, including during extreme weather. It encourages passive design and access to shaded, well-ventilated spaces, supporting climate resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy does not directly address water management. However, inclusive public realm design may support integration of SuDS and water-sensitive features, particularly in collaboration with other design policies. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D3 supports access to green infrastructure and encourages inclusive landscape design. It promotes nature-based solutions and sensory planting, which can enhance biodiversity and improve access to open space for all users. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy does not directly address land and soil protection. However, its emphasis on retrofit and reuse aligns with sustainable land use principles and minimises unnecessary development on greenfield sites. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy strongly supports social inclusion and equality, emphasising inclusive design measures that improve safety, sense of dignity, and engagement with people with protected characteristics, helping to reduce barriers to social interaction and supporting equity. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy D3 supports inclusive access to heritage assets and encourages engagement with diverse cultural identities. It promotes design that reflects local history and cultural context, contributing positively to heritage-led regeneration. Policy D3 supports placemaking and enhances the character and usability of urban environments by ensuring that public spaces are legible, accessible and welcoming. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports sustainable transport by promoting step-free access, inclusive wayfinding, and safe pedestrian and cycling routes. It enhances connectivity and reduces barriers to active travel.	

	IIA13 – Waste Policy D3 does not directly address waste, but inclusive design principles may support better access to waste facilities and encourage thoughtful integration of infrastructure. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy strongly supports inclusive housing design, ensuring that homes are adaptable, accessible, and tenure-blind. It promotes equitable access to amenities and communal spaces, contributing positively to housing quality and integration. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Inclusive design supports economic participation by enabling access to workplaces, shops, and services for all residents. It helps remove barriers to employment and supports inclusive growth, particularly for disabled and older people. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy D3 contributes to vibrant, inclusive town centres by promoting safe, accessible public spaces and active frontages. It supports diverse uses and enhances the experience of all users, including those with protected characteristics.	

Table F.2.8: POLICY D3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the health and social infrastructure objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D4: Public Realm

Policy D4 sets out criteria for enhancing or creating public realm, emphasising inclusivity, biodiversity, climate resilience, and safety. It promotes playable spaces, inclusive wayfinding, and infrastructure for cultural activities. The policy requires high-quality materials and management plans for privately owned public spaces to ensure long-term usability and accessibility.

Table F.2.9: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D4 PUBLIC REALM

POLICY D4: PUBLIC REALM	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy D4 strongly supports social infrastructure by promoting inclusive, accessible, and welcoming public spaces. It encourages the integration of public realm with social and cultural infrastructure, enhancing opportunities for community interaction, events, and informal gathering. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes significantly to health and wellbeing by embedding playable spaces, promoting physical activity, and supporting mental health through access to nature and peaceful areas. It encourages inclusive design that accommodates neurodiversity and supports healthy lifestyles through active travel and social integration. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on education, D4 supports informal learning and child development through playable public spaces and inclusive design. It also encourages community engagement in the design process, which can foster awareness and learning about public space design. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy supports improved air quality and reduced noise through nature-based solutions, tree planting, and thoughtful lighting strategies. It promotes sensory-sensitive design, which helps reduce sensory overload and supports users with neurodiverse needs. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy D4 contributes to climate mitigation by encouraging green infrastructure, tree-lined streets, and sustainable materials. It supports active travel and reduces reliance on private vehicles, aligning with carbon reduction goals. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This is a core strength of the policy. Policy D4 promotes climate-resilient public realm through urban cooling, flood mitigation, and biodiversity. It encourages SuDS, shading,																Policy D4 performs well across all IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, inclusion, biodiversity, climate resilience, and town centre vitality. It provides a comprehensive framework for delivering high-quality, inclusive, and sustainable public spaces. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	and planting strategies that help adapt to extreme weather and support long-term resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy supports water-sensitive design through SuDS, permeable surfaces, and integration with blue infrastructure. It contributes positively to water quality and flood risk management, particularly in urban areas. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D4 performs strongly on biodiversity by promoting habitat creation, planting strategies, and green corridors. It supports biodiversity net gain and enhances access to nature, contributing to ecological connectivity and urban greening. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy encourages reuse of underused spaces and integration of green infrastructure, supporting efficient land use and soil protection. It avoids unnecessary development on greenfield land and promotes sustainable urban form. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy strongly supports social inclusion and equality by emphasising gender-inclusive design and safety to reduce social isolation and supporting equitable access for all. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports cultural identity and heritage by encouraging public art, storytelling, and celebration of underrepresented histories. It promotes inclusive access to heritage spaces and enhances the cultural value of the public realm. The policy enhances townscape character through promoting high-quality materials, public art, and design that reflects local identity. It supports placemaking and strengthens the visual and functional character of public spaces. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy D4 supports sustainable transport by enhancing walkability, cycling infrastructure, and connectivity. It promotes Healthy Streets and supports safe, legible, and inclusive movement networks. **IIA13 – Waste** This policy encourages well-managed, clean public spaces free from clutter, including the integration of waste infrastructure and maintenance plans to support cleanliness and usability. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy indirectly supports housing by enhancing the quality of shared spaces in	

	residential areas. It promotes inclusive, safe, and accessible environments that improve the liveability of housing developments. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy D4 supports local economies by enhancing the attractiveness of town centres and public spaces. It encourages footfall, supports events and markets, and contributes to a vibrant street life that benefits local businesses. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy strongly supports the enhancement of town centre vitality through active frontages, inclusive design, and public realm improvements. It also supports diverse uses and contributes to a safe, welcoming environment for all.	

Table F.2.10: POLICY D4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	0	0	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the townscape objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D5: Active Street Frontages

Policy D5 supports vibrant and engaging street environments by requiring active frontages in town centres, public spaces, and residential streets. It promotes high-quality shopfront design that respects local character and heritage, and discourages visual clutter and inappropriate security measures. The policy enhances townscape quality and supports local identity.

Table F.2.11: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D5 ACTIVE FRONTAGES

POLICY D5: ACTIVE FRONTAGES	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	++	+	+	+	+	N/A	0	+	+	++	+	0	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy focuses on the design, accessibility, activation and appearance of streets, public spaces and shopfronts. While it requires entrances to be accessible to all users, it does not directly provide or support the provision of education, health or other social infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health by encouraging walkable environments, passive surveillance, and safe, well-lit entrances. These features promote physical activity, reduce fear of crime, and support mental wellbeing through vibrant and welcoming streetscapes.																Policy D5 performs strongly across townscape, heritage, economy, and inclusion objectives. It supports vibrant, safe, and engaging streetscapes that contribute to social

	IIA3 – Education Policy D5 supports informal learning and cultural engagement through public-facing uses and visual connections to indoor activities. It also enhances the accessibility of educational and community facilities located on high streets. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy promotes design that reduces visual clutter and integrates lighting sensitively, helping to minimise light pollution. Passive surveillance and active frontages may also reduce antisocial behaviour and noise impacts. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy D5 supports climate mitigation indirectly by encouraging walkable, mixed-use environments that reduce reliance on private vehicles. It promotes reuse and enhancement of existing buildings, contributing to resource efficiency and reduced embodied carbon. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy does not explicitly address adaptation, but its emphasis on durable materials and integration with landscape will support climate resilience. Enhancing shading and ventilation in shopfront design will also support climate adaptation. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D5 contributes to biodiversity indirectly through its support for greening of frontages and integration with public realm improvements. Opportunities for planting and habitat creation in shopfronts and forecourts could be further explored in supporting guidance. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports efficient land use by enhancing existing buildings and avoiding unnecessary redevelopment. It promotes reuse and restoration of historic shopfronts, contributing to sustainable urban form. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports accessibility by requiring prominent, well-lit and accessible entrances and promotes active, well-used public spaces and streets, contributing to increased social inclusion and community interaction. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy D5 strongly supports heritage and culture by encouraging restoration of historic shopfronts and integration with conservation area guidance. It promotes cultural identity and contributes to heritage-led regeneration.	cohesion, economic vitality, and cultural identity. Its integration with public realm and conservation policies enhances its overall effectiveness. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity The policy supports sustainable transport by enhancing pedestrian environments and promoting active frontages that encourage walking. It contributes to safer, more attractive streets that support modal shift. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy D5 does not directly address waste, but its emphasis on clean, uncluttered streetscapes supports better integration of waste infrastructure. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy indirectly supports housing by improving the quality of residential streets and promoting passive surveillance. It enhances the interface between residential and public spaces, contributing to safer and more liveable neighbourhoods. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This is a key area of alignment. Policy D5 supports local economies by enhancing the attractiveness of commercial frontages, encouraging footfall, and supporting diverse business activity. It contributes to vibrant, resilient town centres. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy D5 performs strongly on town centre vitality. It promotes active, engaging frontages, supports traditional shopping parades, and enhances the visual and functional quality of high streets. It aligns well with placemaking and regeneration objectives.	

Table F.2.12: POLICY D5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the townscape objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D6: Artificial Lighting and Managing Noise Pollution

Policy D6 addresses light and noise pollution by requiring sensitive lighting design and acoustic mitigation. It protects residential amenity and natural habitats while enhancing public realm safety and functionality. The policy supports healthy environments and aligns with broader sustainability and placemaking goals.

Table F.2.13: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D6 ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING AND MANAGING NOISE POLLUTION

POLICY D6: ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING AND MANAGING NOISE POLLUTION	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Policy	0	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	
	IIA1 – Social Infrastructure This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy makes a strong contribution to health objectives. It addresses key environmental determinants of health—light and noise—by requiring mitigation of pollution that can disrupt sleep, increase stress, and negatively affect mental and physical wellbeing. It also supports safe and comfortable public spaces. **IIA3 – Education** The policy supports learning environments by minimising noise and light pollution near schools and educational facilities. This helps to maintain concentration and comfort for students and staff. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This is the core focus of the policy. Policy D6 directly addresses light and noise pollution, requiring assessments and mitigation strategies to protect sensitive receptors. It promotes thoughtful lighting design and acoustic separation, contributing positively to this objective.																Policy D6 performs strongly across environmental, health, and townscape objectives. It provides a clear framework for managing light and noise pollution, supporting safe, healthy, and inclusive environments. Its integration with design and public realm policies enhances its effectiveness. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation The policy contributes indirectly to mitigation by encouraging efficient lighting design, which can reduce energy consumption and associated emissions. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D6 supports adaptation by promoting comfortable microclimates and reducing environmental stressors in public spaces. It contributes to resilience by ensuring that developments are designed to manage cumulative environmental impacts. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy does not directly address water management. However, by reducing construction-related impacts and requiring careful site planning, it contributes positively to avoiding the pollution of water bodies during the construction process. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** D6 supports biodiversity by requiring lighting design that protects natural habitats and avoids disruption to wildlife. This is particularly important near green corridors, rivers, and ecological zones. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy does not directly address soils and minerals protection. However, by managing construction impacts and requiring site-specific assessments, it may help to prevent degradation of soil quality in sensitive areas. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports accessibility and community wellbeing by requiring lighting that enhances the safety and function of the public realm and by controlling noise and vibration impacts on noise-sensitive development. These measures may help create more inclusive and accessible environments. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage protection by requiring lighting and noise design that respects the setting of heritage assets. It helps preserve the character and tranquillity of historic areas, particularly at night. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** D6 supports transport safety by promoting appropriate lighting in public spaces and	

	along pedestrian and cycling routes. It helps reduce hazards and supports active travel, particularly at night. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not directly address waste. However, by promoting good construction practices and minimising disruption, it supports better site management, reducing the risk of negative environmental impacts from waste produced during construction. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy D6 contributes positively to housing quality by protecting residents from excessive noise and light pollution. It supports healthy living environments and ensures that new development does not compromise the amenity of existing or future homes. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic activity by ensuring that commercial and mixed-use developments manage their environmental impacts. This helps maintain a high-quality public realm and protects the amenity of nearby businesses and residents. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes to town centre vitality by promoting safe, attractive, and well-lit environments. It supports evening and night-time activity while protecting residential amenity and heritage character.	

Table F.2.14: POLICY D6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. The absence of a policy may result in light impacts upon natural habitats. This option tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D7: Advertisements and Telecommunications Infrastructure

Policy D7 supports well-designed advertisements and telecommunications infrastructure that enhance the public realm without causing clutter or harming heritage assets. It prioritises safety, accessibility, and visual integration, contributing to a coherent and attractive streetscape.

Table F.2.15: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D7 ADVERTISEMENTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

POLICY D7: ADVERTISEMENTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	+	0	++	+	0	N/A	+	0	+	++	++	+	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy D7 does not explicitly address social infrastructure provision but indirectly supports this objective by ensuring that advertisements and telecom infrastructure do not obstruct or detract from public spaces and community facilities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes to health by managing visual clutter and ensuring that lighting from advertisements does not cause glare or disrupt sleep. It also promotes safe public spaces by avoiding obstruction and ensuring visibility, which can reduce accidents and improve perceptions of safety. **IIA3 – Education** The policy supports learning environments by ensuring that advertisements and telecom infrastructure do not interfere with the operation or accessibility of educational facilities. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Policy D7 contributes positively to this objective by requiring control of lighting levels, glare, and spillage from advertisements. It also ensures that telecom																Policy D7 performs well across townscape, heritage, transport, and economy objectives. It provides a balanced framework for managing advertisements and telecom infrastructure in a way that protects public realm quality, safety, and character. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	infrastructure does not contribute to noise or visual pollution, particularly in sensitive areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation indirectly by encouraging efficient, low-impact infrastructure. Prioritising below-ground installations and high-quality materials can reduce maintenance needs and energy consumption. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D7 does not explicitly address adaptation, but its emphasis on durable, context-sensitive design supports resilience to weathering and environmental stress. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D7 supports biodiversity indirectly by ensuring that infrastructure does not intrude on natural habitats or green corridors. Sensitive siting and lighting design can help protect wildlife and sensitive ecological sites. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use by prioritising below-ground infrastructure and avoiding clutter in public spaces. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Policy D7 supports accessibility and equity outcomes by requiring telecommunications infrastructure to avoid obstructing pathways, roadways and public areas and ensure the movement of pedestrians, cyclists and wheelchair users is not impeded. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy D7 strongly supports heritage objectives by requiring that advertisements and infrastructure do not detract from the significance or setting of heritage assets. It promotes context-sensitive design and protects cultural landmarks.	

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity The policy supports transport safety by ensuring that advertisements and telecom installations do not obstruct pathways or reduce visibility. It contributes to safe, legible, and accessible transport networks. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy D7 does not directly address waste, but its emphasis on durable materials and maintenance supports long-term sustainability, in line with circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy contributes to housing quality by protecting residential amenity from intrusive lighting and clutter. It ensures that infrastructure is sensitively integrated into residential areas, supporting liveability and comfort. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy D7 supports economic activity by enabling well-designed advertisements that contribute to local business visibility and vitality. It also facilitates telecom infrastructure that supports digital connectivity and economic growth. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy performs well on town centre objectives by enhancing the visual quality and functionality of high streets. It supports vibrant, safe, and accessible environments that attract footfall and support diverse uses.	

Table F.2.16: POLICY D7 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D7 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	**IIA Objective**																
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**Conclusion**
Assessment Score	0	0	0	-	0	0	N/A	-	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	-	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the transport and economy objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do																The alternative option is not recommended.

	not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.	

D8: Spatial Frameworks and Masterplans

Policy D8 requires spatial frameworks and/or masterplans for complex or phased developments, ensuring coordinated delivery of placemaking objectives. It promotes engagement, design codes, and delivery strategies, and supports land assembly where needed. The policy facilitates comprehensive development and optimises local benefits.

Table F.2.17: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D8 SPATIAL FRAMEWORKS AND MASTERPLANS A

OLICY D8: SPATIAL FRAMEWORKS AND MASTERPLANS	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy requires spatial frameworks to address infrastructure requirements and provision and supports coordinated planning of development sites. This may help ensure social infrastructure is planned and delivered in an appropriate and accessible manner as part of comprehensive development. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health by requiring spatial frameworks to consider public realm, open space and green and blue infrastructure networks. **IIA3 – Education** Policy D8 indirectly supports education by requiring infrastructure planning and																Policy D8 performs strongly across all IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate resilience, health, housing, biodiversity, and infrastructure planning. It provides a robust framework for delivering high-quality, sustainable, and

	coordination. This includes provision for schools and training facilities within large-scale developments. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy supports mitigation of environmental impacts through coordinated site planning. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy D8 aligns well with mitigation objectives by requiring a coordinated and strategic approach to new development. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D8 aligns well with adaptation and mitigation objectives by requiring a coordinated and strategic approach to new development. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy supports water management through integrated infrastructure planning. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** D8 promotes biodiversity net gain and ecological connectivity through coordinated landscape strategies. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports efficient land use and avoids piecemeal development. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy requires engagement with local communities in the preparation of spatial frameworks, which supports community participation in the planning process and broader social inclusion and equality objectives. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports positive placemaking outcomes by requiring a clear vison and development objectives. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** D8 promotes sustainable transport by requiring movement, access and connectivity networks to be considered holistically.	inclusive development at scale. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA13 – Waste The policy supports efficient waste management by requiring early planning of infrastructure, including waste and recycling facilities. **IIA14 – Housing** D8 supports housing delivery by enabling coordinated, phased development that meets local needs. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic development via mixed-use spatial frameworks and masterplans. It facilitates investment and regeneration through coordinated land assembly and infrastructure planning. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy D8 contributes to town centre vitality by supporting strategic development that enhances connectivity, public realm, and local identity. It aligns with placemaking objectives and supports town centre regeneration.	

Table F.2.18: POLICY D8 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D8 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D9: Views

Policy D9 protects and enhances strategic and local views, including the Alexandra Palace to St Paul's Cathedral view. It promotes inclusive access to viewing locations and encourages improvements to views through redevelopment. The policy supports legibility, heritage, and townscape quality.

Table F.2.19: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D9 VIEWS

POLICY D9: VIEWS	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	N/A	0	0	N/A	+	0	+	++	+	N/A	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy D9 supports social infrastructure by protecting and enhancing the characteristics and composition of the strategic view from Alexandra Palace to St Paul's Cathedral – two significant social infrastructure assets within the borough and broader London area. . **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes to mental wellbeing by preserving access to open, scenic views and tranquil spaces. Visual connection to nature and landmarks can reduce stress and promote a sense of place and calm. **IIA3 – Education** Policy D9 supports informal learning and cultural awareness by preserving views that help residents and visitors understand the borough's geography, history, and urban form. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy D9 contributes indirectly to mitigation by promoting compact, context-sensitive design.																Policy D9 performs strongly across townscape, heritage, landscape, and wellbeing objectives. It provides a clear framework for protecting visual character and enhancing public access to valued views, contributing to placemaking and cultural identity. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience The policy supports adaptation by encouraging development that respects topography and landscape. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy supports biodiversity indirectly by protecting views that include green corridors, open spaces, and natural features. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy D9 promotes efficient land use by discouraging development that would harm designated views and by supporting the preservation of landscape character it avoids unnecessary soil disturbance in sensitive locations. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion by seeking to enhance inclusive public access to designated viewing locations. These spaces can serve as informal gathering points and contribute to community wellbeing and identity. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy D9 strongly supports heritage objectives by protecting views of and from heritage assets. It contributes to cultural identity and helps preserve the historic character of the borough's built and natural environment. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy does not directly address transport, but by enhancing legibility and spatial hierarchy, it may support wayfinding and orientation. Protected views can improve the experience of walking and cycling. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy contributes indirectly to housing quality by ensuring that new development does	

	not compromise locally important views, enhancing and preserving this existing amenity for local residents. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy D9 supports economic vitality by enhancing the borough's image and attractiveness. Protected views can contribute to tourism, investment, and the appeal of town centres and cultural destinations. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre character by preserving views that contribute to identity and legibility. It enhances the visual experience and supports placemaking in key urban areas.	

Table F.2.20: POLICY D9 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D9 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	+	+	0	N/A	0	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the heritage and townscape objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D10: Tall and Mid-Rise buildings

Policy D10 sets criteria for the location, design, and impact of tall and mid-rise buildings. It promotes exemplary design, integration with public realm, and mitigation of microclimate effects. The policy ensures high-quality amenity for residents and protects views, heritage, and urban character.

Table F.2.21: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D10 TALL AND MID-RISE BUILDINGS

	IIA Objective	

POLICY D10: TALL AND MID-RISE BUILDINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	0	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy D10 requires tall and mid-rise residential buildings to provide publicly accessible open space, communal amenity space, inclusive play space and good access to open space, which would support the accessibility and use of community infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health by requiring high-quality amenity space, daylight access, and microclimate mitigation. It supports physical and mental wellbeing through design that reduces wind, overheating, and overshadowing, and promotes safe, comfortable environments. **IIA3 – Education** Policy D10 indirectly supports learning environments by protecting daylight and amenity in adjacent buildings. It also encourages inclusive access and design quality that benefits educational and community facilities. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Policy D10 addresses environmental quality by requiring mitigation of wind, glare, and overshadowing. It promotes layouts that protect air quality and daylight access, and reduce noise impacts on neighbouring uses and public spaces. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by encouraging compact, high-density development in appropriate locations. It promotes energy-efficient design, integration of green infrastructure, and efficient use of land. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D10 requires buildings to be designed for climate resilience, including mitigation of																Policy D10 performs strongly across all IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate resilience, housing, townscape, and health. It provides a robust framework for managing the design and impacts of tall and mid-rise buildings, ensuring they contribute positively to their context and community. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	overheating, wind impacts, and microclimate disruption. It supports long-term adaptability and comfort. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy encourages integration with blue infrastructure and SuDS through its emphasis on public realm and landscape. This supports water-sensitive design and flood mitigation. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D10 supports biodiversity by requiring integration of green infrastructure and landscape-led design. It encourages planting, green roofs, and ecological enhancements that contribute to urban greening and habitat creation. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use by supporting vertical development in appropriate locations. It helps avoid sprawl and protects greenfield land, contributing positively to sustainable land management. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and accessibility by requiring inclusive play space, publicly accessible open space, connectivity, accessibility and social interaction at ground floor level, alongside high-quality accommodation and amenity for residents. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy D10 supports heritage protection by requiring sensitive design that respects the setting of heritage assets and protected views. It encourages early engagement with Historic England and with local communities. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports sustainable transport by promoting development in well-connected locations and enhancing walkability. It encourages active frontages and integration with public realm, supporting modal shift and accessibility. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy D10 requires discreet, accessible waste and servicing infrastructure, supporting efficient waste management in high-density developments. It promotes design that avoids negative impacts on public realm and amenity.	

	IIA14 – Housing The policy contributes strongly to housing quality by requiring high standards for amenity, accessibility, and safety in tall and mid-rise buildings. It supports inclusive, family-friendly housing and tenure integration. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic growth by enabling high-density development in strategic locations. It promotes mixed-use buildings with active ground floors, contributing to vibrant, economically resilient neighbourhoods. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to thriving town centres by supporting intensification in appropriate locations. It will enhance vitality through active frontages, public realm improvements, and integration with local character.	

Table F.2.22: POLICY D10 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D10 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	0	+	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the economy and townscape objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D11: High Quality Housing

Policy D11 establishes standards for internal and external space, daylight, accessibility, and tenure integration in new housing. It promotes inclusive, healthy, and adaptable homes that support long-term wellbeing. The policy ensures housing contributes positively to placemaking and community cohesion.

Table F.2.23: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D11 HIGH QUALITY HOUSING

POLICY D11: HIGH QUALITY HOUSING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** D11 supports social infrastructure by requiring homes to provide dedicated play and recreational space, accessible and adaptable housing, and inclusive access, helping ensure residential development is served by facilities that support residents' day-to-day needs. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy makes a strong contribution to health objectives. It ensures that homes are designed to support physical and mental wellbeing through adequate space, daylight, ventilation, and access to private and communal amenity space. It also promotes active lifestyles and social interaction. **IIA3 – Education** Policy D11 indirectly supports learning environments by ensuring that housing developments include appropriate space and comfort for study and remote working. It also supports family-friendly design that accommodates children and young people. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Policy D11 addresses environmental quality by requiring good daylight and sunlight access, ventilation, and noise mitigation. It supports healthy indoor environments and protects residents from pollution and environmental stressors. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by promoting energy-efficient housing design and																Policy D11 performs strongly across housing, health, inclusion, and environmental objectives. It provides a comprehensive framework for delivering high-quality, sustainable, and inclusive homes that support wellbeing and community integration. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	encouraging passive design strategies. It aligns with net zero goals through its emphasis on layout, orientation, and integration with climate policies. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D11 contributes to adaptation by requiring homes to be resilient to overheating and environmental stress. It supports passive cooling, natural ventilation, and access to shaded outdoor spaces, enhancing climate resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy supports water efficiency as part of sustainable design requirements. It encourages thoughtful layout and infrastructure planning, including water infrastructure. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D11 supports biodiversity indirectly by requiring integration of planting in amenity areas. It promotes nature-based design and contributes to biodiversity in residential environments. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use by encouraging compact, well-designed housing that avoids overdevelopment. It supports the reuse of existing buildings and protection of garden space, contributing to sustainable land management. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy strongly supports social inclusion and equality through requirements for accessible and adaptable homes, wheelchair user dwellings, step-free access, inclusive access, tenure-blind design, shared entrances, and layouts that maximise social interaction and prevent segregation between affordable and market housing. These measures directly promote accessibility, social integration and equality of opportunity for residents. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage indirectly by requiring design that respects local character and context, preserving and enhancing the historic environment and avoiding harm to neighbouring properties.	

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity Policy D11 supports sustainable transport by requiring secure cycle storage and walkable layouts. It promotes access to public transport and active travel infrastructure, contributing to modal shift and reduced car dependency. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy D11 requires appropriate waste storage and collection infrastructure, supporting recycling and minimisation of environmental impacts, in line with circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing** This is the core focus of the policy. Policy D11 strongly supports delivery of high-quality, inclusive, and adaptable housing. It promotes accessibility, tenure integration, and family-friendly design, contributing positively to housing supply and quality. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic inclusion by enabling residents to live in well-designed homes that support remote working. It also contributes to neighbourhood vitality, supporting local high streets. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy D11 supports town centre vitality indirectly by promoting housing that integrates well with mixed-use environments and supports thriving, diverse urban communities.	

Table F.2.24: POLICY D11 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D11 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the housing and heritage objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not																The alternative option is not recommended.

	directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.	

D12: Waste Storage

Policy D12 sets detailed requirements for waste storage in new development, ensuring facilities are accessible, well-designed, and integrated. It supports recycling, minimises nuisance, and promotes sustainable waste management practices, particularly in flatted developments.

Table F.2.25: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D12 WASTE STORAGE

POLICY D12: WASTE STORAGE	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy sets requirements for waste storage, collection and management within development proposals. It does not provide for, or influence the location or accessibility of, education, health or other social infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy contributes positively to health by requiring waste storage to be hygienic, well-ventilated, and easy to maintain. It helps prevent odour, vermin, and noise issues, supporting physical and mental wellbeing for residents and waste operatives. **IIA3 – Education** Policy D12 indirectly supports learning environments by ensuring that waste infrastructure does not obstruct or degrade the quality of educational facilities. It also promotes awareness of recycling and responsible waste behaviour. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Policy D12 addresses pollution by requiring enclosed, screened, and well-designed waste storage that minimises noise, odour, and visual intrusion. It supports air quality and reduces environmental stress in dense urban areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by encouraging recycling and waste separation, which																Policy D12 performs strongly across environmental, health, housing, and waste objectives. It provides a clear and practical framework for integrating waste infrastructure into development, supporting sustainability, public health, and urban quality. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	reduces landfill and associated emissions. It aligns with circular economy principles and promotes efficient resource use. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D12 contributes to adaptation by requiring durable, weather-resistant infrastructure that can withstand climate impacts. It supports resilient waste systems that function effectively during extreme weather events. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy indirectly supports water quality by preventing runoff and contamination from poorly managed waste. It encourages enclosed systems and proper drainage, reducing risks to nearby water bodies. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D12 helps protect biodiversity by preventing waste-related pollution and habitat degradation. It ensures that waste infrastructure does not encroach on green spaces or harm ecological corridors. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports land protection by requiring waste storage to be located off the public highway and integrated into site layouts. It helps avoid soil contamination and supports sustainable land use. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy requires waste storage areas and collection arrangements to be safe and easily accessible for users, including provision for adequate access, manoeuvring space, lighting and step-free routes. These measures support improved accessibility and equity. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage protection by ensuring that waste infrastructure does not detract from the setting of heritage assets. It promotes context-sensitive design which responds positively to the historic environment. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy D12 supports transport safety by requiring waste storage to be located away	

	from pedestrian and vehicle routes. It ensures that collection operations do not obstruct movement or compromise accessibility. **IIA13 – Waste** This is the core focus of the policy. Policy D12 supports efficient, sustainable waste management by setting clear standards for storage, separation, and collection. It aligns with circular economy goals and promotes behavioural change. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy contributes to housing quality by ensuring that waste infrastructure is integrated into residential layouts without compromising amenity. It supports clean, safe, and functional living environments. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy D12 supports economic activity by ensuring that commercial waste is managed efficiently and does not disrupt business operations. It promotes responsible waste practices and supports efficient service delivery. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes to town centre vitality by maintaining clean, attractive public spaces. It ensures that waste infrastructure does not detract from the retail environment or the pedestrian experience.	

Table F.2.26: POLICY D12 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D12 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the waste management and sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D13: Residential Extensions

Policy D13 supports well-designed residential extensions that respect local character and protect neighbour amenity. It promotes subordinate scale, high-quality materials, and compatibility with existing buildings and gardens. The policy ensures extensions contribute positively to the built environment.

Table F.2.27: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D13 RESIDENTIAL EXTENSIONS

POLICY D13: RESIDENTIAL EXTENSIONS	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	0	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This policy does not provide for, or influence the location or accessibility of, education, health or other social infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health by requiring extensions to maintain or improve amenity, daylight, and privacy. It ensures that new rooms are of a high standard, supporting physical and mental wellbeing for both existing and future occupants. **IIA3 – Education** Policy D13 supports family-friendly housing that can accommodate children and study space. This indirectly supports educational outcomes by improving the home learning environment. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy addresses environmental quality by requiring extensions to avoid overshadowing, loss of daylight, and noise impacts. It supports healthy indoor environments and protects neighbouring properties from environmental harm. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by encouraging high-quality, energy-efficient																Policy D13 performs well across housing, health, townscape, and environmental objectives. It provides a clear framework for managing residential extensions in a way that supports liveability, sustainability, and neighbourhood character. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	extensions. It promotes reuse of existing buildings and discourages overdevelopment, aligning with sustainable design principles. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D13 contributes to adaptation by requiring durable, climate-resilient materials and layouts that avoid overheating and maximise ventilation. It supports long-term adaptability of homes to changing climate conditions. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy indirectly supports water management by requiring extensions to avoid harm to gardens and natural habitats. This helps preserve permeable surfaces and supports SuDS integration where applicable. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D13 protects biodiversity by requiring extensions to avoid harm to gardens, trees, and habitats. It supports the retention of green infrastructure and encourages sensitive integration with natural features. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use by requiring extensions to be subordinate and avoid overdevelopment. It protects soil quality by avoiding unnecessary loss of garden space or greenfield land. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Policy D13 contributes positively to social inclusion and equality objectives through the provision of residential extensions that are built to high amenity standards, helping to maintain the quality and functionality of residential accommodation as well as contribute to social cohesion through schemes facilitating intergenerational living arrangements. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage by requiring extensions to be sensitive to context and conservation area guidance. It promotes restoration and enhancement of historic features and avoids harm to heritage assets.	

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not directly address waste, but by encouraging high-quality, well-integrated design, it supports efficient construction and long-term maintenance. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy D13 strongly supports housing quality and flexibility by enabling extensions that meet changing household needs. It helps address overcrowding and supports family-friendly, adaptable homes. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy indirectly supports local economic activity by enabling adaptations that support working from home. It also contributes to the construction sector and local supply chains by providing work for small contractors. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy D13 does not directly address town centres, but by supporting high-quality residential environments, it contributes to neighbourhood stability and attractiveness, which can indirectly support local centres.	

Table F.2.28: POLICY D13 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D13 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the housing objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D14: Basements and Lightwells

Policy D14 regulates basement development to prevent harm to structural stability, drainage, amenity, and heritage. It sets limits on size and depth and requires Basement Impact Assessments and Construction Plans. The policy protects environmental and neighbour interests while allowing appropriate underground extensions.

Table F.2.29: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D14 BASEMENTS AND LIGHTWELLS

POLICY D14: BASEMENTS AND LIGHTWELLS	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	++	N/A	+	+	+	++	+	++	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health by requiring that basement development does not harm neighbouring amenity through noise, vibration, or disruption. It also ensures that habitable rooms are not located in flood-prone areas, protecting residents from damp, mould, and other health risks. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Policy D14 requires mitigation of noise, vibration, and light pollution during and after construction. It ensures that developments do not compromise air quality or daylight access for neighbouring properties. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by encouraging efficient use of land and limiting the															Policy D14 performs strongly across environmental, health, housing, and land use objectives. It provides a robust framework for managing basement development in a way that protects amenity, biodiversity, and urban character while supporting sustainable home expansion. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	scale of basement development. It discourages overdevelopment and promotes reuse of existing buildings, aligning with low-carbon principles. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D14 contributes to adaptation by requiring flood risk assessments and prohibiting sensitive uses in flood-prone areas. It promotes climate-resilient design by requiring Basement Impact Assessments which include assessment of ground stability and potential ground water flows impacting neighbouring sites. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy requires assessments of drainage, groundwater, and runoff impacts. It helps protect water quality and supports sustainable water management in dense urban areas. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D14 protects biodiversity by encouraging the retention of garden space and mature trees and ensuring that basement development does not harm sensitive habitats. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports soil protection by limiting excavation and requiring setbacks from boundaries. It promotes sustainable land use and avoids cumulative impacts on ground stability and soil quality. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Policy D14 contributes indirectly supports social inclusion and equality by requiring sensitive design that respects local character and avoids visual and noise disruptions, ensuring the amenity of neighbours is protected. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage protection by requiring that basement development does not harm the setting or fabric of heritage assets. It promotes context-sensitive design and protects archaeological remains. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy D14 indirectly supports transport by requiring construction management plans	

	that minimise disruption to roads and footways. It ensures that basement works do not obstruct access or compromise safety. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy supports responsible construction practices and requires management of spoil and materials. It encourages minimisation of construction waste and promotes sustainable site management. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy D14 supports housing adaptability by enabling expansion of existing homes. It helps address overcrowding and supports family-friendly living, while ensuring that new space is safe, healthy, and high-quality. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports local economic activity by enabling home improvements and supporting the construction sector. It also protects the amenity of neighbouring businesses during construction. **IIA16 – Town Centres** While not directly focused on town centres, Policy D14 supports the quality and stability of residential areas near centres. It ensures that development does not detract from the character or function of mixed-use neighbourhoods.	

Table F.2.30: POLICY D14 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D14 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

D15: Managing Impacts of Construction

Policy D15 requires Construction Management Plans for developments with potential adverse impacts. It promotes best practice in emissions, safety, and community engagement, and encourages temporary public realm enhancements during construction. The policy mitigates disruption and supports sustainable development delivery.

Table F.2.31: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY D15 MANAGING IMPACTS OF CONSTRUCTION

POLICY D15: MANAGING IMPACTS OF CONSTRUCTION	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy D15 supports social infrastructure by requiring construction activities to be managed in a way that minimises disruption to community facilities, public spaces, and local services. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy makes a strong contribution to health objectives. It addresses key environmental health risks—such as dust, noise, vibration, and air pollution—by requiring mitigation measures and best-practice construction standards. It also supports mental wellbeing by reducing stress and disruption for nearby residents. **IIA3 – Education** Policy D15 supports educational environments by requiring construction to be managed in a way that avoids disruption to schools and learning facilities. It helps maintain safe access and a quiet, healthy environment for students and staff. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This is a core focus of the policy. Policy D15 directly addresses air, noise, and light pollution during construction. It requires compliance with emissions standards and encourages the use of low-impact machinery and logistics planning to reduce cumulative environmental effects.																Policy D15 performs strongly across environmental, health, transport, and waste objectives. It provides a comprehensive framework for managing construction impacts in a way that protects communities, infrastructure, and the environment. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation The policy supports mitigation by encouraging efficient logistics, reduced vehicle movements, and use of low-emission construction equipment. It promotes sustainable construction practices that reduce carbon emissions and resource use. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy D15 contributes to adaptation by requiring construction to avoid impacts on drainage, flood risk, and water infrastructure. It supports resilient site management and protects environmental systems during development. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy aligns well with water objectives by requiring protection of water supply, drainage systems, and flood defences during construction. It helps prevent contamination and supports sustainable water management. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy D15 supports biodiversity by requiring protection of green infrastructure and habitats during construction. It encourages temporary greening and mitigation of impacts on ecological corridors and open spaces. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes soil protection by requiring careful site management and minimisation of excavation impacts. It helps prevent erosion, compaction, and contamination of soils during construction. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports accessibility and community wellbeing by requiring the safe operation of the public highway during construction and measures to reduce impacts on surrounding communities, including vulnerable road users. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage protection by requiring construction to avoid harm to heritage assets and their settings. It promotes sensitive site management and early engagement with relevant stakeholders. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy D15 supports transport safety and efficiency by requiring construction	

	logistics plans that minimise disruption to roads, footways, and cycle routes. It promotes safe, accessible routes for all users during development. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy strongly encourages responsible construction waste management, including minimisation, reuse, and recycling. It supports circular economy principles and sustainable site practices. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy D15 protects housing quality by minimising construction impacts on neighbouring homes. It ensures that noise, dust, and disruption are managed effectively, supporting liveability and resident wellbeing. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic activity by ensuring that construction does not unduly disrupt local businesses or services. It promotes efficient delivery and coordination of development, supporting investment and regeneration. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy D15 contributes to town centre vitality by requiring construction to be managed in a way that maintains access, safety, and attractiveness. It supports continuity of trade and public use during development phases.	

Table F.2.32: POLICY D15 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY D15 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Heritage Policies

This policy theme concentrates on heritage including conservation areas, listed buildings and other matters. Policies H1-H5 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

HE1: Built Heritage Conservation Charter

Policy HE1 sets out a comprehensive framework for the conservation and enhancement of Haringey's historic environment. It promotes inclusive access, conservation-led placemaking, and the sensitive adaptation of heritage assets to contemporary challenges, including climate change. The policy supports the borough's placemaking priorities by recognising heritage as a key contributor to identity, wellbeing, and sustainability.

Table F.2.33: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HE1 BUILT HERITAGE CONSERVATION CHARTER

POLICY HE1: BUILT HERITAGE CONSERVATION CHARTER	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	+	+	++	+	N/A	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy HE1 supports the continued beneficial use of heritage assets, many of which function as community buildings, cultural facilities and public spaces. By promoting conservation-led placemaking and inclusive access to heritage assets, the policy helps maintain social and cultural infrastructure within local communities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports mental wellbeing by enhancing the quality of the built environment and reinforcing local identity. Access to well-maintained historic spaces can contribute to a sense of place and emotional connection, particularly in areas of deprivation. While not directly addressing physical health, the policy's																Policy HE1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, townscape, social inclusion, climate mitigation, and economic regeneration. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through

	emphasis on placemaking and public realm improvements has indirect health benefits. **IIA3 – Education** The policy indirectly supports education by encouraging public engagement with heritage and promoting understanding of local history. The requirement for Heritage Impact Statements and the emphasis on interpretation and community involvement can enhance educational opportunities, particularly through conservation-led regeneration projects. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not directly address pollution. However, by promoting the reuse and refurbishment of existing buildings, it may help reduce construction-related emissions. The impact on noise and light pollution is likely neutral unless further mitigated through complementary design policies. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy HE1 supports climate change mitigation by encouraging energy-efficient retrofitting of heritage buildings, in line with Historic England's guidance. The policy promotes a "whole-building approach" to energy efficiency, which can reduce emissions while preserving heritage significance. This aligns with borough-wide net zero carbon targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to climate adaptation by requiring that heritage assets are sensitively adapted to withstand future climate impacts. It supports resilience through appropriate retrofitting and sustainable design, although explicit measures such as flood risk management are addressed elsewhere in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** While not a primary focus, Policy HE1 supports enhancements to the public realm, which may include greening and improved access to open spaces. Conservation-	complementary policies. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	led placemaking could offer opportunities to integrate biodiversity improvements, particularly in historic parks and gardens. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By promoting the reuse of existing buildings and historic areas, the policy supports efficient land use and avoids unnecessary development on greenfield sites. This contributes positively to soil protection and sustainable land management. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Policy HE1 promotes inclusive access to the historic environment and encourages heritage assets to be enjoyed by all sections of the community. This can help reduce barriers to participation in cultural life, strengthen community cohesion and foster a stronger sense of belonging. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy provides a robust framework for conserving and enhancing heritage assets, improving access and engagement, and supporting heritage-led regeneration. The policy also encourages the reuse of historic buildings and the restoration of assets at risk, contributing to cultural vitality. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy does not directly address transport. However, conservation-led placemaking may support walkable environments and improved connectivity in historic areas. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy HE1 indirectly supports waste reduction through the reuse and refurbishment of existing buildings, which can reduce construction waste, in line with circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing** By supporting the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings, the policy contributes to housing supply in appropriate contexts. The emphasis on sensitive design ensures that any housing within heritage assets meets quality and character standards. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment**	

	Policy HE1 supports economic resilience by recognising the role of heritage in placemaking and tourism. It encourages investment in conservation-led regeneration, particularly in areas with assets at risk. This can stimulate local economies and support creative and cultural industries. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by promoting the reuse of historic buildings and enhancing the character of high streets. Heritage-led regeneration can attract visitors, support local businesses, and reinforce the distinctiveness of town centres.	

Table F.2.34: POLICY HE1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY HE1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the heritage objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

HE2: Listed Buildings

Policy HE2 provides a clear framework for the protection and enhancement of listed buildings and their settings. It prioritises the conservation of architectural and historic significance, supports viable and sustainable uses, and encourages restoration and sensitive adaptation. The policy aligns with national guidance and contributes to the borough's placemaking priorities by safeguarding its most valued heritage assets.

Table F.2.35: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HE2 LISTED BUILDINGS

POLICY HE2: LISTED BUILDINGS	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	+	+	++	+	N/A	+	+	+	++	N/A	+	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy HE2 contributes positively to social infrastructure by preserving buildings that often serve as community landmarks or public facilities. By supporting their continued use and restoration, the policy helps maintain accessible spaces that foster social interaction and cultural continuity, particularly in areas of deprivation. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy indirectly supports mental wellbeing by protecting buildings that contribute to local identity and sense of place. Restored and well-maintained listed																Policy HE2 performs strongly against heritage, townscape, and economic objectives. It has indirect or neutral impacts on health, education, biodiversity, and climate adaptation,

	buildings can enhance the quality of the built environment, which is associated with improved emotional wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** Policy HE2 supports educational outcomes by preserving buildings that may have historic or cultural significance, including former schools, libraries, or civic buildings. The policy supports opportunities for public engagement with heritage assets, enhancing informal learning and community education. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not directly address pollution. However, by promoting the reuse of existing buildings, it may reduce construction-related emissions. The impact on noise and light pollution is likely neutral unless further mitigated through design and operational controls. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy HE2 supports climate mitigation by enabling energy-efficient retrofitting of listed buildings, where appropriate. The policy encourages sensitive adaptation to contemporary needs, including improved energy performance, in line with Historic England guidance. This contributes to borough-wide carbon reduction targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to climate adaptation by supporting the long-term viability of listed buildings through appropriate use and maintenance. The policy encourages resilience through sensitive design and retrofit strategies. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy HE2 does not directly address biodiversity. However, listed buildings may be located within or adjacent to historic gardens or open spaces, and their conservation can support the character and ecological value of these areas as part of preserving and enhancing the setting of heritage assets. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals**	which are supported through complementary policies. Its emphasis on restoration, reuse, and sensitive adaptation ensures that listed buildings continue to contribute meaningfully to the borough's social, cultural, and environmental goals. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	By promoting the reuse and restoration of existing buildings, the policy supports efficient land use and avoids development on greenfield sites. This contributes positively to soil protection and sustainable land management. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy helps preserve locally valued heritage assets that contribute to community identity and shared cultural heritage. Retaining and reusing listed buildings can support inclusive access to heritage and strengthen local pride and social cohesion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is the core focus of the policy. Policy HE2 provides robust protection for listed buildings, encourages restoration and reuse, and supports heritage-led regeneration. It aligns fully with objectives to conserve and enhance designated heritage assets and improve public engagement with heritage. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy HE2 indirectly supports waste reduction by encouraging the reuse and refurbishment of existing buildings, which can reduce demolition and construction waste. However, it does not explicitly address circular economy principles or waste infrastructure. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy may support housing objectives where listed buildings are adapted for residential use. It encourages viable uses that preserve significance and bring heritage at risk back into beneficial use, which can include housing. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy HE2 contributes positively to economic resilience by supporting the reuse of listed buildings for viable uses, including employment-generating activities. Restoration projects can stimulate local economies and support construction, heritage, and creative sectors.	

	IIA16 – Town Centres The policy supports town centre vitality by preserving listed buildings that contribute to character and identity. Their reuse for retail, leisure, or community purposes can enhance the attractiveness and distinctiveness of town centres.	

Table F.2.36: POLICY HE2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY HE2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	
	Interpretation Summary The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the heritage objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

HE3: Registered Parks and Gardens

Policy HE3 provides a framework for the protection and enhancement of registered parks and gardens, recognising their historic significance and contribution to townscape, biodiversity, and public wellbeing. It supports sensitive development that preserves original features, views, and structural integrity, while promoting beneficial use and long-term stewardship. The policy aligns with national guidance and contributes to Haringey's placemaking priorities.

Table F.2.37: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HE3 REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

POLICY HE3: REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	N/A	N/A	++	+	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** HE3 protects historic parks and gardens which provide important recreational and open space infrastructure for residents. Safeguarding these spaces helps maintain opportunities for outdoor recreation, health and community activity. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health outcomes by protecting and enhancing green spaces that support physical activity, mental wellbeing, and access to nature. Historic parks and gardens offer opportunities for relaxation, exercise, and social engagement, particularly in urban areas with limited open space. **IIA3 – Education** Policy HE3 indirectly supports education by preserving landscapes that offer opportunities for informal learning about history, ecology, and design. Interpretation and engagement with historic parks can enhance public understanding and support outdoor educational initiatives. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively to air quality by protecting green spaces that help mitigate urban pollution. Parks and gardens can act as buffers against noise and light pollution, particularly in densely developed areas. The impact is context-dependent but generally beneficial. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy HE3 supports climate mitigation by preserving green infrastructure that contributes to carbon sequestration and urban cooling. Mature trees and vegetation in historic parks play a role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving environmental quality. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to climate adaptation by maintaining permeable landscapes that help manage flood risk and overheating. Historic parks and gardens can provide climate resilience through shade, drainage, and biodiversity, particularly in areas vulnerable to climate impacts. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**	Policy HE3 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, biodiversity, health, townscape, and climate resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, waste, and housing, which are supported through complementary policies. Its emphasis on stewardship, public access, and historic character ensures that registered parks and gardens continue to enrich the borough's social, environmental, and cultural fabric. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	Policy HE3 may support water quality objectives where historic parks include water features or are adjacent to waterways. Preservation of natural landscapes can help to maintain water quality and reduce runoff. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This is a core strength of the policy. HE3 protects and enhances historic parks and gardens, which often contain valuable habitats and biodiversity. The policy supports connectivity between green spaces and contributes to borough-wide biodiversity net gain. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By preserving existing green spaces, HE3 supports sustainable land use and protects soil quality. The policy avoids development on greenfield land and promotes stewardship of historic landscapes, contributing positively to this objective. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Protecting accessible historic parks and gardens supports social inclusion by ensuring continued access to valued public green spaces for a wide range of users. These spaces can facilitate social interaction, community activities and wellbeing. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is the central focus of the policy. HE3 conserves the historic significance of registered parks and gardens, supports their restoration, and encourages public engagement. It aligns fully with objectives to protect and enhance heritage assets and cultural landscapes. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy does not directly address transport. However, historic parks often support active travel routes and connectivity. Their preservation may enhance walkability and access to sustainable transport networks. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing**	

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy HE3 contributes positively to the local economy by enhancing the attractiveness of the borough for tourism, leisure, and events. Well-maintained parks can support jobs in maintenance, heritage, and hospitality sectors, particularly in strategic locations. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre vitality where registered parks and gardens are located nearby. Their preservation enhances the public realm, supports leisure uses, and contributes to the distinctiveness and appeal of town centres.	

Table F.2.38: POLICY HE3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY HE3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	N/A	N/A	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

HE4: Conservation Areas

Policy HE4 sets out a robust framework for the protection and enhancement of Haringey's Conservation Areas. It prioritises the preservation of character and appearance, supports conservation-led placemaking, and promotes sensitive development that respects historic context. The policy also addresses demolition, changes of use, and cumulative impacts, ensuring that Conservation Areas continue to contribute meaningfully to the borough's identity, sustainability, and quality of life.

Table F.2.39: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HE4 CONSERVATION AREAS

POLICY HE4: CONSERVATION AREAS	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	+	+	++	+	N/A	+	+	+	++	N/A	+	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy HE4 supports social infrastructure by preserving historic environments that foster community identity and cohesion. Conservation Areas often include public buildings, spaces, and landmarks that facilitate social interaction and cultural engagement. The policy promotes inclusive access and contributes to placemaking and sense of belonging. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to mental wellbeing by protecting environments that offer aesthetic value, cultural continuity, and a sense of place. **IIA3 – Education** Policy HE4 supports education by encouraging public engagement with historic environments and promoting understanding of local heritage. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy encourages sensitive lighting that enhances the character of Conservation Areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy HE4 supports climate mitigation by promoting the reuse and retrofit of existing buildings in line with energy efficiency principles. The policy encourages sensitive adaptation to contemporary needs, contributing to borough-wide carbon reduction targets while preserving heritage significance. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to climate adaptation by maintaining resilient urban environments and promoting sustainable design within historic contexts. It supports the retrofit-first approach and discourages demolition, helping to manage overheating and flood risk through retention of permeable surfaces and mature landscapes.																Policy HE4 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, townscape, biodiversity, climate resilience, and economic regeneration. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on character, placemaking, and inclusive access ensures that Conservation Areas continue to enrich the borough's social, environmental, and cultural landscape. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy contributes positively to biodiversity where Conservation Areas include gardens, trees, and green spaces. Protection of landscape features and mature vegetation supports ecological connectivity and habitat preservation. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy HE4 supports efficient land use by promoting the reuse of existing buildings and avoiding unnecessary development. It protects soil quality by discouraging demolition and maintaining historic landscapes, contributing positively to this objective. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy helps preserve the character and vitality of neighbourhoods and safeguards heritage features and uses that contribute to local identity and community life. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy provides a comprehensive strategy for conserving and enhancing Conservation Areas, improving public engagement, and supporting heritage-led regeneration. The policy encourages restoration, reuse, and sensitive development, contributing to cultural vitality. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy HE4 indirectly supports waste reduction by promoting the reuse and refurbishment of existing buildings. It discourages demolition and supports sustainable construction practices, although it does not explicitly address circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing**	

	The policy may support housing objectives where historic buildings are adapted for residential use. It encourages sensitive changes that preserve character while meeting contemporary needs. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy HE4 contributes positively to economic resilience by supporting conservation-led regeneration and enhancing the attractiveness of historic areas. It encourages investment in heritage assets and supports creative, cultural, and tourism-related industries. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre vitality where Conservation Areas overlap with commercial districts. Preservation of historic character enhances the distinctiveness and appeal of town centres, supporting retail, leisure, and community uses.	

Table F.2.40: POLICY HE4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY HE4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	+	+	N/A	0	0	+	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the heritage and townscape objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

HE5: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Policy HE5 provides a dual framework for the protection and enhancement of non-designated heritage assets and archaeological resources. It promotes the identification, conservation, and sensitive adaptation of locally significant buildings, landscapes, and artefacts. The policy also ensures that archaeological remains are appropriately assessed, preserved, or recorded. It supports inclusive placemaking, cultural continuity, and sustainable development.

Table F.2.41: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HE5 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

POLICY HE5: NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	++	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	++	++	0	+	+	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy HE5 contributes to social infrastructure by recognising the value of locally significant heritage assets that often serve as community landmarks or public spaces. It promotes inclusive access and engagement, helping to foster a sense of identity and belonging, particularly in underrepresented or historically marginalised communities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy indirectly supports mental wellbeing by preserving familiar and valued elements of the built environment. Archaeological interpretation and the conservation of local heritage can enhance emotional connection to place and support community pride. **IIA3 – Education** Policy HE5 supports education by encouraging the interpretation and public presentation of archaeological findings and local heritage. It promotes informal learning opportunities and community engagement with history, particularly through planning processes and neighbourhood plans. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not directly address pollution. However, the preservation of existing buildings and landscapes may reduce construction-related emissions. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy HE5 supports climate mitigation by encouraging the reuse and adaptation of existing buildings, which can reduce embodied carbon. The policy aligns with sustainable development principles. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy HE5 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, townscape, education, and cultural engagement. It has neutral or indirect impacts on health, transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on local character, archaeological stewardship, and inclusive access ensures that non-designated heritage assets continue to enrich the borough's social, environmental, and cultural fabric.

	The policy contributes to adaptation by promoting the long-term stewardship of non-designated heritage assets, which may include climate-resilient design for locally listed buildings. Archaeological sites and historic landscapes can also inform sustainable land use. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy HE5 may support biodiversity where non-designated assets include historic parks, gardens, or green infrastructure. The policy encourages conservation of landscape features, which can contribute to ecological connectivity and habitat preservation. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy HE5 promotes the reuse of existing buildings and the preservation of archaeological sites, avoiding unnecessary development on greenfield land. It supports soil protection and sustainable land management. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy encourages the conservation, interpretation and celebration of local heritage and archaeology, helping communities engage with and understand their shared history. This can promote community cohesion, local identity and broader participation in cultural heritage. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is the core focus of the policy. Policy HE5 provides a comprehensive approach to identifying, conserving, and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and archaeological assets. It supports public engagement, interpretation, and heritage-led regeneration. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy does not directly address transport. However, the conservation of historic street furniture and layouts may support walkability and active travel. **IIA13 – Waste**	

	Policy HE5 indirectly supports waste reduction by promoting the reuse and refurbishment of existing buildings. It encourages a retain-rather-than-replace approach, which aligns with circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy may support housing objectives where non-designated heritage assets are adapted for residential use. It encourages sensitive alterations that retain historic character while meeting contemporary needs. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy HE5 contributes positively to economic resilience by supporting the reuse of heritage assets for viable uses, including employment and community functions. Preserving and improving access to archaeological assets can also support local skills development and heritage tourism. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre vitality where non-designated assets contribute to local character and identity. Their conservation and reuse can enhance the distinctiveness and appeal of high streets and neighbourhood centres.	

Table F.2.42: POLICY HE5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY HE5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Culture, Sport and Recreation

This policy theme concentrates on culture, sport and recreation and contains policies on protecting cultural, sports and recreation uses, supporting identified cultural quarters, the promotion of new cultural uses and other matters. Policies C1- C6 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

Policy C1: A Culturally Rich Borough

Policy C1 sets out a strategic framework for embedding culture into placemaking and development across Haringey. It promotes inclusive access to cultural infrastructure, supports the creative economy, and introduces Cultural Wellbeing Action Plans to ensure developments contribute meaningfully to cultural wellbeing.

Table F.2.43: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY C1 A CULTURALLY RICH BOROUGH

POLICY C1: A CULTURALLY RICH BOROUGH	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	+	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy C1 directly supports the protection, enhancement and expansion of cultural, sport and recreation facilities as part of the borough's wider social infrastructure network. It seeks to ensure provision is accessible, inclusive and responsive to community needs, including through new facilities, Cultural Quarters and planning obligations. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports mental and physical wellbeing by the protection, enhancement and expansion of existing cultural, sport and recreation facilities. Enhancing access to cultural experiences and creative expression are linked to improved emotional health. Public art, community events, and inclusive cultural spaces contribute to vibrant, engaging environments. The policy's emphasis on sport and recreation has direct physical health benefits, particularly in areas of deprivation.																Policy C1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social inclusion, health, townscape, cultural equity, and economic development. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies.

	IIA3 – Education Policy C1 indirectly supports education by encouraging lifelong learning through cultural participation. Creative workspaces, public art, and cultural programming offer informal educational opportunities, particularly for young people and underrepresented groups. Engagement with local communities in the design and delivery of cultural infrastructure enhances cultural literacy and awareness. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not directly address pollution. However, by supporting the reuse of existing buildings and promoting meanwhile uses, it may help reduce construction-related emissions. The impact on noise and light pollution is likely neutral unless further mitigated through complementary design policies. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy promotes inclusive access to culture, sport and recreation and requires Cultural Infrastructure Statements to identify opportunities to address inequalities in cultural	The policy provides a strategic and inclusive approach to embedding culture, sports and recreation in planning, supporting Haringey's vision for a culturally rich and resilient borough. No negative effects are identified which would require mitigation.

	participation, representation and access. This can help reduce social isolation, strengthen community cohesion and ensure cultural opportunities are available to all residents. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is a core strength of the policy. It provides a robust framework for protecting and enhancing cultural infrastructure, and promoting cultural equity. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy strongly supports economic resilience by recognising the role of culture and the creative industries in local economies. It promotes support for creative clusters, and cultural-led regeneration. This aligns well with objectives to stimulate local economies and provide employment opportunities, particularly in deprived areas. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by promoting cultural uses in high streets and town centres. Public art, festivals, and creative workspaces attract visitors, support local businesses, and reinforce the distinctiveness of centres. The policy aligns strongly with objectives to enhance the vibrancy and inclusivity of town centres.	

Table F.2.44: POLICY C1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY C1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for heritage and culture and economy. However, there would be no requirement for Cultural Wellbeing Action Plans. Opportunities to support inclusive access to cultural infrastructure, promote cultural equity, and integrate culture into the borough's growth strategy would be significantly reduced.															In the absence of Policy C1, the borough would lack a strategic framework for embedding culture, sports and recreation in planning and development.

Policy C2: Cultural, Sports and Recreation Facilities

Policy C2 establishes a robust framework for safeguarding and enhancing Haringey's cultural, sports and recreation facilities, recognising their essential role in the borough's social, economic, and creative life. It resists the loss of facilities unless strict criteria are met. The policy also applies the Agent of Change principle to protect existing l uses from the impacts of new development. It supports proposals for new high-quality facilities in appropriate locations.

Table F.2.45: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY C2 CULTURAL, SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

POLICY C2: CULTURAL, SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	++	++	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	++	N/A	N/A	0	+	+	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy C2 protects existing cultural, sport and recreation facilities and supports the delivery of new and enhanced provision as part of Haringey's social infrastructure network. The policy promotes facilities that support physical activity, learning, cultural participation and social interaction, helping to meet community needs. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy protects a range of facilities that contribute direct to mental and physical health and also supports new and enhanced facilities which would support the same. **IIA3 – Education** Policy C2 indirectly supports education by protecting venues that host informal learning, workshops, and cultural education programmes. These facilities contribute to lifelong learning and cultural literacy, particularly for young people and marginalised groups. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This policy protects sport and recreation built facilities which may be located on open space. It supports new and enhanced sport and recreation facilities subject to other plan policies.	Policy C2 performs strongly across a range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to culture, health, heritage, social inclusion, townscape quality, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. The policy provides a clear and enforceable mechanism for protecting cultural, sporting and recreational infrastructure and ensuring that any loss is appropriately mitigated.

	IIA9 – Soils and Minerals This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy requires facilities to respond positively to the diverse communities they serve and foster identity, belonging and community cohesion. The retention of valued community assets, including public houses with social and cultural value, can help support inclusive community life and opportunities for social interaction. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is a core strength of the policy. It provides a strong framework for conserving cultural heritage, including public houses with social and historic value. TThe policy aligns directly with objectives to protect and enhance cultural assets. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy is not directly related to housing. In some cases, it may constrain redevelopment opportunities for housing. However, it ensures that cultural value is not lost in the pursuit of housing delivery, supporting a balanced approach to growth. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy C2 supports economic resilience by protecting venues that contribute to the creative economy, tourism, and local employment. It recognises the role of cultural infrastructure in supporting small businesses, freelancers, and community enterprises, particularly in deprived areas. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by retaining cultural anchors that	

	attract footfall, support local businesses, and enhance the distinctiveness of high streets. It aligns well with objectives to create vibrant, inclusive town centres.	

Table F.2.46: POLICY C2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY C2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	++	N/A	N/A	0	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for health, heritage and culture and economy. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Policy C3: Meanwhile, Ancillary and Flexible Cultural Uses

Policy C3 supports the temporary, ancillary, and flexible use of spaces for cultural activity in appropriate locations such as town centres, high streets, Cultural Quarters, and Creative Industry Clusters. It encourages low-cost, adaptable cultural uses that animate places, support local economies, and foster community identity. The policy promotes compatibility with surrounding uses and supports placemaking through short-term and co-located cultural interventions.

Table F.2.47: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY C3 MEANWHILE, ANCILLARY AND FLEXIBLE CULTURAL USES

POLICY C3: MEANWHILE, ANCILLARY AND FLEXIBLE CULTURAL USES	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy C3 supports the temporary and flexible use of spaces for cultural activities, helping																Policy C3 performs strongly across a range of IIA

	to maximise the use of existing buildings and spaces for community-focused cultural provision. This can provide additional opportunities for cultural and social activities without requiring permanent new infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate mitigation indirectly by encouraging the reuse of existing spaces and avoiding unnecessary redevelopment. Meanwhile and ancillary uses can reduce embodied carbon and support low-impact cultural activity. The impact is positive when aligned with sustainable design principles. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IA7 – Water Resources and Water Quality** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	objectives, particularly in relation to social inclusion, townscape quality, cultural participation, and local economic development. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. The policy provides a flexible and inclusive approach to supporting cultural activity and placemaking across Haringey.

	IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality By supporting accessible and affordable cultural activities in a variety of locations, the policy can broaden participation in culture and community life. Meanwhile and ancillary cultural uses can help animate neighbourhoods, foster community identity and encourage social interaction. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy C5 aligns well with cultural objectives by supporting grassroots cultural expression, temporary installations, and community-led activity. It enables cultural participation in areas that may lack permanent infrastructure and contributes to a dynamic and inclusive cultural landscape. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy C5 supports local economic resilience by enabling low-cost cultural activity, supporting creative practitioners, and animating commercial areas. It aligns with objectives to support small businesses, freelancers, and community enterprises, particularly in deprived areas. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by activating vacant units, supporting cultural programming, and enhancing the public realm. It aligns strongly with objectives to create vibrant, inclusive, and resilient town centres.	

Table F.2.48: POLICY C3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY C3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for heritage and culture and economy. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Policy C4: Public Art

Policy C4 promotes the integration of public art into development and the public realm across Haringey. It encourages durable, inclusive, and context-sensitive artworks that reflect local identity, celebrate underrepresented histories, and contribute to placemaking. The policy supports both permanent and community-led street art, resists the loss of existing high-quality public artworks, and requires mitigation where loss is unavoidable. It positions public art as a vital component of cultural expression, community engagement, and urban character.

Table F.2.49: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY C4 PUBLIC ART

POLICY C4: PUBLIC ART	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy C4 contributes positively to social infrastructure by fostering inclusive cultural participation and community pride. Public art enhances shared spaces, supports social interaction, and reflects the diversity of local communities. The policy aligns well with objectives to promote fairness, respect, and cultural representation across Haringey. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.																Policy C4 performs strongly across a range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to townscape quality, cultural heritage, social inclusion, and the creative economy. It has neutral or indirect

	IIA3 – Education Policy C4 indirectly supports education by encouraging cultural literacy and engagement with local history and identity. Public art can serve as a tool for informal learning and community storytelling, particularly when co-designed with schools, youth groups, and cultural organisations. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy promotes inclusive and accessible public art that reflects local culture, histories and underrepresented groups. Support for community engagement, co-design and community-led street art can strengthen social inclusion, local identity and community cohesion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy is directly aligned with this objective. It supports the conservation and	impacts on transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. The policy provides a clear and inclusive framework for integrating public art into development and placemaking across Haringey.

	celebration of cultural heritage through public art, particularly works that reflect underrepresented histories and communities. The protection of existing artworks and encouragement of community-led initiatives contribute to a vibrant and inclusive cultural landscape. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy C4 supports the creative economy by providing opportunities for artists, fabricators, and cultural organisations. It encourages investment in cultural programming and contributes to the visibility of local talent. The policy aligns well with objectives to support creative industries and cultural employment. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by enhancing the public realm, supporting cultural programming, and attracting visitors. Public art can reinforce the identity of high streets and contribute to inclusive, vibrant town centres.	

Table F.2.50: POLICY C4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY C4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	

Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan do not have substantive policies on public art, and so the effects would likely be neutral	The alternative option is not recommended.

Policy C5: Tottenham Creative Enterprise Zone

Policy C5 supports the growth and resilience of the creative industries within the Tottenham Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ). It promotes the delivery of affordable employment space, resists the loss of existing creative employment floorspace, and encourages temporary and meanwhile uses that support cultural production. The policy recognises Tottenham's unique creative ecosystem and seeks to embed creativity into regeneration, strengthen local identity, and support inclusive economic development.

Table F.2.51: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY C5 TOTTENHAM CREATIVE ENTERPRISE ZONE

POLICY C5: TOTTENHAM CREATIVE ENTERPRISE ZONE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	0	0	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy C5 supports the provision of creative workspace, cultural uses and community facilities within the Tottenham Creative Enterprise Zone. This helps strengthen the borough's cultural infrastructure and supports facilities that contribute to community wellbeing and local economic opportunities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy indirectly supports mental wellbeing by sustaining environments that enable creative expression, social connection, and community identity. Creative workspaces and cultural activity contribute to emotional health and resilience. While not directly addressing physical health, the policy's emphasis on placemaking and cultural vitality has indirect health benefits. **IIA3 – Education** Policy C5 indirectly supports education by enabling informal learning, apprenticeships, and creative skills development. The CEZ provides opportunities for																Policy C5 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to economic development, cultural heritage, townscape quality, and social inclusion. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. The policy provides a

	young people and emerging creatives to access training, mentorship, and collaborative environments that support lifelong learning and career progression. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate mitigation indirectly by encouraging the retrofit and reuse of creative workspaces, which can reduce embodied carbon. It also promotes low-impact, flexible uses that align with sustainable development principles. The impact is positive when implemented alongside energy efficiency standards. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** By protecting affordable creative workspace and supporting local creative enterprises, the policy can improve opportunities for participation in cultural and economic activities. Maintaining a diverse creative sector can help support inclusive growth and opportunities for a broad range of residents and businesses. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy C5 aligns strongly with cultural objectives by supporting creative production, cultural identity, and the visibility of underrepresented communities. It encourages	targeted and place-based approach to supporting Tottenham's creative economy and embedding culture into regeneration.

	the retention and enhancement of spaces that reflect Tottenham's cultural and industrial heritage, contributing to a vibrant and inclusive cultural landscape. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This is a core strength of the policy. Policy C5 supports inclusive economic growth by protecting and expanding affordable creative workspace, supporting local talent, and embedding creativity into regeneration. It aligns directly with objectives to stimulate employment, support small businesses, and promote economic resilience in deprived areas. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by supporting creative uses in Tottenham's district and local centres. It enhances the cultural offer, attracts footfall, and reinforces the distinctiveness of Tottenham as a creative destination. The policy aligns well with objectives to create vibrant, inclusive town centres.	

Table F.2.52: POLICY C5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY C5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for heritage and culture and economy as CEZs are a London GLA initiative and supported in the London Plan. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Policy C6: Warehouse Living

Policy C6 provides a detailed framework for supporting warehouse living as a sui generis use that integrates affordable, collaborative living and working environments for creative industry workers. It promotes retrofit-first approaches, protects existing creative communities from displacement, and ensures that developments meet both creative production and residential standards. The policy supports the cultural economy, fosters community identity, and safeguards the unique character of Haringey's creative industry clusters.

Table F.2.53: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY C6 WAREHOUSE LIVING

POLICY C6: WAREHOUSE LIVING	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	++	N/A	N/A	++	+	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy C6 supports a distinctive form of accommodation and creative production space that contributes to Haringey's cultural infrastructure. Requirements for communal facilities, collaborative working environments and the retention of creative production space help support social interaction and community networks. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports mental wellbeing by enabling creative expression and fostering strong social networks within communal living environments. It also addresses																Policy C6 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, cultural heritage, economic development, and climate mitigation. It has neutral or indirect impacts on

	physical health through requirements for adequate living standards, fire safety, and environmental performance. The emphasis on retrofit and co-designed solutions contributes to healthier, more resilient housing environments. **IIA3 – Education** Policy C6 indirectly supports education by enabling informal learning and skill-sharing within creative communities. Warehouse living environments often host workshops, exhibitions, and collaborative projects that promote cultural literacy and creative development, particularly for emerging artists and practitioners. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate mitigation by promoting a retrofit-first approach, which reduces embodied carbon and supports energy-efficient upgrades. By retaining and adapting existing buildings, it aligns with borough-wide net zero carbon targets and sustainable development principles. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy C6 contributes to climate adaptation by requiring that warehouse living units meet environmental performance standards and support resilient living arrangements. The integration of communal spaces and flexible design can help communities respond to climate-related challenges. The impact is positive when aligned with broader adaptation strategies. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By promoting the reuse of existing industrial buildings and avoiding displacement,	transport, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. The policy provides a targeted and inclusive framework for supporting warehouse living as a vital component of Haringey's cultural and creative ecosystem.

	the policy supports efficient land use and reduces pressure on greenfield sites. This contributes positively to soil protection and sustainable land management. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy seeks to maintain affordable accommodation and workspace for people working in the creative industries and requires measures to minimise displacement of existing residents and occupiers. Collaborative design, relocation strategies and affordability requirements help support inclusion, community cohesion and equal access to creative opportunities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is a core strength of the policy. Policy C6 supports cultural production, protects creative communities, and promotes the integration of heritage and identity into live-work environments. It contributes to cultural vitality and aligns directly with objectives to conserve and enhance cultural assets. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy C6 is directly aligned with housing objectives by providing an innovative housing model that meets the needs of creative industry workers. It supports affordability, inclusivity, and quality, and ensures that units meet residential standards while enabling creative production. The policy contributes positively to housing diversity and supply in appropriate contexts. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This is a core strength of the policy. C6 supports the creative economy by securing affordable workspace, protecting existing businesses, and enabling creative production within residential settings. It aligns directly with objectives to stimulate employment, support small enterprises, and promote economic resilience.	

	IIA16 – Town Centres This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.54: POLICY C6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY C6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	-	-	0	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	0	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	As Warehouse living policy is unique to Haringey there would be no planning framework to support warehouse living as a sui generis use that integrates affordable, collaborative living and working environments for creative industry workers. The borough would lack mechanisms to safeguard existing warehouse living communities, ensure appropriate design standards, or secure affordability for creative residents. Without this policy, the unique ecosystem of live-work creative production in Haringey's industrial areas would be vulnerable to displacement, decline, and regulatory uncertainty.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Climate Resilience and Adaptation Policies

This policy theme concentrates on climate adaptation and resilience and contains policies on flood risk, air pollution and other matters. Policies CR1-CR8 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

CR1: Climate Resilience and Adaptation

Policy CR1 establishes a strategic framework for ensuring that new development in Haringey is resilient to the impacts of climate change. It requires proposals to address key risks including overheating, flooding, drought, poor air quality and subsidence, with a strong emphasis on nature-based solutions and protecting vulnerable populations. The policy integrates borough-wide and regional strategies and supports the delivery of a fair, healthy, and sustainable place.

Table F.2.55: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CR1 CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION

POLICY CR1: CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	N/A	+	N/A	++	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This policy does not directly contribute to the provision of social infrastructure, however, indirectly supports development proposals such as healthcare and community facilities to be located and designed to respond to climate risk. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by addressing climate-related risks such as overheating, flooding, and poor air quality, which disproportionately affect personal safety as well as physical and mental wellbeing. It aligns with the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and prioritises the protection of vulnerable groups, including older people and those with health conditions. **IIA3 – Education** Policy CR1 supports the resilience of educational buildings and infrastructure. By requiring climate risk assessments and adaptation measures, it helps ensure that																Policy CR1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, climate adaptation, water, biodiversity, housing, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on heritage, transport, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on equity,

	schools and learning environments remain safe and functional during extreme weather events. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Policy CR1 directly supports improvements in air quality by requiring proposals to identify, assess and respond to climate risks associated with poor air quality. Additionally, prioritising nature-based solutions and urban greening, will help filter pollutants and reduce air and noise emissions. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This is the core focus of the policy. Policy CR1 provides a comprehensive and proactive approach to climate change mitigation, requiring development to identify and address a wide range of risks including overheating, flooding, drought, and subsidence. It sets the expectation that proposals that increase climate risk and do not provide appropriate mitigation will be resisted. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This is the core focus of the policy. Policy CR1 provides a comprehensive and proactive approach to climate resilience requiring development to design buildings to adapt to a changing climate, responding to a wide range of risks including overheating, flooding, drought, and subsidence. It aligns strongly with national and regional guidance and supports long-term resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Policy CR1 supports water efficiency and drought resilience through requiring developments to identify, assess and respond to climate risks associated with flooding and drought. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy encourages nature-based solutions, which can enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure. By integrating green and blue spaces into development, Policy CR1 supports ecological connectivity and multifunctional landscapes, contributing positively to this objective. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals Soils and Minerals**	nature-based solutions, and long-term planning ensures that development in Haringey is well-prepared for a changing climate. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	Policy CR1 promotes sustainable land use by encouraging the integration of green infrastructure and minimising impermeable surfaces. It supports soil protection and sustainable drainage, although this is more explicitly addressed in Policy CR5. Additionally reducing the impact of subsidence will support the protection of natural resources. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy supports reducing inequities by requiring proposals to identify people or groups that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts and provide an appropriate response that meets the respective level of resilience and special needs. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy does not directly address transport. However, climate-resilient design may support walkability and reduce disruption to transport infrastructure during extreme weather events. The impact is indirect and context-dependent. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy supports housing resilience by requiring developments to address overheating, flood risk, and other climate-related hazards. This ensures that homes remain safe, reducing risk to vulnerable residents. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy CR1 contributes positively to economic resilience by reducing climate-related risks to businesses, infrastructure, and the workforce. It supports long-term viability and reduces disruption from extreme weather events, aligning with inclusive economic growth objectives. **IIA16 – Town Centres**	

	The policy supports town centre resilience by requiring climate-adaptive design in all locations, including commercial and mixed-use areas. Nature-based solutions and cooling strategies can enhance the attractiveness and functionality of town centres during extreme weather.	

Table F.2.56: POLICY CR1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CR1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Interpretation Summary The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not necessarily directly identify and respond to the local climate risks relevant Haringey or work towards the implementation of local strategies including the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan, Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Action Plan, Air Quality Action Plan, Local Flood Risk Management Plan etc. Therefore, this option tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

CR2: Supporting Urban Cooling

Policy CR2 sets out a detailed approach to reducing the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect and reducing overheating in the public realm. It requires development to incorporate passive cooling measures, nature-based solutions, and in some cases an Indoor Cool Spaces . The policy supports inclusive, climate-resilient design and prioritises the needs of vulnerable populations, aligning with borough-wide health, equity, and sustainability goals.

Table F.2.57: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CR2 SUPPORTING URBAN COOLING

POLICY CR2: SUPPORTING URBAN COOLING	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	N/A	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy CR2 contributes positively to this objective by requiring proposals that provide publicly accessible social infrastructure to contribute to the delivery of indoor Cool Spaces. This will help ensure residents and visitors have access to safe and comfortable places of refuge during heatwaves. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports positive health outcomes by addressing overheating, which is a growing public health risk. It prioritises protection for vulnerable groups such as older people, children, and those with chronic illnesses. The provision of indoor Cool Spaces and urban greening contributes to both physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** Policy CR2 indirectly supports education by improving the thermal comfort of external spaces used by schools, nurseries, and other educational facilities. Shaded, well-ventilated environments enhance learning conditions and reduce health risks for students and staff. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively to air quality by promoting vegetation and green infrastructure, which can help filter pollutants. It also contributes to reduced reliance on active cooling systems that emit waste heat and contribute to localised air pollution. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy CR2 supports climate mitigation by prioritising passive cooling design measures including, shading, and nature-based solutions which subsequently lower energy demand and associated emissions.																Policy CR2 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, climate adaptation, biodiversity, housing, and townscape. It has neutral or indirect impacts on heritage, waste, and water quality, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on passive design, nature-based solutions, and equity ensures that urban cooling is embedded in development across the borough. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience Policy CR2 provides a comprehensive strategy for adapting to rising temperatures and the UHI effect. It ensures that development contributes to urban cooling and protects residents from extreme heat, aligning strongly with adaptation objectives. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy encourages the integration of green and blue infrastructure, which can contribute to urban cooling and managing sustainable drainage. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy CR2 promotes nature-based solutions, including tree planting, green roofs, and vegetated shading structures. These measures enhance biodiversity, improve ecological connectivity, and contribute to multifunctional green spaces. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by encouraging permeable surfaces and green infrastructure. These measures reduce soil sealing and support natural cooling processes, contributing positively to soil health and land resilience. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy requires proposals to identify and respond to heat risks including consideration of any vulnerabilities. This can support social inclusion and equality by reducing the disproportionate impacts of extreme heat on vulnerable groups and helping ensure people can continue to participate in community and public life during heatwaves. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy does not directly address heritage. However, urban cooling measures can be sensitively integrated into historic environments to support their continued use and comfort. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy CR2 indirectly supports sustainable transport by improving the comfort and usability of walking and cycling routes during hot weather. Shaded, cooler streets encourage active travel and reduce reliance on private vehicles.	

	IIA13 – Waste This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy CR2 supports housing quality by requiring the integration of passive cooling measures in external amenity spaces and communal areas. This ensures that residential environments remain safe and comfortable during heatwaves, particularly for vulnerable residents. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by reducing heat-related disruption in commercial and public spaces. Comfortable environments support footfall, productivity, and the viability of outdoor economic activity. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy CR2 supports town centre vitality by enhancing the thermal comfort and attractiveness of public spaces during periods of increased heat. For example, shaded environments encourage footfall, dwell time and publicly accessible indoor Cool Spaces will help to provide cooling relief within town centres.	

Table F.2.58: POLICY CR2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CR2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the social infrastructure provision needed in the borough to overcome impacts of heatwaves and extreme heat. Therefore this option tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.															The alternative option is not recommended.

CR3: Minimising Overheating Risk in Buildings

Policy CR3 sets out a detailed framework for reducing overheating risk in new and existing buildings. It introduces the Haringey Cooling Hierarchy, prioritising passive design measures and discouraging reliance on active cooling systems, requiring overheating assessments for major developments. It supports climate resilience, public health, and energy efficiency, aligning with borough-wide sustainability and equity goals.

Table F.2.59: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CR3 MINIMISING OVERHEATING RISK IN BUILDINGS

POLICY CR3: MINIMISING OVERHEATING RISK IN BUILDINGS	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	++	+	+	++	++	N/A	N/A	+	++	+	N/A	N/A	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This policy indirectly supports the provision of social infrastructure as it would require any new development comprising health, community or education facilities etc. to adhere to the Haringey Cooling Hierarchy, subsequently minimising overheating risk within these types of buildings. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by addressing overheating, which poses serious risks to physical and mental wellbeing. It prioritises protection for vulnerable populations and requires higher standards for buildings accommodating those at greater risk, such as care homes and healthcare facilities. **IIA3 – Education** Policy CR3 supports education by requiring overheating mitigation in schools, nurseries, and other learning environments. Comfortable indoor conditions are essential for concentration, attendance, and wellbeing, particularly during heatwaves. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy indirectly supports air quality by reducing reliance on active cooling systems that emit waste heat and contribute to localised pollution. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**																Policy CR3 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, housing, climate adaptation, mitigation, and townscape. It has neutral or indirect impacts on heritage, transport, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on passive design, equity, and long-term resilience ensures that buildings in Haringey are well-prepared for a warming climate. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	Policy CR3 contributes strongly to mitigation by prioritising passive cooling and energy-efficient design. It discourages energy-intensive active cooling systems and supports reuse of waste heat, aligning with borough-wide net zero carbon targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy provides a comprehensive strategy for adapting buildings to rising temperatures, ensuring long-term resilience and occupant safety. It supports futureproofing through the overheating assessment, supported by retrofit plans and dynamic thermal modelling. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals Soils and Minerals** The policy indirectly supports sustainable land use by encouraging retrofit and reuse of existing buildings. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Policy CR3 supports inclusive access to healthy living environments and reduces barriers to participation in community life caused by extreme heat. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports passive cooling measures that could be integrated into heritage buildings. Overheating mitigation may support the continued use of historic buildings, particularly where sensitive retrofit strategies are applied. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

	IIA14 – Housing Policy CR3 strongly supports improved housing quality by ensuring that homes are designed to remain safe and comfortable during heatwaves over the long term. It also prioritises passive cooling measures, reducing operational costs and improving housing affordability for all residents. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by reducing heat-related disruption in workplaces and public buildings. Comfortable indoor environments support productivity, reduce energy costs, and enhance building performance. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy CR3 supports town centre vitality by improving the thermal comfort of commercial and mixed-use buildings.	

Table F.2.60: POLICY CR3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CR3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	-	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the local needs or respond to the Council's priorities towards minimising overheating risk including risk to vulnerable communities within Haringey. Therefore, this option tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

CR4: Managing and Reducing Flood Risk

Policy CR4 provides a comprehensive framework for assessing, mitigating, and managing flood risk in Haringey. It sets out clear requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments, location-based restrictions, and design measures to ensure development is safe and does not increase

flood risk elsewhere. The policy prioritises nature-based solutions, protects vulnerable users, and aligns with borough-wide documents including the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.

Table F.2.61: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CR4 MANAGING AND REDUCING FLOOD RISK

POLICY CR4: MANAGING AND REDUCING FLOOD RISK	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy CR4 contributes positively to this objective by ensuring that new social infrastructure developments are located in suitable locations that avoid, mitigate and control flood risk. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by reducing exposure to flood-related hazards, including injury, displacement, and waterborne diseases. It requires safe access and egress, flood warning systems, and resilient design, contributing to physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** Policy CR4 supports education by ensuring that schools and other learning environments are located and designed to avoid flood risk. This helps maintain continuity of education during flood events and protects students and staff from flood-related disruption and risks. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not directly address air, light, or noise pollution. However, flood mitigation measures such as green infrastructure may indirectly contribute to improved air quality and reduced noise in urban areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy CR4 indirectly supports mitigation by promoting nature-based solutions and sustainable design. Flood-resilient infrastructure can reduce the need for energy-intensive emergency responses and repairs.																Policy CR4 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, climate adaptation, water, housing, economy/employment and town centres. It has neutral or indirect impacts on heritage, waste, and air quality, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on evidence-based planning, nature-based solutions, and protection of vulnerable development types ensures that development in Haringey is located in suitable areas and well-prepared for current and future flood risks. No negative effects identified

	IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience This is the core focus of the policy. Policy CR4 provides a robust strategy for adapting to increased flood risk, incorporating the need for proposals to undertake site-specific assessments, where located in areas of flood risk. This would require suitable mitigation measures to be integrated into design to ensure that the building could withstand current and future increased flood risk, aligning strongly with adaptation objectives. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Policy CR4 supports reduced water pollution by requiring measures to mitigate flood risk. This could include initiatives such as integrating sustainable drainage solutions, flood-resistant design and provision of green infrastructure. It helps prevent contamination from surface water runoff, supporting the protection of groundwater and rivers. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy supports biodiversity where flood mitigation measures include nature-based solutions such as rain gardens, wetlands, and riparian buffers. These features enhance ecological value and contribute to multifunctional green spaces. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy CR4 promotes sustainable land use by directing development away from high-risk areas and preserving flood storage capacity. It supports soil protection through permeable surfaces and minimises disturbance to groundwater flows. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy contributes positively to social inclusion and equality by reducing flood-related risks that can disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, including older people, disabled people, children, lower-income households and those with existing health conditions. Improving resilience to flooding can help maintain safe access to homes, services, community facilities and public spaces, supporting equal opportunities to participate in community life. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character**	which would require mitigation.

	Policy CR4 does not directly address heritage. However, flood protection measures may support the long-term resilience of historic buildings and landscapes, particularly in flood-prone areas. The impact is likely neutral unless integrated with heritage-specific policies. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy contributes positively to transport resilience by requiring safe access and egress during flood events through establishing evacuation plans. It supports the protection of transport infrastructure and reduces disruption caused by surface water and fluvial flooding. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy CR4 indirectly supports waste reduction by minimising flood damage to buildings and infrastructure, which can generate significant waste. It does not explicitly address waste management systems, so the impact is likely neutral. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy CR4 strongly supports housing safety and resilience by restricting development in high-risk flood zones and requiring flood-resistant design. It ensures that homes remain safe, habitable, and accessible during extreme weather events over the long-term. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by protecting businesses and employment sites from flood risk. It reduces disruption, supports continuity of operations, and safeguards infrastructure critical to economic activity. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy CR4 supports town centre vitality by ensuring that commercial and mixed-use developments are protected from flooding impacts. It promotes resilient design and infrastructure, enhancing the long-term viability and attractiveness of town centres.	

Table F.2.62: POLICY CR4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CR4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The proposed policies are largely aligned with the NPPF and London Plan and as such a no policy alternative would still produce positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not necessarily recommend flood mitigation measures suitable in the context of Haringey as identified in the Haringey Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Haringey Local Flood Risk Management Plan. Therefore, the no policy option would result in a minor positive impact score.																The alternative option is not recommended.

CR5: Sustainable Drainage

Policy CR5 sets out a clear and proactive approach to managing surface water runoff that encourages the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) while protecting groundwater quality. It prioritises nature-based solutions, greenfield runoff rates, and multifunctional design that delivers biodiversity, amenity, and water quality benefits.

Table F.2.63: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CR5 SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE

POLICY CR5: SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	0	+	N/A	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy CR5 contributes positively to social infrastructure by reducing surface water flood risk to social infrastructure such as community facilities and public spaces. **IIA2 – Improving Health**																Policy CR5 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to water quality, climate adaptation, biodiversity, health, and

	The policy supports health outcomes by reducing surface water flood-related hazards and improving access to green infrastructure. Additionally, the provision of new or retrofitted SuDS can help mitigate urban heat, improve air quality, and provide opportunities for recreation and relaxation, contributing to both physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** Policy CR5 supports education by protecting schools and childcare facilities from surface water flooding. SuDS features can also serve as educational tools, raising awareness of climate resilience and environmental stewardship among students and the wider community. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy indirectly supports air quality by promoting vegetation and permeable surfaces that can filter pollutants. SuDS can also reduce noise by softening hard urban environments. The impact on light pollution is likely neutral. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** While primarily focused on adaptation, Policy CR5 supports mitigation by reducing the need for installing energy-intensive drainage infrastructure. Nature-based SuDS features can sequester carbon and reduce the urban heat island effect, contributing to borough-wide carbon reduction goals. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy CR5 provides a robust strategy for adapting to increased rainfall and surface water flooding due to climate change. It supports long-term resilience through integrated, site-specific drainage solutions. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy strongly promotes water quality improvements through filtration and attenuation, reduces runoff pollution, and encourages water reuse. It additionally supports groundwater quality, ensuring any surface water drainage solution will not adversely affect groundwater resources, groundwater flow pathways and aquifer integrity will be protected.	town centres. It has neutral or indirect impacts on heritage and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on multifunctional, nature-based drainage solutions ensures that development in Haringey contributes to a more resilient, sustainable, and liveable urban environment. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces The policy contributes positively to biodiversity by requiring SuDS to deliver ecological benefits. Features such as wetlands, swales, and green roofs enhance habitat connectivity and support nature recovery, particularly in urban areas. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy CR5 supports sustainable land use by reducing soil sealing and promoting permeable surfaces. It protects soil quality and supports natural infiltration processes, contributing to long-term land resilience. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy indirectly supports social inclusion and equality. SuDS features such as rain gardens and swales can enhance the usability and safety of shared spaces, particularly in areas vulnerable to surface water flooding. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy CR5 does not directly address heritage. However, SuDS can be sensitively integrated into historic environments to support their continued use and resilience. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports transport resilience by reducing surface water flooding on roads and footpaths. SuDS features can improve the safety and usability of active travel routes, particularly during heavy rainfall. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy supports housing resilience by reducing flood risk and improving the quality of residential environments. SuDS features enhance amenity, reduce overheating, and contribute to healthy, liveable neighbourhoods. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy CR5 contributes positively to economic resilience by protecting commercial areas from surface water flooding. It supports green infrastructure	

	jobs and reduces long-term maintenance costs associated with conventional drainage systems. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre vitality by enhancing the public realm and reducing flood risk. SuDS features can improve the attractiveness and functionality of high streets and civic spaces, supporting footfall and economic activity.	

Table F.2.64: POLICY CR5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CR5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	N/A	0	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey such as the requirement for SuDS schemes to be delivered in accordance with the Haringey Local SuDS standards. As a result, the proposed Local Plan policies are expected to deliver additional benefits across the sustainability objectives, whereas the alternative option would have a neutral to minor positive effect overall.																The alternative option is not recommended.

CR6: Resilient Water and Wastewater Management

Policy CR6 sets out requirements for all development in Haringey to be water-efficient during both construction and operation to contribute to the reduction of drought risk. It mandates compliance with London Plan water consumption standards and encourages the integration of drought-resilient measures such as rainwater and greywater harvesting. It additionally requires proposals to ensure that there is sufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure capacity to serve the development. The policy supports long-term water security, climate resilience, and sustainable resource use in the context of increasing water stress in London.

Table F.2.65: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CR6 RESILIENT WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

POLICY CR6: RESILIENT WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	++	+	N/A	+	++	++	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy CR6 contributes positively to social infrastructure by helping to ensure a reliable water supply and wastewater treatment services for essential services such as schools, healthcare, and community facilities. Efficient water use supports the long-term viability of infrastructure, particularly in areas of high demand or vulnerability. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by safeguarding water availability during droughts and promoting hygiene through reliable water supply. It indirectly contributes to public health by reducing the risk of water shortages and supporting the resilience of healthcare and care facilities. **IIA3 – Education** Policy CR6 supports education by ensuring that schools and other learning environments remain operational during periods of water stress. It also provides opportunities for environmental education through the integration of visible water-saving technologies. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy CR6 contributes to mitigation by reducing the energy required for water treatment and distribution. Efficient water use lowers carbon emissions associated with water infrastructure, supporting borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy CR6 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to water resources, climate adaptation, housing, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on heritage, waste, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on water efficiency and drought resilience ensures that development in Haringey contributes to long-term sustainability and resource security. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy directly supports adaptation by reducing water demand and increasing resilience to drought. It encourages the use of rainwater and greywater systems, which help developments cope with future climate variability. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Policy CR6 promotes efficient use of water resources, reduces pressure on mains supply, and encourages sustainable water management practices. These measures align with the Thames River Basin Management Plan and Water Framework Directive. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy indirectly supports biodiversity by reducing pressure on water-dependent ecosystems during drought. Water-efficient landscaping can support resilient planting schemes and reduce the need for irrigation, particularly in public open spaces. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy CR6 supports sustainable land use by encouraging permeable surfaces and water-sensitive design. Efficient irrigation and rainwater harvesting reduce soil erosion and nutrient leaching, contributing positively to soil health. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy CR6 does not directly address heritage. However, water efficiency measures can be sensitively integrated into historic buildings and landscapes to support their long-term use and resilience. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

	IIA14 – Housing The policy ensures that there is sufficient water and wastewater infrastructure capacity to serve the residents within the new development. The policy additionally supports housing resilience by reducing water bills and ensuring reliable supply during droughts. It promotes sustainable living and supports the delivery of high-quality, resource-efficient homes. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy CR6 ensures that there is sufficient water and wastewater infrastructure capacity to serve the businesses and employees within the development. It contributes positively to economic resilience by reducing operational costs for businesses and supporting water security for commercial and industrial users. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre resilience by ensuring that commercial and public buildings are water-efficient and drought-resilient. This helps maintain functionality and attractiveness during periods of water stress.	

Table F.2.66: POLICY CR6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CR6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	0	N/A	0	+	+	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																This alternative option is not recommended.

CR7: Subsidence

Policy CR7 addresses the increasing risk of subsidence in Haringey, particularly in areas with clay-rich soils and dense urban development due to climate change. It requires development proposals to identify potential subsidence and slope stability risks and establish mitigation measures

where necessary. The policy promotes good water management, tree root management, and appropriate foundation design, supporting long-term structural safety and climate resilience.

Table F.2.67: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CR7 SUBSIDENCE

POLICY CR7: SUBSIDENCE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	0	0	++	++	+	++	N/A	+	+	+	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy CR7 contributes positively to this objective by ensuring that social infrastructure facilities are structurally safe and resilient to subsidence. This supports the long-term viability of essential services, particularly in vulnerable areas. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by reducing the risk of structural failure, injury, and displacement caused by subsidence. It promotes safe living and working environments, particularly for vulnerable populations in high-risk areas. **IIA3 – Education** Policy CR7 supports education by ensuring that schools and childcare facilities are not compromised by ground instability. It helps maintain safe, uninterrupted access to learning environments. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not directly address air, light, or noise pollution. However, good water and tree management may have minor indirect benefits for air quality and noise buffering. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy CR7 does not directly support mitigation. However, by promoting long-term resilience and reducing the need for major repairs or rebuilding, it may indirectly reduce embodied carbon associated with structural failure. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy CR7 performs strongly across a range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to soils and minerals, climate adaptation, housing, and health. It has neutral or indirect impacts on air quality, waste, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on proactive assessment, good water and tree management, and structural resilience ensures that development in Haringey is well-prepared for the increasing risk of subsidence. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	This is a core strength of the policy. Policy CR7 directly supports adaptation by addressing the increased risk of subsidence due to hotter, drier summers and fluctuating groundwater levels. It promotes proactive design and construction practices that enhance resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy supports water objectives by encouraging good water management practices that reduce soil shrinkage and subsidence risk. This includes minimising impermeable surfaces and managing drainage, which can also benefit water quality. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy CR7 indirectly supports biodiversity by promoting responsible tree planting and root management. It encourages the use of less invasive species and protects existing trees where possible, contributing to urban greening and ecological stability. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This is a key focus of the policy. CR7 requires proposals to consider subsidence risk at early stages of the development process, including accounting for increased risk due to climate change. This would promote improved design schemes that integrate soil stability measures, protecting against erosion and shrinkage, and encourage construction techniques that minimise disturbance to natural ground conditions. It aligns strongly with sustainable land use objectives. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy CR7 indirectly supports heritage by protecting historic buildings and landscapes from subsidence-related damage. Sensitive foundation design and tree management can help preserve the structural integrity of heritage assets. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	

	The policy does not directly address transport. However, subsidence can affect roads, pavements, and transport infrastructure. By promoting land stability, CR7 may reduce disruption and maintenance costs. The impact is indirect but beneficial. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy CR7 does not explicitly address waste. However, preventing structural damage reduces the need for demolition and reconstruction, indirectly supporting waste reduction and resource efficiency. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy strongly supports housing safety and resilience by requiring assessments and mitigation in areas at risk of subsidence. It ensures that homes are structurally sound and adaptable to future climate conditions. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy CR7 contributes positively to economic resilience by reducing the risk of costly structural failures and insurance claims. It supports long-term viability of commercial buildings and infrastructure, particularly in high-risk areas. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre resilience by protecting buildings and public spaces from ground movement. This helps maintain the functionality, safety, and attractiveness of commercial areas.	

Table F.2.68: POLICY CR7 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CR7 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan do not include policies to address subsidence risk. A no policy alternative in this case would be to rely on the relevant Building Regulations. However, the Building Regulations do not currently require developments to consider the increased forecast risks of subsidence																The alternative option is not recommended.

	due to the effects of climate change. The proposed policies therefore reflect a higher overall score against the sustainability objectives and would result in increased climate resilience and awareness in the borough.	

CR8: Air Quality

Policy CR8 sets out requirements for all new development in Haringey to be at least air quality neutral and to avoid creating or exacerbating areas of poor air quality. It mandates Air Quality Assessments for major developments and for proposals that may affect vulnerable groups or introduce sensitive receptors. The policy prioritises on-site mitigation and supports borough-wide efforts to improve public health and environmental quality.

Table F.2.69: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CR8 AIR QUALITY

POLICY CR8: AIR QUALITY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	++	+	0	0	+	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy CR8 supports social infrastructure by requiring development to reduce public exposure to poor air quality and minimise inequalities in exposure to air pollution. Air quality assessments are also required for community infrastructure and other uses likely to be frequented by vulnerable groups, helping to ensure air quality impacts are appropriately considered and mitigated. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Policy CR8 supports health and wellbeing by requiring development to reduce exposure to poor air quality, improve air quality, and comply with relevant standards and guidelines. The policy places particular emphasis on protecting vulnerable groups and reducing inequalities in exposure to air pollution, which can contribute to improved health outcomes. **IIA3 – Education**																Policy CR8 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, air quality, education, housing, and town centres. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, waste, and climate adaptation, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on air quality neutrality, protection of vulnerable groups, and on-

	Policy CR8 may support education objectives by requiring development to reduce exposure to poor air quality and comply with relevant air quality standards. Air quality assessments are required for schools and other facilities used by large numbers of children, helping to ensure air quality impacts are appropriately considered and mitigated. This can contribute to healthier learning environments for pupils and staff. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy aims to reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, prevent the creation of new air pollution hotspots, and mitigate cumulative impacts. The policy does not address light or noise pollution, so the impact on those is neutral. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy CR8 indirectly supports mitigation by discouraging polluting activities and promoting cleaner technologies during demolition and construction. Improved air quality often correlates with reduced greenhouse gas emissions, particularly from transport and energy systems. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy does not directly address adaptation. However, improved air quality can support respiratory health during extreme weather events, such as heatwaves. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Policy CR8 does not directly address water resources. However, reduced air pollution may lower deposition of airborne contaminants into water bodies. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy indirectly supports biodiversity by reducing airborne pollutants that can harm vegetation and ecosystems. Cleaner air contributes to healthier urban green spaces and supports ecological resilience. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	site mitigation ensures that development in Haringey contributes to a healthier, more equitable urban environment. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality The policy supports social inclusion and equality through improvements to air quality. This may particularly benefit groups that are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. By reducing health risks and helping to create healthier environments, the policy could contribute to reducing health inequalities and supporting participation in everyday activities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy CR8 indirectly supports heritage by reducing pollutants that can degrade historic buildings and materials. Improved air quality helps preserve the physical integrity of heritage assets over time. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy contributes positively to transport objectives by reducing emissions from construction vehicles. Improved air quality may also encourage walking, wheeling and other forms of active travel, particularly amongst groups who may be more sensitive to pollution exposure. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy supports housing quality by ensuring that residential developments are not exposed to poor air quality. It protects occupants from pollution-related health risks and supports healthy living environments. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy CR8 contributes positively to economic resilience by improving environmental conditions for workers and customers. Cleaner air supports productivity, reduces absenteeism, and enhances the attractiveness of commercial areas. **IIA16 – Town Centres**	

	The policy supports town centre vitality by improving air quality in high-footfall areas. It enhances the public realm, supports outdoor activity, and contributes to the health and wellbeing of visitors and residents.	

Table F.2.70: POLICY CR8 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CR8 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. For example, the proposed policies would contribute to the implementation of the Haringey Air Quality Action Plan 2025-2030. Therefore, this alternative results in a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Building a Zero Carbon Haringey

This policy theme concentrates on net zero ambitions and contains policies on embodied carbon, the circular economy, renewable energy and other matters. Policies ZC1- ZC7 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

ZC1: Achieving a Zero Carbon Balance

Policy ZC1 sets out a comprehensive framework for achieving a zero carbon balance in all development. It requires proposals to minimise Whole Life-Cycle Carbon emissions, reduce waste through circular economy principles, and achieve net zero operational energy using the "Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green, Be Seen" hierarchy. The policy discourages offsetting and prioritises on-site energy efficiency and renewable energy generation. It supports Haringey's borough-wide net zero target by 2041 and aligns or exceeds the London Plan and national climate policy.

Table F.2.71: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY ZC1 ACHIEVING A ZERO CARBON BALANCE

POLICY ZC1: ACHIEVING A ZERO CARBON BALANCE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	++	+	++	++	++	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	++	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by ensuring buildings are comfortable, well-ventilated, and resilient to overheating. It reduces exposure to cold, damp, and mould, particularly in vulnerable communities, and supports mental and physical wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** Policy ZC1 supports education by improving the energy performance of schools and learning environments. It also promotes environmental awareness and can be used as a teaching tool for sustainability and climate action. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution**																Policy ZC1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience, improving health, housing, waste, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on

	The policy indirectly supports air quality by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and promoting clean energy. It also encourages passive design, which can reduce noise and light pollution through better building orientation and insulation. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy strongly supports mitigation by requiring developments to minimise both embodied and operational carbon. It aligns with national and local net zero targets and promotes low-carbon construction and energy systems. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy ZC1 contributes to climate adaptation and resilience by promoting passive design and energy-efficient buildings that are resilient to extreme temperatures. It supports long-term building performance and reduces the need for retrofitting in the future. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by encouraging retrofit and reuse of existing buildings, reducing the need for new development on greenfield sites. It also promotes material efficiency and waste reduction. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Policy ZC1 contributes positively to social inclusion and equality by promoting energy-efficient buildings that reduce operational costs and improve thermal comfort in community facilities. It supports inclusive access to high-quality, climate-resilient infrastructure. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character**	reducing whole-life carbon emissions, energy efficiency, and circularity ensures that development in Haringey contributes meaningfully to the borough's climate emergency response. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy indirectly supports heritage by promoting retrofit-first approaches that can preserve historic buildings. It encourages sensitive adaptation of heritage assets to improve energy performance while maintaining significance. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy strongly supports waste reduction through circular economy principles. It promotes reuse, recycling, and material efficiency, reducing construction and demolition waste and supporting a more sustainable built environment. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy ZC1 supports improved housing quality by requiring energy-efficient, low-carbon homes that are comfortable, affordable to run, and resilient to climate change. It addresses fuel poverty and supports inclusive, healthy living environments. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by indirectly supporting green jobs in construction, retrofit, and renewable energy. It also reduces long-term energy costs for businesses, supporting economic stability. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy ZC1 supports town centre vitality by promoting high-quality, energy-efficient commercial and mixed-use buildings. It enhances the sustainability and attractiveness of town centres and supports long-term viability.	

Table F.2.72: POLICY ZC1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY ZC1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	O	O	
Interpretation Summary	The policies proposed in the Local Plan meet or exceed the minimum standards set in the NPPF and London Plan. Adopting the NPPF and London Plan approach would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives related to energy efficiency, carbon reduction and renewable energy however, as their policies are strategic, they do not adequately support the Council's commitments and priorities for becoming a net zero carbon borough by 2041. Policy ZC1 establishes a local zero-carbon framework that supports Haringey's transition towards net zero carbon development, ensuring that new development makes a meaningful contribution to low carbon reduction objectives. Under a no policy alternative, the absence of a locally specific framework would likely result in less ambitious and less consistent carbon reduction outcomes, reducing progress towards the borough's net zero ambitions. As such, this option is considered to result in minor positive effects in the medium to long term.																The alternative option is not recommended.

ZC2: Whole Life-Cycle Carbon and Retrofit

Policy ZC2 seeks to minimise whole life-cycle carbon emissions by requiring development to prioritise the retention, refurbishment and adaptation of existing buildings and materials before demolition is considered. It requires developments to demonstrate that carbon emissions have been minimised through design, retrofit-first principles and whole life-cycle carbon assessment, while supporting retrofit schemes that improve building performance, resilience and longevity.

Table F.2.73: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY ZC2 WHOLE LIFE-CYCLE CARBON AND RETROFIT

POLICY ZC2: WHOLE LIFE-CYCLE CARBON AND RETROFIT	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	+	+	++	+	N/A	O	+	+	++	N/A	++	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy ZC2 contributes positively to social infrastructure by promoting the retention and improvement of existing buildings, including community facilities. Retrofit can enhance the usability, comfort, and accessibility of social infrastructure, particularly in deprived areas. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy supports health outcomes by encouraging retrofit which can addresses cold, damp, and mould, which are linked to respiratory and mental health issues. Improved building fabric enhances indoor air quality and thermal comfort, particularly for vulnerable groups. **IIA3 – Education** Policy ZC2 supports education by promoting retrofit of schools and learning environments. It ensures that educational buildings are energy-efficient, comfortable, and resilient, supporting better learning conditions and reduced operational costs. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy indirectly supports air quality and noise reduction through improved insulation and building fabric. Retrofit can reduce exposure to external pollutants and noise, although the impact on light pollution is likely neutral. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy strongly supports mitigation by reducing whole life-cycle carbon emissions including embodied emissions associated with construction and demolition. It promotes low-carbon materials and reuse, aligning with borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy ZC2 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate mitigation, health, housing, heritage, and waste. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on retrofit, low-carbon materials, and whole-life carbon ensures that development in Haringey contributes meaningfully to the borough's climate emergency response. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	Policy ZC2 contributes to adaptation by improving the resilience of existing buildings to overheating, damp, and extreme weather. Retrofit enhances building performance and supports long-term climate resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy ZC2 does not directly address biodiversity. However, retrofit can reduce development pressure on greenfield sites and support integration of green infrastructure. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by prioritising reuse of existing buildings and reducing the need for new development on undeveloped land. It also promotes material efficiency and waste reduction. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policies encourage retrofit of existing buildings which can result in improved indoor air quality and thermal comfort which can support the health and wellbeing of vulnerable groups, encouraging increased social participation within developments and communities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This policy directly supports heritage by promoting repair and retrofit of historic buildings. It encourages sensitive interventions that maintain significance while improving energy performance, aligning with national heritage guidance. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** The whole life-cycle carbon approach including prioritising the retention, reuse and refurbishment of buildings directly reduces demolition waste and support circular economy outcomes.	

	IIA14 – Housing Policy ZC2 supports housing quality by promoting retrofit of existing homes to improve energy efficiency, comfort, and affordability. It contributes to reduced fuel poverty and supports healthy, resilient living environments. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by supporting green jobs in retrofit, repair, and low-carbon construction. It also reduces long-term energy costs and supports the viability of existing buildings. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy ZC2 supports town centre vitality by encouraging retrofit of commercial and mixed-use buildings. It enhances the sustainability and attractiveness of town centres and supports long-term viability.	

Table F.2.74: POLICY ZC2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY ZC2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	O	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	A no policy alternative would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives, particularly in relation to the London Plan 2021's policies regarding minimising greenhouse gas emissions. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the challenges and net zero carbon ambitions of Haringey. Policy ZC2 expands the London Plan's whole life-cycle carbon policies by establishing a locally specific approach that prioritises the retrofit and retention of buildings, maximising opportunities to support reduced embodied carbon emissions and reduce waste. It additionally seeks to apply to a lower development threshold compared to the London Plan, recognising that major																The alternative option is not recommended.

	developments (+10 dwellings) can significantly contribute to whole life-cycle carbon objectives. Further, the policy takes a stronger approach to embodied emission benchmarks/targets and applies the newly established UK Net Zero Carbon Buildings Standard 2026 for embodied emissions which sets a robust industry-led framework for assessing and reducing these emissions. The absence of a locally specific retrofit-first and embodied carbon framework would likely result in less ambitious carbon reduction outcomes, increased demolition and material consumption, and fewer opportunities to minimise whole life-cycle emissions. As such, the no policy alternative is considered likely to result in minor positive effects in the medium to long term.	

ZC3: Circular Economy

Policy ZC3 embeds circular economy principles into the design and delivery of development in Haringey. It requires proposals to be designed for longevity, adaptability, disassembly, and reuse. Major developments must meet ambitious targets for construction and demolition waste (95% reuse/recycle/recovery) and excavation waste (95% beneficial use). The policy supports a shift away from the linear "take-make-dispose" model and aligns with the borough's climate, resource efficiency, and zero-waste ambitions.

Table F.2.75: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY ZC3 CIRCULAR ECONOMY

POLICY ZC3: CIRCULAR ECONOMY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	+	+	+	++	+	O	O	+	O	+	+	++	++	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy does not directly contribute to social infrastructure provision but would apply for new social infrastructure developments such as school and healthcare facilities which would present opportunities to minimise waste and support circular economy outcomes. **IIA2 – Improving Health**																Policy ZC3 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate mitigation, waste, housing, and economic resilience. It has

	The policy indirectly supports health by reducing pollution and environmental degradation associated with waste. Durable, well-maintained buildings also contribute to healthier indoor environments and reduce exposure to construction-related hazards. **IIA3 – Education** Policy ZC3 supports education by encouraging the reuse and adaptation of school buildings and promoting learning about sustainability and resource efficiency. It also supports the development of skills in repair, reuse, and sustainable construction. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy indirectly supports air quality and noise reduction by minimising construction activity and promoting reuse of materials. Reduced demolition and transport of materials can lower dust, emissions, and noise pollution. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by reducing emissions associated with material extraction, manufacturing, and waste disposal. It promotes low-carbon construction and supports borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy ZC3 contributes to adaptation by promoting flexible, long-lasting buildings that can be modified to meet changing needs and climate conditions. It supports resilience through design for disassembly and reuse. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy does not directly address water. However, reduced construction waste and excavation can lower the risk of water pollution and sedimentation. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has neutral relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals**	neutral or indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on circularity, durability, and material efficiency ensures that development in Haringey supports a more sustainable, low-waste future. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy supports sustainable land use by reducing excavation and promoting beneficial reuse of soil. It protects soil quality and reduces the environmental impact of construction. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This assessment criteria has neutral relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy indirectly supports heritage by promoting reuse and repair of existing buildings, including historic assets. It aligns with conservation principles and supports the long-term stewardship of cultural heritage. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy ZC3 indirectly supports sustainable transport by reducing the need for transporting construction materials and waste. It lowers emissions from haulage and supports local reuse and recycling networks. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy strongly supports waste reduction, reuse, and recycling in construction. It aligns with circular economy goals and promotes sustainable material flows. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy supports housing quality by encouraging adaptable, long-lasting homes that can evolve with residents' needs. It reduces lifecycle costs and supports sustainable, affordable living. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy ZC3 contributes positively to the green economy by supporting jobs in repair, recycling, and sustainable construction. It promotes resource efficiency and reduces long-term costs for developers and occupants. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre resilience by encouraging reuse of commercial buildings and reducing vacancy. It supports sustainable	

	regeneration and enhances the environmental performance of town centre developments.	

Table F.2.76: POLICY ZC3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY ZC3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	A no policy alternative would continue to produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. In particular, the London Plan 2021 includes policies regarding reducing waste and supporting the circular economy. Policy ZC3 largely aligns with the London Plan but sets a more ambitious implementation threshold, requiring major development proposals to submit a Circular Economy Statement compared to referrable application requirements in the London Plan. Therefore, the alternative option is considered to result in minor positive effects in the medium to long term, compared with the moderate to significant positive effects anticipated from Policy ZC3.																The alternative option is not recommended.

ZC4: Energy Efficiency

Policy ZC4 requires development to minimise energy demand through passive design and ambitious energy efficiency standards, including operational energy targets for new-build and retrofit development. The policy also supports the energy-efficient retrofit of heritage assets through a whole-building approach.

Table F.2.77: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY ZC4 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

POLICY ZC4: ENERGY EFFICIENCY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	++	+	+	++	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	++	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy ZC4 indirectly contributes to social infrastructure objectives by ensuring that community buildings are energy-efficient, comfortable, and affordable to operate. This supports the long-term viability of schools, libraries, and healthcare facilities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by improving indoor air quality, thermal comfort, and resilience to overheating and cold. It reduces the risk of damp and mould, particularly in older buildings, and supports occupant wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** Policy ZC4 supports education by improving the energy performance of schools and learning environments. Comfortable, well-ventilated classrooms enhance concentration, attendance, and learning outcomes. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy indirectly supports air quality and noise reduction through improved insulation and airtightness. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy strongly supports mitigation by reducing energy demand and associated emissions. It aligns with borough-wide net zero targets and promotes low-carbon building design. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy ZC4 contributes to adaptation by promoting buildings that are resilient to extreme temperatures and weather events. Passive design measures introduced into design schemes to increase energy performance dually helps to reduce overheating risk and supports long-term climate resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**																Policy ZC4 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate mitigation, health, housing, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on passive design, energy performance, and retrofit ensures that development in Haringey contributes meaningfully to the borough's climate emergency response. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy does not directly address water. However, energy-efficient buildings may reduce water heating demand. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by encouraging retrofit and efficient use of existing buildings. It reduces the need for new development on greenfield sites and promotes compact, efficient design. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy supports social inclusion and equality by encouraging energy efficient buildings which lower energy demand, reducing household energy costs and help to address fuel poverty. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage by encouraging sensitive energy improvements to historic buildings. It promotes a whole-building approach that respects architectural significance while improving performance. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy ZC4 supports housing quality by requiring energy-efficient homes that are comfortable, affordable to run, and resilient to climate change. It addresses fuel poverty and supports inclusive, healthy living environments. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment**	

	The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by reducing energy costs for businesses and households. It supports green jobs in energy-efficient construction and retrofit. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy ZC4 supports town centre vitality by promoting high-quality, energy-efficient commercial and mixed-use buildings. It enhances the sustainability and attractiveness of town centres.	

Table F.2.78: POLICY ZC4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY ZC4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives by requiring development to minimise energy demand, improve energy efficiency and reduce operational carbon emissions. Policy ZC4 strengthens expectations for passive design, operational energy performance and the energy-efficient retrofit of existing buildings, helping to secure energy savings and carbon reductions more consistently across a wider range of development proposals. The policy adopts a locally specific approach to energy efficiency and reducing operational energy demand that supports the Council's ambition to become a net zero carbon borough by 2041 that set higher standards under an alternative no policy alternative. For example, the policies adopts the evidence-based targets for space heating demand and Energy Use Intensity (EUI) established in the Delivering Net Zero Carbon Development Study (2023) and additionally applies																The alternative option is not recommended.

	the UK Net Zero Carbon Buildings Standard targets for retrofit and residential conversion schemes. Therefore, the no policy alternative is considered likely to result in minor positive effects in the medium to long term, compared with the significant positive effects anticipated from Policy ZC4.	

ZC5: Low Carbon Heat

Policy ZC5 requires development to utilise the lowest-cost, lowest-carbon heating solution, prioritising waste heat recovery, heat networks and renewable heat sources. It supports heat network expansion and limits reliance on fossil fuel heating systems.

Table F.2.79: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY ZC5 LOW CARBON HEAT

POLICY ZC5: LOW CARBON HEAT	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	++	+	++	++	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy ZC5 indirectly contributes to social infrastructure objectives by requiring new schools, healthcare and community facilities to minimise carbon emissions associated with the heating of buildings. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by reducing exposure to air pollution from fossil fuel combustion. It promotes clean heating systems that improve indoor air quality and reduce risks associated with cold homes and fuel poverty. **IIA3 – Education** Policy ZC5 supports education by improving the energy performance and comfort of schools and learning environments. Clean, efficient heating systems contribute to healthier, more productive spaces for students and staff. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution**																Policy ZC5 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate mitigation, health, housing, and air quality. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on clean energy, network integration, and fossil fuel phase-out ensures that heating infrastructure in

	The policy directly supports air quality by phasing out gas boilers and promoting low-emission heating. It also reduces noise pollution associated with mechanical systems, particularly in densely populated areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by promoting low-carbon heating technologies and reducing reliance on fossil fuels. It aligns with borough-wide net zero targets and national decarbonisation pathways. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy ZC5 contributes to adaptation by promoting heating systems that are compatible with energy-efficient buildings and resilient to climate variability. It supports long-term energy security and system flexibility. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy ZC5 does not directly address biodiversity. However, reduced emissions and noise from heating systems may benefit nearby habitats. The impact is indirect and minor unless integrated with green infrastructure. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by encouraging compact, efficient energy systems and reuse of waste heat. It reduces the need for extensive infrastructure and supports integration with existing networks. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Requiring the lowest-cost heating solution over the building lifetime may help reduce energy costs for occupiers, supporting housing affordability and wellbeing. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy indirectly supports heritage by promoting heating systems that can be sensitively integrated into historic buildings. It encourages retrofit solutions that respect architectural significance while improving performance.	Haringey supports the borough's climate emergency response and long-term sustainability. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy indirectly supports waste reduction by promoting efficient, long-lasting heating systems and reuse of waste heat. It complements circular economy principles and reduces lifecycle waste. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy ZC5 supports housing quality by requiring clean, efficient heating systems that reduce energy bills and improve comfort. It addresses fuel poverty and supports healthy, resilient homes. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by supporting green jobs in heat network development and clean energy installation. It reduces long-term energy costs and supports local energy infrastructure. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy ZC5 supports town centre vitality by promoting clean, efficient heating in commercial and mixed-use buildings. It enhances environmental quality and supports the viability of district energy systems.	

Table F.2.80: POLICY ZC5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY ZC5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	O	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	O	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	
	Interpretation Summary The National Planning Policy Framework and London Plan would continue to provide a policy framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from development. As a result, a no policy approach would still be expected to																The alternative option is not recommended.

	generate positive effects in relation to climate change mitigation and a range of associated sustainability objectives. However, reliance on national and regional policy alone would provide less certainty that development in Haringey is designed to minimise energy demand through high standards of fabric energy efficiency. Policy ZC5 is informed by evidence demonstrating that a fabric-first approach can achieve greater reductions in operational energy use and carbon emissions in practice, compared with approaches that rely more heavily on offsetting or technological solutions. In the absence of a locally-specific policy framework, opportunities to secure highly energy-efficient buildings across the borough may be reduced. This could result in higher operational energy demand, increased energy costs for occupiers and a reduced contribution towards tackling fuel poverty. The no policy alternative may therefore generate less positive effects in relation to climate change mitigation, health and equality objectives, particularly for households that are more vulnerable to fuel poverty or the impacts of rising energy costs. The proposed policy also supports wider health and wellbeing outcomes by helping to deliver buildings that are more comfortable to occupy throughout the year and less susceptible to cold indoor environments. These benefits would be less certain under a no policy approach. Furthermore, the policy provides a locally tailored framework to support the transition to low-carbon heating and future heat network infrastructure, reflecting the borough's evidence base and net zero ambitions. Whilst positive effects would still occur under the no policy alternative as a result of national and regional policy requirements, these effects would be less certain and are likely to be less significant than those expected under Policy ZC5.	

ZC6: Renewable Energy and Offsetting

Policy ZC6 requires developments to maximise on-site renewable energy generation to meet their operational energy needs. It sets minimum generation thresholds and discourages offsetting, which is only permitted in exceptional circumstances. Where offsetting is necessary, the policy introduces a new kilowatt-hour-based offsetting mechanism, replacing the previous carbon-based approach. It also supports community energy projects and the installation of solar panels, including in conservation areas where appropriate.

Table F.2.81: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY ZC6 RENEWABLE ENERGY AND OFFSETTING

POLICY ZC6: RENEWABLE ENERGY AND OFFSETTING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	++	++	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy ZC6 contributes positively to social infrastructure by supporting energy self-sufficiency in public buildings and reducing long-term operational costs. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and improving air quality. Clean, renewable energy systems reduce emissions and contribute to healthier indoor and outdoor environments. **IIA3 – Education** Policy ZC6 supports education by encouraging renewable energy in schools and learning environments. It could also promote environmental awareness and can be used as a teaching tool for sustainability and climate action. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy directly supports air quality by promoting zero-emission energy sources. It also reduces noise pollution from mechanical systems and discourages fossil fuel combustion. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy strongly supports mitigation by requiring developments to meet their energy needs through on-site renewables. It aligns with borough-wide net zero targets and reduces emissions from building operations.																Policy ZC6 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate mitigation, health, housing, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on on-site generation, minimal offsetting, and community energy ensures that renewable energy is central to Haringey's climate emergency response. No negative effects

	IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience Policy ZC6 contributes to adaptation by promoting decentralised, resilient energy systems. On-site renewables reduce dependence on the grid and support energy security during extreme weather events or supply disruptions. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy ZC6 indirectly supports biodiversity by reducing pollution and promoting integration of renewables with green infrastructure (e.g. solar green roofs). It also protects existing renewable installations from overshadowing or obstruction. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by encouraging rooftop and building-integrated renewables. It avoids land take for energy infrastructure and promotes efficient use of developed sites. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The community renewable energy projects proposed in this policy may provide wider community benefits and opportunities for participation in the low-carbon transition. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage by allowing solar panels in conservation areas where compatible with heritage significance and character. It encourages sensitive integration of renewables into historic environments, supporting long-term use and resilience. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy ZC6 does not directly address transport. However, on-site renewables can support electric vehicle charging infrastructure and reduce transport-related emissions. **IIA13 – Waste**	identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy indirectly supports waste reduction by promoting durable, low-maintenance energy systems. It complements circular economy principles and reduces lifecycle waste from energy infrastructure. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy ZC6 supports housing quality by reducing energy bills and improving energy security. It ensures that homes are powered by clean, renewable energy and are resilient to future energy price volatility. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by supporting green jobs in renewable energy installation and maintenance. It reduces long-term energy costs and supports local energy generation. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy ZC6 supports town centre vitality by promoting clean, efficient energy in commercial and mixed-use buildings. It enhances environmental quality and supports the viability of town centre developments.	

Table F.2.82: POLICY ZC6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY ZC6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	O	+	O	+	+	O	N/A	+	+	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. Policy ZC6 establishes a locally specific approach to renewable energy generation that supports the Council's ambition to become a net zero carbon borough by 2041. Additionally, it provides clarity regarding where the circumstances in which carbon offsetting will be permitted, including setting a local offset rate and establishing the Haringey Energy Offset Fund mechanism.																The alternative option is not recommended.

	Therefore, the no policy alternative is considered to result in minor positive outcomes compared with the proposed ZC6 policy.	

ZC7: Assuring Energy Performance

Policy ZC7 requires development to use assured performance methods, disclose predicted energy use and monitor actual operational energy demand after occupation. The policy seeks to ensure buildings perform as intended and that predicted carbon savings are achieved in practice.

Table F.2.83: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY ZC7 ASSURING ENERGY PERFORMANCE

POLICY ZC7: ASSURING ENERGY PERFORMANCE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	+	+	++	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy ZC7 contributes positively to social infrastructure by ensuring that community buildings are energy-efficient and perform as designed. This supports long-term affordability and usability of public facilities such as schools, libraries, and health centres. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy supports health outcomes ensuring healthcare buildings are comfortable, well-ventilated, and resilient to overheating or cold demonstrated through assured performance standards. **IIA3 – Education** ZC7 supports education by ensuring that schools and learning environments meet high energy performance standards. This improves comfort, reduces operational costs, and supports environmental education through demonstrable sustainability. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy indirectly supports air quality and noise reduction by ensuring buildings are airtight and energy-efficient. This reduces reliance on polluting																Policy ZC7 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate mitigation, health, housing, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on performance assurance, transparency, and accountability ensures that development in

	heating systems and improves acoustic insulation. The impact on light pollution is neutral. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by requiring developments to meet operational energy targets and verify performance. It ensures that buildings contribute meaningfully to borough-wide net zero goals. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Policy ZC7 contributes to adaptation by promoting buildings that are resilient to climate extremes. Assured performance standards help ensure that buildings remain comfortable and functional under future climate conditions. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Policy ZC7 aims to achieve improved building operational performance which may help ensure anticipated energy cost savings are realised by occupiers. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste**	Haringey delivers on its climate commitments and supports a high-quality built environment. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy ZC7 supports housing quality by ensuring that homes are energy-efficient, affordable to run, and comfortable. It addresses fuel poverty and supports healthy, resilient living environments, particularly for vulnerable groups. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy contributes positively to economic resilience by supporting green jobs in energy modelling, certification, and performance monitoring. It also reduces long-term energy costs for businesses and households. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy ZC7 supports town centre vitality by ensuring that commercial and mixed-use buildings perform as designed. It enhances environmental quality and supports the long-term viability of town centre developments.	

Table F.2.84: POLICY ZC7 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY ZC7 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives, particularly the London Plan 2021 policies regarding, the requirement to be seen – monitor, verify and report on energy performance. Policy ZC7 builds upon this approach by providing greater clarity and certainty regarding how operational energy performance should be demonstrated throughout the development process, from design and planning through to construction and occupation. By strengthening local requirements for energy performance assurance																The no policy alternative is not recommended.

	and accountability, the policy is expected to improve the delivery of predicted energy and carbon savings in practice and support the Council's net zero ambitions. The absence of a locally specific framework would likely reduce certainty that developments perform as intended and achieve predicted energy savings. As such, the no policy alternative is considered likely to result in minor positive effects in the medium to long term.	

Sustainable Travel

This policy theme concentrates on transport and contains policies on walking, cycling, public transport, parking standards and other matters. Policies T1- T8 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

T1: Achieving Sustainable Travel

Policy T1 promotes a vision-led approach to transport planning, delivering safe, healthy and inclusive sustainable transport systems in Haringey. It seeks to prioritise sustainable travel modes, placing pedestrians and wheeling users at the top of the transport hierarchy. It supports the creation of safe, accessible, and equitable streets, aligning with the Healthy Streets and Vision Zero objectives. The policy encourages modal shift away from private vehicles, contributing to improved air quality, reduced emissions, and enhanced public health. It also supports social equity by addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and improving access to opportunities.

Table F.2.85: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY T1 ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL

POLICY T1: ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	+	++	+	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	++	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy contributes to the delivery of transport infrastructure improvements and other transport initiatives, supporting improved access to social infrastructure destinations such as health facilities, education institutions and community centres. **IIA2 – Improving Health** T1 strongly supports health outcomes by promoting active travel, reducing transport-related emissions, and enhancing road safety. The Healthy Streets approach and Vision Zero objective directly address physical and mental wellbeing, particularly in areas of deprivation. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.																Policy T1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to improving health, climate mitigation, transport and connectivity, social inclusion and equity, and town centres. It has indirect positive impacts on housing, economy and employment, climate adaptation and resilience and biodiversity

	IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution The policy contributes positively by reducing reliance on motor vehicles, thereby lowering air and noise pollution. Measures to improve road safety and reduce emissions support cleaner, quieter environments. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** T1 makes a strong contribution to climate change mitigation by prioritising low-carbon transport modes, reducing car dependency, and supporting sustainable freight. These measures align with borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy encourages a design-led approach that seeks to optimise the use of streets and transport infrastructure as multifunctional spaces including the integration of climate resilient design principles. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** The policy encourages a design-led approach that seeks to optimise the use of streets and transport infrastructure as multifunctional spaces including the integration of biodiversity design principles. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** T1 supports social inclusion and equality through inclusive design of streets and transport infrastructure. It also seeks to improve equity of access, prioritising the travel needs of vulnerable groups, helping to reduce social isolation and promote fairness across communities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	and open space, which are addressed through complementary policies. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity This is the core focus of the policy. T1 strongly supports sustainable transport, active travel, and improved connectivity. It aligns with the Mayor of London's mode share targets and promotes equity of access, safety, and efficiency. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** T1 indirectly supports housing objectives by ensuring new developments are well-connected and accessible without reliance on private vehicles. This enhances the sustainability and inclusivity of residential areas. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic resilience by improving access to jobs and services, reducing transport costs, and enhancing the attractiveness of local centres. Sustainable freight provisions also support business operations. **IIA16 – Town Centres** T1 contributes positively to town centre vitality by promoting sustainable travel and reducing car dominance and subsequently air pollution. Improved accessibility and public realm enhancements also supports inclusive, vibrant centres.	

Table F.2.86: POLICY T1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY T1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	O	O	N/A	+	+	O	N/A	O	N/A	O	O	++	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the objectives for sustainable travel. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the local needs of Haringey. For example, Policy T1 defines how developments are expected to apply the vision-led approach to transport planning in their proposals, requiring applicants to set out and deliver on a transport vision aligned with Haringey's strategic documents including the Transport Strategy, Local Implementation Plan, Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Climate Change Action Plan and Air Quality Action Plan. Policy T1 additionally sets the preferred transport hierarchy, aligning with the transport, climate change and health and wellbeing commitments of the Council. Compared with the reasonable alternative, the proposed policy provides a more comprehensive and locally tailored framework for achieving sustainable travel outcomes. Its stronger emphasis on a people, active travel and climate mitigation and resilience is therefore expected to result in greater positive effects across the IIA objectives that would occur under the no policy option.																The alternative option is not recommended.

T2: Walking and Wheeling

Policy T2 prioritises walking and wheeling as essential modes of travel that includes all types of foot/pedestrian-based mobility as well as wheeled mobilities such as wheelchairs, mobility scooters and rollators.. The policy supports the creation of safe, inclusive, and high-quality pedestrian environments. It promotes permeability, accessibility, and walking and wheeling infrastructure, particularly in areas of high footfall such as town

centres and around schools. The policy aligns with the borough's ambitions to improve health, reduce emissions, and create socially inclusive public spaces.

Table F.2.87: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY T2 WALKING AND WHEELING

POLICY T2: WALKING AND WHEELING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	++	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IA1 – Social Infrastructure** T2 indirectly supports social infrastructure objectives by improving access to local services and facilities through enhanced pedestrian connectivity. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy makes a strong contribution to health outcomes by encouraging walking, which supports physical activity and mental wellbeing. Improvements to pedestrian infrastructure reduce exposure to traffic hazards and pollution, particularly in deprived areas, aligning with the Healthy Streets approach. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** By promoting walking and wheeling over private vehicles, the policy helps reduce air and noise pollution. Enhancements to pedestrian environments can also reduce exposure to harmful emissions, particularly in areas with high footfall or vulnerable populations. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** T2 contributes positively to climate change mitigation by encouraging modal shift from private vehicles by prioritising walking and wheeling. This reduces transport-related carbon emissions and supports borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy supports adaptation through the creation of multifunctional, climate-resilient public spaces. Shaded, green, and permeable pedestrian environments																Policy T2 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to improving health, social inclusion, transport and connectivity, town centres, climate mitigation and resilience and biodiversity. It has neutral or indirect impacts on social infrastructure, water, waste, and, which are addressed through complementary policies. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	can help mitigate overheating and manage surface water, depending on design implementation. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** This policy supports walking and wheeling access to existing green infrastructure and open spaces. It also contributes to the delivery of walking and wheeling infrastructure enhancements designed for high-quality streetscapes such as integrating tree planting, supporting local biodiversity outcomes. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** T2 fosters social interaction and reduces isolation by creating safe, attractive, and accessible and walking environments, particularly benefiting children, older people, and those with disabilities. The policy encourages inclusive design considerations to ensure equitable access including making sure pavements are wide enough to support walking and wheeling, safe crossings, reducing street clutter and encouraging opportunities to site and rest. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This is a core focus of the policy. T2 strongly supports active travel, improves pedestrian safety, and enhances connectivity. It aligns with the borough's transport strategy and contributes to a more equitable and sustainable transport system.	

	IIA13 – Waste This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** T2 contributes positively to town centre vitality by enhancing pedestrian access, safety, and comfort. It supports active travel, reduces car dominance, and creates more attractive, inclusive public spaces.	

Table F.2.88: POLICY T2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY T2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the objectives for transport connectivity and health. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the local needs of Haringey. Policy T2 is a dedicated policy on Walking and Wheeling, demonstrating the Council's priority and commitment to protecting and enhancing walking and wheeling movement, suitable to meet the needs of all people. This approach builds on the London Plan's Health Streets Approach with a greater focus on social inclusion, equity. It additionally aims to encourage behaviour change to make																The alternative option is not recommended.

	walking and wheeling the first choice where able to do so thus promoting a mode shift away from private vehicle use. Therefore, a no policy comparable alternative would result in a neutral score with a medium-term impact.	

T3: Cycling

Policy T3 seeks to prioritise cycling as a key sustainable travel mode and supports the enhancement and expansion of Haringey's local cycling network as well as connections to the London Strategic Cycle Network. It encourages the design and delivery of safe, inclusive, and accessible cycling environments suitable for a wide range of users. It requires provision of high-quality cycle parking and storage facilities for non-standard cycle such as disability and cargo bikes and expects major developments that include places of work to provide supporting facilities to promote cycling as a choice of travel.

Table F.2.89: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY T3 CYCLING

POLICY T3: CYCLING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	N/A	+	++	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	+	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** T3 supports equitable access to social services and other key destinations by improving cycling infrastructure for all users, including those with disabilities and lower socio-economic groups. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health outcomes by promoting cycling, which supports physical activity and mental wellbeing. Safe and accessible cycling environments reduce barriers to active travel and help address health inequalities. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.																Policy T3 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to improving health, climate change mitigation, transport connectivity, town centres, and social inclusion and equality. It indirectly supports economy and

	IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution By prioritising cycling over motorised travel, the policy helps reduce air and noise pollution. Improved cycling infrastructure can also reduce exposure to harmful emissions, particularly in congested areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** T3 makes a strong contribution to climate change mitigation by promoting low-carbon travel including electric cycle use and reducing reliance on private vehicles. It supports borough-wide net zero targets and supports the implementation of the Haringey Walking and Cycling Action Plan. **IIA2IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** This policy promotes the delivery of cycle infrastructure to expand the local and strategic cycle network. This could integrate greening elements into the design as well as increase access to open spaces, supporting this objective. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** T3 fosters social inclusion by enabling more residents to travel independently and affordably. The policy also supports equality by requiring the provision of accessible cycle parking, storage and facilities suitable for a wide range of users such as people with disabilities, older people, children, people with reduced mobility. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	employment and biodiversity and open space objectives, which are directly addressed through complementary policies. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity This is a core focus of the policy. T3 strongly supports active travel, improves cycling safety and connectivity, and contributes to a more equitable and sustainable transport system. It aligns with borough and regional transport strategies. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This policy indirectly supports economy and employment objectives by encouraging major developments that include places of work to deliver cycle facilities such as such as changing rooms, showers and lockers so that cycling can be a convenient, comfortable and healthy travel to work option. **IIA16 – Town Centres** T3 supports high-quality, inclusive design of cycling infrastructure that enhances townscape character and contributes to placemaking. Cycle-friendly environments improve the visual and functional quality of public spaces.	

Table F.2.90: POLICY T3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY T3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	+	N/A	0	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the objectives for transport connectivity, climate change mitigation, and health. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. For example, the proposed cycling parking standards are higher than the standard set in the London Plan to encourage continued and increased cycling use. This is to															The alternative option is not recommended.

	respond to the context of Haringey where there it has been identified that there are a higher proportion of cyclists than other outer London boroughs. The proposed policies additionally score comparatively higher against social inclusion and equity objectives due to the greater focus on facilitating accessible and secure parking for all users. Therefore the no policy alternative tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.	

T4: Public Transport

Policy T4 supports the enhancement of public transport infrastructure and services across Haringey including safeguarding strategic planned infrastructure such as Crossrail 2. It seeks to ensure that development contributes to a safe, accessible, and integrated public transport system, particularly for those who currently face barriers to access to and from public transport interchanges. The policy promotes improvements to bus and rail networks and supporting bus facilities, prioritises step-free access at stations aligning with borough-wide goals for sustainable mobility and social equity.

Table F.2.91: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY T4 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

POLICY T4: PUBLIC TRANSPORT	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	+	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	++	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This policy directly supports enhanced connectivity to allow improved public transport access to education, health services, and community facilities that may not be within walking and wheeling distance from home.. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by reducing reliance on private vehicles, thereby lowering emissions and improving air quality. Improved access to public transport also facilitates access to health services and supports active travel through better interchanges with walking and cycling routes.																Policy T4 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to transport and connectivity, health, climate change mitigation, social infrastructure, social inclusion and equity, and economy and

	IIA3 – Education This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by encouraging modal shift from private vehicles to public transport, reducing emissions and noise pollution. Safeguarding and improving infrastructure can help reduce exposure to harmful pollutants, especially in congested areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** T4 makes a strong contribution to climate change mitigation by promoting low-carbon transport options. Enhancing public transport capacity and reliability supports borough-wide efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet net zero targets. **IIA2IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** T4 supports high-quality, accessible transport infrastructure to ensure public transport is a viable option for everyone, reducing social isolation and promoting fairness. Improvements to stations and interchanges that are integrated with the transport system can provide an opportunity to strengthen local character and improve the overall user experience.	employment. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, waste, and biodiversity, which are addressed through complementary policies. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. regeneration. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This is the core focus of the policy. T4 strongly supports sustainable transport by improving the safety, accessibility, and integration of public transport networks. It aligns with regional and local transport strategies and promotes equity of access. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** T4 indirectly supports housing objectives by ensuring new developments are well-served by public transport. This enhances the sustainability and inclusivity of residential areas and supports higher-density development in accessible locations. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic growth by improving access to jobs, services, and markets. Reliable and accessible public transport is essential for workforce mobility and business connectivity, particularly in deprived areas. **IIA16 – Town Centres** T4 contributes positively to town centre vitality by improving public transport access and interchange facilities. This supports footfall, reduces congestion, and enhances the attractiveness of town centres for residents and visitors.	

Table F.2.92: POLICY T4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY T4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	+	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	++	N/A	0	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce positive effects against the objectives as public transport infrastructure and services are largely planned, funded managed at the national and regional level. However, the proposed policies establish a clear mechanism for development proposals to support and contribute towards improvements to public transport infrastructure and accessibility in the borough. As a result, the proposed policies are expected to facilitate a greater level of enhanced and new public transport provision than would occur under the no policy alternative, resulting in stronger positive effects against the IIA objectives.																The alternative option is not recommended.

T5: Car Parking

Policy T5 seeks to reduce car usage and promote active travel by applying strict parking standards to new development. It prioritises car-free and car-lite development in areas with good public transport accessibility, ensures equitable allocation of parking spaces, and supports infrastructure for electric and ultra-low emission vehicles. The policy also promotes the redevelopment of existing car parks and garages for more sustainable uses, aligning with borough-wide goals for climate action, health, and inclusive mobility.

Table F.2.93: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY T5 CAR PARKING

POLICY T5: CAR PARKING	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	++	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure**																Policy T5 performs strongly across a wide

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy seeks to encourage sustainable modes of travel, to reduce car dependency. For example, restricting parking provision support health and wellbeing outcomes including reduced air pollution and additionally would encourage increased walking and cycling contributing to improved physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** T5 indirectly supports this objective through its approach to car-free development in well located areas and encouraging all other areas to be car-free as the starting point, where achievable. It additionally encourages the provision of electric vehicle infrastructure. These policy directions would in turn help to reduce air and noise pollution in the borough. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** T5 makes a strong contribution to climate change mitigation by discouraging car use and promoting electric vehicle infrastructure. It aligns with borough-wide net zero targets and supports modal shift to low-carbon transport. **IIA2IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to climate change mitigation, improving health, social inclusion and equality transport and connectivity, town centres and housing. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, waste, and biodiversity, which are addressed through complementary policies. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA9 – Soils and Minerals This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** T5 contributes positively by promoting equitable access to parking for disabled users and ensuring fair allocation across tenures. It supports inclusive mobility and helps reduce barriers for vulnerable groups, particularly in areas of higher deprivation. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** T5 contributes positively to transport objectives by promoting sustainable travel, reducing car dependency, and supporting car club networks. It aligns with borough and regional strategies for sustainable mobility. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** T5 supports housing objectives by ensuring parking provision is equitable and appropriate to local needs. It promotes inclusive design and supports sustainable residential development, particularly in accessible locations. Deprioritising space for car-parking would allow for more efficient uses of land such as housing and new green spaces. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment**. This policy would indirectly support economy and employment through encouraging the delivery of increased car club infrastructure which can improve access to employment and support local businesses. **IIA16 – Town Centres** T5 contributes positively to town centre vitality by discouraging excessive car parking and promoting sustainable travel. It also supports shared parking, reduced on-street	

	parking stress and congestion which would result in improved public realm, enhancing the attractiveness of town centres.	

Table F.2.94: POLICY T5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY T5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	0	0	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the objectives for sustainable travel. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the local needs of Haringey. This is particularly the case for the context of Haringey where there is a high demand for disabled parking and existing areas of on-street parking stress, requiring local policies to respond to these issues. As a result, the alternative option tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.															The alternative option is not recommended.

T6: Vehicle Crossovers and Front Gardens

Policy T6 sets out criteria to discourage the provision of new vehicle crossovers and loss of landscape due to parking in front gardens. It aims to protect pedestrian and highway safety, maintain on-street parking capacity, safeguard trees and drainage systems, and preserve the character of the street scene. The policy supports the borough's wider goals of reducing car dominance, promoting active travel, and enhancing the quality and safety of the public realm.

Table F.2.95: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY T6 VEHICLE CROSSOVERS AND FRONT GARDENS

POLICY T6: VEHICLE CROSSOVERS AND FRONT GARDENS	IIA Objective																Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	+	N/A	++	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by reducing potential conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians, thereby improving safety. It also contributes to more walkable, less car-dominated environments, which support physical activity and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** The policy supports biodiversity by protecting high-quality trees and discouraging unnecessary hard surfacing. Preserving green features in the streetscape contributes to ecological value and urban greening.																Policy T6 performs positively across a range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to improving health, social inclusion and equality and transport and connectivity. It has neutral or indirect impacts on housing, economy, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA9 – Soils and Minerals This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** T6 contributes positively by protecting pedestrian safety and maintaining accessible, inclusive streets. By resisting unnecessary crossovers, the policy helps preserve public space and supports safe and equitable access for all users, including those with mobility impairments. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** T6 supports transport objectives by prioritising pedestrian safety and discouraging infrastructure that facilitates car use. It aligns with the borough's strategy to promote walking and reduce car dominance. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** T6 has a neutral impact on housing. However, by maintaining safe and attractive streets, it supports the liveability and accessibility of residential areas, particularly for those without access to private vehicles. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.96: POLICY T6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY T6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan policies do not include specific policies to address issues relating to vehicle crossovers and parking in front gardens. Therefore the no policy alternative would not support the IIA objectives.																The alternative option is not recommended.

T7: Freight, Deliveries and Servicing

Policy T7 promotes safe, efficient, and sustainable freight, deliveries, and servicing arrangements in new development. It encourages on-site servicing, consolidation strategies, and the use of low-emission vehicles. The policy aims to minimise congestion, reduce environmental impacts, and support inclusive access for residents and businesses. It additionally seeks to safeguard railheads fir rail-based freight handling. The policy aligns with borough-wide goals for climate action, public health, and transport efficiency.

Table F.2.97: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY T7 FREIGHT, DELIVERIES AND SERVICING

POLICY T7: FREIGHT, DELIVERIES AND SERVICING	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	++	+	0	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by reducing congestion and transport-related emissions. Promoting off-peak deliveries and low-emission vehicles contributes to improved air quality and reduced noise, enhancing wellbeing.																Policy T7 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to transport and connectivity, waste, climate change mitigation, air, light and noise pollution, improving

	IIA3 – Education This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by encouraging consolidation, off-peak deliveries, and low-emission vehicles. These measures help reduce air and noise pollution, particularly in dense residential developments and high-footfall areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** T7 makes a strong contribution to climate mitigation by promoting sustainable freight and servicing practices. It supports modal shift, reduces vehicle trips, and encourages the use of zero-emission delivery and servicing methods. **IIA2IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** T7 contributes positively by ensuring deliveries and servicing do not compromise pedestrian safety or accessibility. It supports inclusive design and helps maintain safe, usable public spaces, particularly benefiting vulnerable groups. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	health, economy and employment, and town centres. It has neutral or indirect impacts on housing, water, biodiversity, and heritage, which are addressed through complementary policies. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	This is a core focus of the policy. T7 supports efficient and sustainable transport by minimising freight impacts, promoting consolidation, and improving safety. It aligns with borough and regional transport strategies. **IIA13 – Waste** T7 contributes positively by encouraging consolidation and efficient servicing, which can reduce waste from deliveries and support circular economy principles. It also promotes coordinated refuse collection strategies. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** T7 supports economic resilience by improving freight efficiency and reducing transport costs for businesses. Sustainable servicing arrangements enhance operational viability and support local enterprise. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by reducing servicing-related disruption and improving the pedestrian environment. Efficient deliveries support retail and hospitality sectors while maintaining public realm quality.	

Table F.2.98: POLICY T7 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY T7 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	0	0	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for transport. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address local circumstances or establish detailed requirements for the management of servicing and deliveries. The proposed policy provides a clearer framework for ensuring that servicing and delivery																The alternative option is not recommended.

	activity is accommodated safely and efficiently, minimising disruption to residents and the transport network. Therefore, the no policy alternative is considered likely to result in neutral to minor positive effects in the medium term	

Green and Blue Infrastructure Policies

This policy theme concentrates on open spaces and biodiversity and contains policies on the protection of open space, Green Belt, Biodiversity Net Gain and other matters. Policies G1- G8 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

G1: Green and Blue Infrastructure

Policy G1 establishes a strategic approach for the conservation, enhancement, and expansion of green and blue infrastructure across Haringey. It sets out principles for integrating nature into development, addressing inequalities in access, and supporting climate resilience, biodiversity, and placemaking. The policy requires major developments to submit a Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan and aligns with the Green Infrastructure Principles.

Table F.2.99: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY G1 GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

POLICY G1: GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	N/A	+	++	++	++	++	N/A	++	++	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** G1 contributes positively to social infrastructure by promoting equitable access to and the multifunctionality of green and blue spaces. It supports inclusive design and addresses deficiencies in provision. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The Green Infrastructure Principles recognise the benefits that nature provides for health and wellbeing, including encouraging physical activity and active travel, reducing urban heat, improving mental health, enabling food growing, and addressing pollution. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution**																Policy G1 performs strongly across many IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social infrastructure, health, biodiversity, climate resilience, and social inclusion. Its emphasis on equity, multifunctionality, and long-term stewardship ensures that green and blue infrastructure is

	The Green Infrastructure Principles support the objective of addressing air, noise and water pollution. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The Green Infrastructure Principles support climate change mitigation, including through the provision of cooling and shading to reduce urban heat. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The Green Infrastructure Principles support the delivery of environmental net gain by restoring and enhancing ecosystems and contributing to the Council's Net Zero Carbon targets. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The Green Infrastructure Principles support the objective by addressing water pollution and enhancing the quality, accessibility and multifunctionality of blue spaces. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The Green Infrastructure Principles support the delivery of environmental net gain, protection and enhancement of open spaces, and the optimisation of the variety and multi-functionality of green and blue infrastructure. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The Green Infrastructure Principles highlight the importance of ensuring and enhancing the accessibility, connectivity and inclusivity of green and blue infrastructure, while addressing inequities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The Green Infrastructure Principles support the strengthening of local character, fostering social integration, enabling learning, reinforcing a sense of place and maximising community benefits of green and blue infrastructure. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The Green Infrastructure Principles encourage physical activity and active travel. **IIA13 – Waste**	embedded in sustainable development across Haringey. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.100: POLICY G1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY G1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the green and blue infrastructure principles. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

G2: Green Belt, Local Green Space and Metropolitan Open Land

Policy G2 provides strong protection for Green Belt, Local Green Space (LGS) and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) in Haringey, in line with national and regional planning frameworks. It restricts inappropriate development and supports enhancements that improve the quality, accessibility, and multifunctionality of these strategic open spaces. The policy recognises the role of Green Belt, LGS and MOL in delivering environmental, recreational, and climate resilience benefits, particularly in a densely developed borough.

Table F.2.101: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY G2 GREEN BELT, LOCAL GREEN SPACE AND METROPOLITAN OPEN LAND

POLICY G2: GREEN BELT, LOCAL GREEN SPACE AND METROPOLITAN OPEN LAND	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** G2 contributes positively to social infrastructure by safeguarding open spaces that support community facilities, recreation, and social interaction. Enhancements to MOL can improve access to green infrastructure, particularly in areas with limited provision. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by protecting spaces that enable physical activity, relaxation, and mental wellbeing. Green Belt, LGS and MOL areas provide vital breathing spaces in urban environments, contributing to healthier lifestyles and reduced stress. **IIA3 – Education** G2 indirectly supports education by preserving outdoor learning environments and spaces used by schools and community groups. It ensures that future generations continue to benefit from access to nature and outdoor recreation. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively to air quality and noise reduction by protecting vegetated areas that act as buffers and filters. These spaces help mitigate urban pollution and provide quieter environments, particularly near busy roads. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** G2 supports mitigation by preserving green spaces that sequester carbon, reduce the urban heat island effect, and support low-carbon lifestyles. It aligns with borough-wide efforts to reduce emissions and enhance environmental quality.																Policy G2 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social infrastructure, health, biodiversity, and climate resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, waste, and housing, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on protection, enhancement, and multifunctionality ensures that Green Belt, LGS and MOL continue to deliver critical environmental and social benefits for Haringey.

	IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience G2 enhances adaptation by maintaining flood storage capacity, supporting biodiversity, and providing shade and cooling. It ensures that strategic open spaces remain resilient to climate impacts. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy indirectly supports water objectives by protecting permeable landscapes that contribute to sustainable drainage and water quality. Green Belt, LGS and MOL areas can help manage runoff and reduce pressure on drainage infrastructure. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** G2 strongly supports biodiversity by protecting habitats and ecological corridors within Green Belt, LGS and MOL. It contributes to the borough's nature recovery goals and supports the delivery of biodiversity net gain. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by preventing development on greenfield sites and protecting soil quality. It aligns with objectives to avoid soil sealing and preserve natural land functions. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** G2 promotes social inclusion and equality by safeguarding continued public access to strategic open spaces and protecting them from inappropriate development. It further supports equitable access by ensuring that any reconfiguration proposals on MOL improve the quality, capacity, use and/or accessibility of the space, while helping to address identified open space deficiencies. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy indirectly supports heritage by protecting the setting of historic landscapes and buildings located within or adjacent to Green Belt, LGS and MOL. These spaces often have cultural significance and contribute to local identity. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** G2 supports sustainable transport by contributing to green corridors and active travel routes and enhances connectivity and comfort for pedestrians and cyclists. **IIA13 – Waste**	

	This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** G2 has a mixed effect on housing delivery, as restrictions on development within the Green Belt, LGS and MOL may constrain housing delivery in some locations. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.102: POLICY G2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY G2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects based on protection they provide for Green Belt, LGS and MOL protection. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

G3: Open Space

Policy G3 provides a robust framework for the protection, enhancement, and provision of open space in Haringey. It establishes a presumption against the loss of designated open space and sets clear criteria for when development may be acceptable. The policy also requires new open space provision in major residential developments and supports multifunctional recreational uses, particularly in areas of deficiency. It aligns with the Council's Parks and Greenspaces Strategy and supports inclusive, healthy, and climate-resilient communities.

Table F.2.103: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY G3 OPEN SPACE

POLICY G3: OPEN SPACE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** G3 contributes strongly to social infrastructure by protecting and enhancing spaces that support community interaction, recreation, and wellbeing. It ensures that open spaces remain accessible and inclusive, particularly in areas of deprivation or population growth. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This is a core strength of the policy. G3 directly supports physical and mental health by safeguarding and expanding access to high-quality open spaces. It promotes active lifestyles, reduces stress, and supports social cohesion, particularly in areas with poor air quality or limited green space. **IIA3 – Education** The policy supports education by protecting outdoor learning environments and encouraging the integration of play and recreation into new developments. It enhances opportunities for environmental education and informal learning. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** G3 contributes positively to air quality and noise reduction by preserving vegetated areas that act as buffers and filters. Open spaces also reduce light pollution in dense urban areas, contributing to environmental quality. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports mitigation by protecting green spaces that sequester carbon and reduce the urban heat island effect. It encourages multifunctional landscapes that contribute to borough-wide sustainability goals. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** G3 enhances adaptation by maintaining flood storage capacity, supporting biodiversity, and providing shade and cooling. Open spaces are critical to managing extreme weather events and ensuring long-term community resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**																Policy G3 performs strongly across many IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social infrastructure, health, and biodiversity. It has neutral or indirect impacts on waste and heritage, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on protection, accessibility, and multifunctionality ensures that open space and recreation remain central to sustainable development in Haringey. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy indirectly supports water objectives by preserving permeable surfaces and supporting sustainable drainage. Open spaces can help manage runoff and improve water quality, particularly when integrated with SuDS. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** This is a central focus of the policy. G3 protects and enhances open spaces that support habitats and ecological connectivity. It aligns with biodiversity objectives and supports the delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by protecting open space from development and promoting soil health. It discourages soil sealing and supports natural processes, particularly in flood-prone areas. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** G3 promotes social inclusion and equality by protecting open spaces from inappropriate development and safeguarding continued public access to them. The policy further supports equitable access by requiring new development to provide open space, address existing deficiencies, and contribute to the delivery of green infrastructure objectives and open space standards. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy indirectly supports heritage by protecting historic parks and landscapes. It encourages community engagement and cultural events in open spaces, contributing to local identity and cultural vitality. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** G3 supports sustainable transport by promoting green corridors and active travel routes. It enhances connectivity between neighbourhoods and encourages walking and cycling through well-designed public spaces. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing**	

	This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.104: POLICY G3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY G3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the open space, landscape and climate mitigation objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

G4: Urban Greening

Policy G4 requires all development proposals to integrate green infrastructure and, for major developments, to meet minimum Urban Greening Factor (UGF) scores in line with the London Plan. It promotes a wide range of greening measures including living roofs and walls, rain gardens, and tree planting. The policy prioritises biodiversity, climate resilience, and local character, and supports off-site contributions where on-site greening is not feasible. It ensures that urban greening is embedded in the design process and maintained over the lifetime of the development.

Table F.2.105: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY G4 URBAN GREENING

POLICY G4: URBAN GREENING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	N/A	+	++	++	++	++	++	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	+	N/A	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** G4 contributes positively to social infrastructure by enhancing the quality and accessibility of public and communal spaces. Urban greening supports inclusive environments that encourage social interaction, particularly in areas with limited access to nature. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by improving air quality, reducing urban heat, and providing opportunities for physical activity and mental restoration. Greening measures such as trees and green roofs contribute to healthier living environments. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively to air quality and noise reduction through vegetation and green surfaces. It does not directly address light pollution, but the overall impact is beneficial for environmental quality and comfort. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** G4 supports mitigation by promoting vegetation that sequesters carbon and reduces energy demand through shading and insulation. It discourages high-carbon materials and supports low-carbon design, aligning with borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This is a core strength of the policy. G4 enhances adaptation by reducing surface water runoff, managing overheating, and supporting biodiversity. It ensures that developments are resilient to future climate impacts through integrated greening. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**																Policy G4 performs strongly across most IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, biodiversity, climate resilience and housing. It has neutral or indirect impacts on waste and heritage, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on early integration, multifunctionality, and long-term maintenance ensures that urban greening is a core component of sustainable development in Haringey. No negative effects are identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy supports water objectives by encouraging SuDS features such as rain gardens and green roofs. These measures help manage runoff, improve water quality, and reduce pressure on drainage infrastructure. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** G4 strongly supports biodiversity by requiring greening that complements local habitats and delivers measurable ecological benefits. It aligns with the Biodiversity Action Plan and supports the delivery of biodiversity net gain. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by promoting permeable surfaces and reducing soil sealing. It encourages the use of natural materials and supports soil health through green infrastructure. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** G4 supports sustainable transport by promoting green corridors and improving the comfort of walking and cycling routes. Greening can enhance connectivity and reduce the environmental impact of transport infrastructure. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** G4 supports housing quality by requiring greening in residential developments. It improves amenity, reduces overheating, and supports healthy, liveable neighbourhoods, particularly in high-density areas. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment**	

	This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** G4 supports town centre vitality by improving the public realm and enhancing the visual and environmental quality of commercial areas. Greening can attract footfall, support outdoor activity, and reinforce local identity.	

Table F.2.106: POLICY G4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY G4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	N/A	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the biodiversity, landscape and climate mitigation objectives. Policy G4 sets more ambitious Urban Greening Factor requirements than the London Plan by setting the threshold for UGF assessment at 5 homes and above (net). The alternative policy option tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

G5: Biodiversity and Biodiversity Net Gain

Policy G5 sets out a comprehensive framework for protecting and enhancing biodiversity across Haringey. It applies to both designated and undesignated sites and requires development proposals to avoid harm, deliver measurable biodiversity net gain (BNG), and contribute to local and regional nature recovery strategies. The policy prioritises on-site habitat creation, supports ecological connectivity, and mandates long-term monitoring and management. It aligns with national legislation, the London Plan, the London Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), and Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan. It seeks 20% BNG on sites which are subject to statutory BNG requirements which exceeds the legislative requirement of 105.

Table F.2.107: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY G5 BIODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

POLICY G5: BIODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	++	N/A	+	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** G5 contributes positively to social infrastructure by enhancing natural environments that support community wellbeing and informal recreation. Biodiverse spaces can foster social interaction, education, and cultural engagement, particularly in underserved areas. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by improving access to nature, which is linked to reduced stress, improved mental health, and increased physical activity. Biodiverse environments also contribute to cleaner air and more resilient ecosystems. **IIA3 – Education** The policy supports education by protecting biodiversity sites and outdoor learning environments. It enhances opportunities for environmental education and informal learning. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively to air quality and noise reduction through vegetation and habitat restoration. Biodiverse landscapes can buffer urban noise and filter pollutants. The impact on light pollution is neutral unless addressed through complementary design policies. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** G5 supports mitigation by promoting vegetation that sequesters carbon and enhances ecosystem services. Biodiverse habitats contribute to climate regulation and support low-carbon development strategies. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy G5 performs strongly across many IIA objectives, particularly in relation to biodiversity, health, climate resilience, and education. It has neutral or indirect impacts on waste and heritage, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on measurable net gain, ecological connectivity, and long-term stewardship ensures that biodiversity is embedded in sustainable development across Haringey. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	This is a core strength of the policy. G5 enhances adaptation by improving ecological resilience, supporting flood management, and creating habitats that can withstand climate variability. It ensures that biodiversity is integrated into climate-resilient design. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy supports water objectives by protecting riparian habitats and promoting natural filtration. Biodiverse landscapes help improve water quality and reduce runoff, aligning with the Thames River Basin Management Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** This is the central focus of the policy. G5 protects designated sites, supports nature recovery, and requires biodiversity net gain with a target of 20% on sites which are subject to 20% statutory BNG. It aligns with national and regional strategies and ensures that development contributes to ecological enhancement. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** G5 supports sustainable land use by protecting soil-dependent habitats and promoting natural processes. It discourages soil degradation and supports restoration of degraded land, contributing positively to soil health. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** G5 promotes social inclusion and equality by protecting biodiversity sites from inappropriate development and safeguarding continued public access to them. The policy further supports equitable access to nature by requiring new development to deliver BNG. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports sustainable transport by promoting green corridors and ecological connectivity along transport routes. Biodiverse verges and greenways enhance the experience of walking and cycling and support habitat continuity.	

	IIA13 – Waste This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy supports housing quality by integrating biodiversity into residential developments. It improves amenity, supports healthy living environments, and ensures that new homes contribute to ecological enhancement. Higher levels of BNG does however put additional burdens on new development and has potential to affect delivery of some housing sites which have marginal viability. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.108: POLICY G5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY G5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY/RELY ON ENVIRONMENT ACT 2021	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	N/A	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the biodiversity and climate mitigation objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. If a no policy approach was taken then the Council would only be able to require 10% BNG on sites which are subject to statutory BNG. Policy G5 sets an enhanced policy requirement on 20% BNG which provides opportunity to deliver a substantially higher level of gain overall. The alternative of no policy/reliance of mandatory																The alternative option is not recommended.

	BNG through the Environment Act 2021 would tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.	

G6: Trees

Policy G6 sets out a comprehensive approach to protecting, maintaining, and enhancing Haringey's urban forest. It prioritises the retention of significant trees, requires arboricultural assessments for development proposals, and supports extensive new tree planting to meet borough-wide canopy cover targets. The policy also introduces a tree replacement standard and the use of the Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees (CAVAT) to guide compensation for tree loss and ensure net environmental gain. It aligns with the Council's Tree and Woodland Plan and supports climate resilience, biodiversity, and placemaking.

Table F.2.109: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY G6 TREES

POLICY G6: TREES	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	N/A	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** G6 contributes positively to social infrastructure by protecting trees and urban forests that support community wellbeing. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by improving air quality and reducing urban heat. Trees also contribute to mental wellbeing by providing calming, restorative environments, particularly in dense urban areas. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively to air quality and noise reduction. Trees filter pollutants, buffer noise, and provide shade that reduces glare and light pollution.																Policy G6 performs strongly across many IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social infrastructure, health, biodiversity, climate resilience and sustainable travel. It has neutral or indirect impacts on waste and heritage, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on

	These benefits are particularly important in areas with high traffic or industrial activity. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** G6 supports mitigation by promoting tree planting and retention, which sequester carbon and reduce energy demand through shading and cooling. It aligns with borough-wide net zero targets and supports low-carbon development. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This is a core strength of the policy. G6 enhances adaptation by increasing canopy cover, reducing surface temperatures, and supporting stormwater management. Trees are critical to building climate resilience in urban environments. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy indirectly supports water objectives by promoting tree planting that reduces runoff and improves infiltration. Tree roots help stabilise soil and filter pollutants, contributing to water quality and sustainable drainage. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** G6 strongly supports biodiversity by protecting habitats and promoting native species. Trees provide food, shelter, and connectivity for wildlife, and contribute to the ecological value of open spaces and green corridors. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports sustainable land use by protecting soil structure and reducing erosion. Tree roots stabilise land and support healthy soil ecosystems, particularly in areas prone to compaction or degradation. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** G6 promotes equitable access to nature by protecting trees from inappropriate development, and by requiring new development to deliver as many new trees as possible and tree-lined streets where appropriate. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy indirectly supports heritage by protecting historic trees and enhancing the setting of heritage assets. Mature trees often contribute to the cultural and historical identity of neighbourhoods and conservation areas.	protection, strategic planting, and long-term maintenance ensures that trees remain a central component of sustainable development and urban resilience in Haringey. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity The policy supports sustainable transport by promoting tree-lined streets and enhancing the walking and cycling experience. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.110: POLICY G6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY G6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	**IIA Objective**															
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**Conclusion**
Assessment Score	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the health, biodiversity, and climate mitigation objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

G7: Food Growing

Policy G7 promotes the integration of community food growing into new developments and supports meanwhile use of vacant or underutilised land for this purpose. It encourages a range of growing opportunities—from rooftop gardens to orchards and allotments—and safeguards existing allotments from development. The policy supports health, sustainability, and community cohesion, and aligns with Haringey's broader goals for climate resilience, food security, and inclusive access to green infrastructure.

Table F.2.111: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY G7 FOOD GROWING

POLICY G7: FOOD GROWING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	++	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** G7 contributes positively to social infrastructure by creating shared spaces for community interaction, learning, and volunteering. Food growing sites foster social cohesion and provide inclusive, intergenerational spaces that support community wellbeing. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy strongly supports health outcomes by promoting access to fresh, healthy food and encouraging physical activity. Gardening and food growing are also linked to improved mental wellbeing and reduced stress, particularly in urban environments. **IIA3 – Education** G7 supports education by providing opportunities for environmental and nutritional learning. Food growing spaces in schools and communities can be used for hands-on education about sustainability, ecology, and healthy eating. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.																Policy G7 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social infrastructure, health, education, housing, and climate resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on transport, water quality, and heritage, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on inclusivity, sustainability, and multifunctionality ensures that food growing is embedded in Haringey's vision for a healthy, resilient, and equitable urban environment. No

	IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience The policy contributes to adaptation by promoting green infrastructure that can help manage surface water, reduce urban heat, and increase local resilience. Food growing spaces can be multifunctional, supporting both food security and climate resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** G7 supports water efficiency by encouraging integration of irrigation infrastructure and rainwater harvesting. However, the impact on water quality is neutral unless supported by sustainable drainage and soil management practices. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** The policy supports biodiversity by encouraging planting of fruiting trees, shrubs, and edible landscapes. These features can provide habitat and food sources for pollinators and other wildlife, particularly when integrated with wider green infrastructure. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** G7 promotes sustainable land use by making productive use of underutilised land and protecting soil quality. It encourages soil testing and safe growing practices, particularly in urban areas where contamination may be a concern. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** G7 promotes equitable access to food growing opportunities by safeguarding existing allotment space, and by requiring new residential development to deliver food growing spaces where possible. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste**	negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy supports housing quality by integrating food growing into residential developments. It enhances amenity, supports healthy lifestyles, and contributes to the sustainability and self-sufficiency of new communities. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** G7 contributes positively to the local economy by supporting urban agriculture, local food enterprises, and green jobs. Community growing spaces can also reduce household food costs and support food resilience. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.112: POLICY G7 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY G7 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	+	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0		
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the health, biodiversity and open space objectives. This tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

G8: Watercourses

Policy G8 sets out a proactive approach to protecting, restoring, and enhancing Haringey's watercourses, including the Moselle Brook, Stonebridge Brook, Pymmes Brook, and the River Lee. It requires development adjacent to or over culverted watercourses to avoid harm, incorporate buffer zones, and explore opportunities for deculverting and ecological enhancement. The policy aligns with the Thames River Basin Management Plan and Clean Rivers and Waterways Plan, supporting flood resilience, biodiversity, and climate adaptation

Table F.2.113: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY G8 WATERCOURSES

POLICY G8: WATERCOURSES	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** G8 contributes positively to social infrastructure by enhancing the amenity value of watercourses and integrating them into the public realm. Restored waterways can support recreation, education, and community engagement, particularly in areas with limited access to natural features. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by improving access to natural environments, reducing flood risk, and enhancing water quality. Watercourses with accessible green corridors can promote physical activity and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on education, the policy supports natural learning environments by encouraging the restoration of watercourses, as well as promoting understanding towards the urban evolution of the area. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy supports air and noise quality improvements through the integration of vegetated buffer zones and green corridors. The impact on light pollution is likely neutral. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** While primarily focused on adaptation, G8 supports mitigation by promoting green infrastructure that sequesters carbon and reduces energy demand for cooling. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy G8 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to water quality, climate adaptation, biodiversity, health, and heritage. It has neutral or indirect impacts on waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its emphasis on restoration, resilience, and multifunctionality ensures that watercourses are protected and enhanced as vital components of Haringey's green and blue infrastructure network. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	G8 supports adaptation through reducing fluvial flood risk, improving drainage, and supporting ecological resilience. Deculverting and buffer zones also help manage extreme rainfall and regulate urban heat island effect. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** G8 strongly supports this objective. It promotes the protection and restoration of watercourses, improves water quality, and aligns with the Water Framework Directive. The policy encourages sustainable water management and pollution prevention. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Space** The policy contributes significantly to biodiversity by restoring aquatic and riparian habitats, enhancing ecological connectivity, and supporting species recovery. It aligns with the London Local Nature Recovery Strategy and Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** G8 supports sustainable land use by protecting riparian zones and reducing soil erosion. Buffer zones and naturalised banks help stabilise soils and support healthy ecosystems. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** G8 promotes equitable access to blue infrastructure by enhancing quality and accessibility of existing water spaces, including through opportunities to deculvert watercourses. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** G8 supports heritage by restoring historic watercourses and enhancing their setting. Waterways often have cultural and historical significance, and their restoration can reinforce local identity and community pride. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports sustainable transport by promoting green corridors along watercourses that can accommodate walking and cycling routes. These routes enhance connectivity and help integration to the wider blue and green network.	

	IIA13 – Waste This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criterion has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre vitality by improving the public realm and integrating water features into civic spaces. Restored watercourses can attract footfall, support events, and enhance the distinctiveness of commercial areas.	

Table F.2.114: POLICY G8 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY G8 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the water quality, biodiversity and open space objectives. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the specific needs of Haringey. This tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Housing

This policy theme concentrates on housing and contains policies on affordable housing, housing mix, specialist housing and other matters. Policies H1-H13 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

H1: Meeting Housing Need

Policy H1: Meeting Housing Needs sets out a comprehensive framework to significantly increase the supply of new homes in Haringey, with a strong emphasis on affordability, quality, and meeting the diverse needs of the borough's communities. It supports development on brownfield and allocated sites, promotes a mix of housing types and tenures, and protects existing housing stock. The policy aligns with the Council's Housing Strategy and London Plan targets, and contributes to inclusive, sustainable neighbourhoods.

Table F.2.115: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H1 MEETING HOUSING NEED

POLICY H1: MEETING HOUSING NEED	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	+	N/A	+	+	0	N/A	+	++	0	+	N/A	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy focuses on increasing the supply, affordability and mix of housing to meet identified needs. It does not include provisions for the delivery or accessibility of education, health or other social infrastructure, however it is acknowledged that additional delivery of new homes may trigger the need for increased social infrastructure provision which is addressed in other policies of the plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H1 supports improved health outcomes by promoting high-quality, healthy, and comfortable homes. The policy's focus on reducing overcrowding, delivering family-sized homes, and ensuring inclusive design contributes to better physical and mental wellbeing. The protection of existing housing stock also helps prevent housing insecurity, a key social determinant of health.																Policy H1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, social inclusion, climate mitigation, and sustainable land use. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its comprehensive

	IIA3 – Education While not directly focused on education, the policy indirectly supports educational outcomes by promoting stable housing for families and vulnerable groups. Secure, affordable homes provide a foundation for children's learning and development, particularly in areas of deprivation. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not directly address pollution **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** H1 supports climate change mitigation by encouraging development on brownfield land and requiring new homes to meet or exceed energy efficiency standards. The Council's own housing delivery programme sets a strong example by delivering net-zero carbon homes to Passivhaus or equivalent standards. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to climate resilience by promoting future-proofed housing design. While not explicitly focused on adaptation, the emphasis on sustainable, high-quality homes implies consideration of overheating, flood risk, and long-term environmental performance. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The requirement for high-quality, sustainable homes means that water efficiency measures will be incorporated, particularly in Council-led developments. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy does not directly address biodiversity or open space. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** H1 promotes efficient land use by prioritising brownfield development and resisting the loss of existing homes. This helps protect greenfield land and supports sustainable land management. The policy contributes positively to this objective. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality**	approach to meeting housing needs makes it a cornerstone of the Local Plan's spatial strategy. No negative effects are identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy contributes positively by supporting inclusive communities through the delivery of a range of housing types and tenures, including for older people, vulnerable groups, and essential workers. By promoting stable, affordable housing, it helps reduce social isolation and supports equitable access to services and opportunities. The emphasis on protecting existing homes and resisting short-term lets also supports community cohesion **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** While not heritage-focused, the policy's emphasis on design quality and neighbourhood character may support heritage-led regeneration in appropriate contexts. The impact is likely neutral to slightly positive depending on site-specific implementation. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** H1 supports sustainable transport by encouraging development in accessible locations, particularly near town centres and public transport nodes. This reduces reliance on private vehicles and supports active travel, aligning well with transport objectives. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not explicitly address waste **IIA14 – Housing** This is the core focus of the policy. H1 strongly supports the delivery of new homes, including genuinely affordable and family-sized housing, and protects existing stock. It addresses the needs of a wide range of groups, including older people, vulnerable residents, and Gypsy and Traveller communities. The policy performs very strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** While not an employment policy, H1 indirectly supports economic inclusion by enabling residents to live closer to work, reducing commuting pressures, and supporting essential workers through affordable housing provision. The impact is positive. **IIA16 – Town Centres**	

	The policy supports housing delivery in and around town centres, particularly on small sites and through mixed-use development. This contributes to town centre vitality and supports sustainable growth, aligning well with this objective.	

Table F.2.116: POLICY H1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	+	0	N/A	++	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives particularly for housing. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the housing needs of Haringey and its communities which include genuinely affordable housing and delivery of family-sized homes. This tends toward a slight positive / neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H2: Genuinely Affordable Housing

Policy H2: Genuinely Affordable Housing sets out a robust framework to maximise the delivery of affordable homes in Haringey. It aligns with the Mayor of London's strategic target of 50% affordable housing and prioritises genuinely affordable tenures such as Social Rent, London Affordable Rent, London Living Rent and Key Worker Living Rent. The policy applies to all housing types and tenures, including Build to Rent and smaller schemes, and includes clear requirements for tenure mix, viability testing, and design integration. It plays a central role in addressing housing inequality and supporting inclusive communities.

Table F.2.117: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H2 GENUINELY AFFORDABLE HOUSING

POLICY H2: GENUINELY AFFORDABLE HOUSING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	+	N/A	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy contributes positively by promoting equitable access to secure, affordable housing, which indirectly supports access to education, health, and community services. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H2 supports improved health outcomes by enabling access to stable, affordable homes, a key social determinant of health. The policy's emphasis on high-quality, well-integrated affordable housing helps reduce stress, overcrowding, and housing insecurity, particularly in areas of deprivation. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	Policy H2 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, social inclusion, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its clear focus on genuinely affordable housing makes it a key driver of equity and sustainability in the Local Plan. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality The Policy supports social inclusion and reduces housing-related inequality by prioritising genuinely affordable homes for those in greatest need, including essential workers and low-income households. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This is the core focus of the policy. H2 strongly supports the delivery of genuinely affordable homes across a range of tenures and development types. It prioritises social rent, London Living Rent and Key Worker Living Rent, ensures affordability thresholds are met, and applies rigorous viability testing. The policy performs very strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy indirectly supports economic inclusion by enabling low-income households and essential workers to live near employment opportunities. Affordable housing also supports workforce stability and reduces commuting pressures. The impact is positive. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.118: POLICY H2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	0	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives particularly for housing. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the affordable housing needs of Haringey which include a strengthened focus on genuinely affordable housing. The London Plan 2021 sets a threshold affordable housing target on 35% on private land. Policy H2 seeks to set a higher threshold target of 40% on private land in line with the Haringey Local Plan 2017 and based on viability evidence that 40% is deliverable on some schemes in the borough. The alternative option tends toward a slight positive / neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H3: Housing Mix

Policy H3: Housing Mix sets out a clear framework to ensure that new housing developments in Haringey provide a balanced mix of unit sizes and tenures, with a strong emphasis on family-sized homes and genuinely affordable housing. It is informed by local evidence of need, including the Haringey Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Housing Strategy, and seeks to address overcrowding, support inclusive communities, and rebalance the housing stock. The policy applies to all tenures and includes specific requirements for housing size mix, while allowing flexibility where justified.

Table F.2.119: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H3 HOUSING MIX

POLICY H3: HOUSING MIX	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	+	+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure**																Policy H3 performs strongly across a wide

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H3 supports improved health outcomes by addressing overcrowding and promoting homes that are suitable for long-term occupation. The emphasis on high-quality, appropriately sized homes contributes to better physical and mental wellbeing, particularly for families and vulnerable groups. **IIA3 – Education** The policy supports educational outcomes by prioritising homes suitable for families. Larger homes reduce overcrowding and housing instability, which are known to negatively affect children's learning and development. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality**	range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, social inclusion, and sustainable land use. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its focus on delivering the right mix of homes makes it a key tool for addressing overcrowding and supporting inclusive neighbourhoods No negative effects are identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy contributes positively by supporting inclusive communities through the delivery of a diverse mix of housing types and sizes. By prioritising family-sized homes and resisting over-concentration of small units, it helps foster stable, mixed communities with equitable access to local services and facilities, aligning to the demographic and needs of Haringey. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This is the core focus of the policy. H3 strongly supports the delivery of homes that meet the full range of local needs, particularly for families and those requiring larger homes. It is informed by robust evidence and provides clear guidance on housing mix by tenure. The policy performs very strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.120: POLICY H3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1:	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion

NO POLICY																	
Assessment Score	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives particularly for housing. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the specific housing needs of Haringey which include delivery of a large proportion of family-sized homes. This alternative option tends toward a slight positive / neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H4: Build to Rent

Policy H4: Build to Rent (BtR) supports the delivery of purpose-built rental housing in Haringey, recognising it as a distinct tenure that can contribute to housing supply and choice. The policy sets clear requirements for affordable housing provision within BtR schemes, including tenure mix, management standards, and long-term affordability. It prioritises social rent and London Living Rent tenures and requires a minimum 25-year covenant period. The policy ensures that BtR developments are well-integrated, inclusive, and contribute to mixed communities.

Table F.2.121: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H4 BUILD TO RENT

POLICY H4: BUILD TO RENT	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	+	N/A	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H4 supports improved health outcomes by requiring BtR schemes to meet high design and management standards. Long-term tenancies and professionally managed homes contribute to housing stability, which is linked to better mental and physical health. The inclusion of communal spaces and on-site amenities also supports wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education**																Policy H4 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, social inclusion, and sustainable transport. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not explicitly address pollution. However, the requirement for high-quality design and management may help mitigate noise and ensure good internal environments. The impact is likely neutral to slightly positive depending on implementation. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** H4 supports climate mitigation indirectly by requiring BtR developments to meet sustainability standards and encouraging long-term occupation, which can reduce churn and associated emissions. The Council's emphasis on net-zero carbon homes in its own delivery programme sets a strong precedent. The impact is positive when combined with design and energy policies. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy does not explicitly address adaptation. However, the requirement for high-quality, future-proofed design implies resilience to climate risks such as overheating and flooding. The impact is likely neutral to slightly positive. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** There is no direct reference to water efficiency or infrastructure. However, the emphasis on quality and sustainability suggests that water-saving measures may be incorporated. The impact is likely neutral unless supported by complementary policies. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** H4 does not directly address biodiversity. However, the inclusion of communal outdoor space in BtR schemes supports access to green infrastructure and may contribute to urban greening. The impact is neutral to slightly positive depending on site design. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals**	complementary policies. Its clear framework for affordable housing within BtR schemes ensures that this tenure contributes meaningfully to Haringey's housing strategy. No negative are effects identified which would require mitigation.

	The policy supports efficient land use by enabling BtR development on large or complex sites, often in urban areas. This helps optimise brownfield land and reduce pressure on greenfield sites. The impact is positive. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy contributes positively by supporting inclusive neighbourhoods through the integration of affordable housing within BtR schemes. By requiring high-quality management and equitable access to amenities, it helps foster social cohesion and reduces barriers to participation, particularly for renters who may otherwise face housing insecurity. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy does not directly address heritage. However, its emphasis on context-sensitive design and integration may support heritage-led regeneration in appropriate locations. The impact is likely neutral. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** H4 supports sustainable transport by encouraging BtR development in accessible locations and requiring good connectivity. This reduces reliance on private vehicles and supports active travel. The impact is positive. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not explicitly address waste. However, the requirement for long-term management plans may support effective waste separation and maintenance of communal facilities. The impact is likely neutral unless reinforced by design policies. **IIA14 – Housing** This is a key focus of the policy. H4 supports the delivery of high-quality rental housing, including affordable tenures, and ensures long-term affordability and stability. It contributes to meeting diverse housing needs and performs strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy indirectly supports economic inclusion by enabling access to secure rental housing for a range of income groups, including essential workers. BtR	

	schemes may also support local employment through on-site services and management. The impact is positive. **IIA16 – Town Centres** H4 supports BtR development in town centre and accessible locations, contributing to town centre vitality and mixed-use development. The inclusion of affordable workspace in some schemes further supports local economic activity. The impact is positive.	

Table F.2.122: POLICY H4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives particularly for housing. This tends toward a slight positive / neutral score with a medium-term impact. Policy H4 builds upon the London Plan approach to Build to Rent by requiring the affordable element to be delivered as social rent housing where possible helping meet identified Haringey needs.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H5: Small Sites and Smaller Housing Developments

Policy H5: Small Sites and Smaller Housing Development supports the delivery of new homes on sites smaller than 0.25 hectares, contributing to Haringey's housing target and diversifying housing supply. It promotes development in accessible locations, encourages innovative design, and protects garden land from piecemeal development. The policy aligns with the London Plan's emphasis on small site capacity and supports context-sensitive intensification that respects local character and amenity.

Table F.2.123: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H5 SMALL SITES AND SMALLER HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

	IIA Objective	

POLICY H5: SMALL SITES AND SMALLER HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	N/A	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	++	0	++	0	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy indirectly supports social infrastructure objectives by enabling housing delivery in existing communities, supporting social integration and access to local services. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H5 supports health outcomes by requiring high-quality design that protects amenity, including daylight, privacy, and outlook. The policy's emphasis on avoiding harm to neighbouring properties and promoting liveable homes contributes to mental and physical wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by requiring careful design to avoid harm to amenity, including noise and light impacts. Development in accessible locations may also reduce reliance on private vehicles, supporting improved air quality. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** H5 supports climate mitigation by promoting development in areas with good public transport accessibility, reducing car dependency. The encouragement of modular and sustainable construction methods also supports lower carbon emissions. The impact is positive. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to adaptation by requiring context-sensitive design that responds to site constraints. While not explicitly focused on climate resilience, the emphasis on high-quality, future-proofed homes implies																Policy H5 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, climate mitigation, biodiversity, transport, and townscape. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, waste, and heritage, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its focus on unlocking small sites and protecting garden land makes it a key component of Haringey's housing strategy. No negative effects are identified which would require mitigation.

	consideration of overheating and flood risk. The impact is neutral to slightly positive. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** There is no direct reference to water resources. However, the protection of garden land and encouragement of green infrastructure may support sustainable drainage and water management. The impact is likely neutral. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** H5 contributes positively by resisting piecemeal development of garden land and encouraging retention of green infrastructure. This helps protect urban biodiversity and supports access to green space. The policy aligns well with biodiversity objectives. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy strongly supports efficient land use by unlocking underused small sites and protecting garden land from inappropriate development. This helps avoid development on greenfield land and supports soil protection. The impact is positive. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and accessibility objectives by directing housing development towards locations with good public transport accessibility and proximity to town centres and public transport hubs. The delivery of additional housing and the support for community-led housing may also help meet a range of housing needs. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy does not directly address heritage. However, its emphasis on context-sensitive design may support heritage-led regeneration and protect historic character in appropriate locations. The impact is likely neutral to slightly positive. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	

	H5 supports sustainable transport by prioritising development in areas with good public transport accessibility. This reduces reliance on private vehicles and supports active travel. The impact is strongly positive. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not explicitly address waste. However, the encouragement of modular and innovative construction may support circular economy principles. The impact is likely neutral. **IIA14 – Housing** This is a core focus of the policy. H5 supports the delivery of at least 2,600 homes on small sites, contributing to Haringey's housing target and diversifying supply. It promotes high-quality, well-integrated housing and protects existing stock. The policy performs strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** While not directly focused on employment, the policy may support local economic activity by enabling housing delivery in town centres and accessible locations. The impact is neutral to slightly positive. **IIA16 – Town Centres** H5 supports housing delivery near town centres and transport nodes, contributing to town centre vitality and mixed-use development. The emphasis on design quality and integration supports healthy, inclusive environments. The impact is positive.	

Table F.2.124: POLICY H5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	

Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and the London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for housing.. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.	The alternative option is not recommended.

H6: Self-build, Custom Build and Community-Led Housing

Policy H6: Self-build, Custom-build and Community-led Housing supports alternative housing delivery models that promote innovation, community involvement, and housing diversity. It encourages the inclusion of serviced plots and community-led housing on larger development sites . The policy aligns with national guidance and aims to expand consumer choice, support sustainable development, and empower residents to shape their own homes and communities.

Table F.2.125: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H6 SELF-BUILD, CUSTOM BUILD AND COMMUNITY-LED HOUSING

POLICY H6: SELF-BUILD, CUSTOM BUILD AND COMMUNITY-LED HOUSING	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	+	N/A	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	0	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. . **IIA2 – Improving Health** H6 supports health outcomes by enabling residents to design homes that meet their specific needs, including for accessibility, comfort, and wellbeing. Community-led housing can also reduce housing stress and promote mental health through increased control and stability. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution**																Policy H6 performs strongly across a range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, climate mitigation, and social inclusion. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its support for community-led and

	The policy does not directly address pollution. However, self-build and custom-build homes often incorporate high environmental standards, which may reduce exposure to poor air quality and noise. The impact is likely neutral to slightly positive depending on implementation. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** H6 supports climate mitigation by encouraging innovative and sustainable construction methods. Self-builders often adopt low-carbon technologies and energy-efficient designs, contributing to reduced emissions. The impact is positive. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to adaptation by enabling bespoke housing design that can incorporate resilience measures such as passive cooling, flood resistance, and sustainable drainage. The impact is positive where best practice is followed. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** There is no direct reference to water efficiency. However, custom-built homes may include water-saving technologies and sustainable drainage systems. The impact is likely neutral to slightly positive depending on design standards. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** H6 does not directly address biodiversity. However, community-led schemes may be more likely to incorporate green infrastructure and protect local habitats due to their place-based approach. The impact is neutral to slightly positive. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports efficient land use by encouraging small-scale, infill, or underused sites to be brought forward for housing. This helps avoid development on greenfield land and supports sustainable land management. The impact is positive. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy contributes positively by promoting community-led housing models that foster social interaction, empowerment, and inclusion. It supports local	innovative housing models makes it a valuable tool for diversifying supply and empowering residents. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	involvement in housing delivery, which can strengthen community ties and ensure that homes reflect the needs of diverse groups. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy may support heritage-led regeneration where community groups seek to restore or repurpose historic buildings. It also promotes cultural identity through locally driven design. The impact is neutral to slightly positive. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** H6 indirectly supports sustainable transport by encouraging development on larger sites that are likely to be well-located. Community-led schemes may also prioritise walkability and local connectivity. The impact is neutral to slightly positive. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not explicitly address waste. However, self-build and custom-build projects often use sustainable materials and construction methods that reduce waste. The impact is likely neutral to slightly positive. **IIA14 – Housing** This is a core focus of the policy. H6 supports the diversification of housing supply and empowers residents to meet their own housing needs. It contributes to housing choice, innovation, and affordability. The policy performs strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports local economic activity by enabling small builders, tradespeople, and suppliers to participate in housing delivery. It may also support skills development and social enterprise. The impact is positive. **IIA16 – Town Centres** While not directly focused on town centres, the policy may support small-scale development in or near centres, contributing to vitality and mixed-use environments. The impact is neutral to slightly positive.	

Table F.2.126: POLICY H6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for housing. However, their policies do not have the level of specificity proposed in the Local Plan, particulalry for comunitu-led housing. The alternative option tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H7: Housing Older People and Vulnerable People

Policy H7: Housing Older People and Vulnerable People sets out a comprehensive framework to support the delivery and protection of specialist housing for older residents and vulnerable groups. It promotes accessible, inclusive, and well-located accommodation that enables independent living and social integration. The policy includes detailed criteria for new developments and safeguards existing provision, aligning with the borough's Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Housing Strategy. It supports dignity, health, and equality for those most in need.

Table F.2.127: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H7 HOUSING OLDER PEOPLE AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE

POLICY H7: HOUSING OLDER PEOPLE AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	++	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	0	+	+	N/A	++	N/A	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy contributes to social infrastructure objectives by ensuring that older and vulnerable residents have equitable access to housing that supports independence and integration through the delivery of housing that is well connected to public transport, shops, social and health services and community facilities. **IIA2 – Improving Health**																Policy H7 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, social infrastructure, climate adaptation, and transport.

	H7 performs strongly against health objectives. It directly supports physical and mental wellbeing by requiring high-quality, accessible housing with appropriate facilities, care provision, and design standards. The policy helps reduce health inequalities and supports ageing in place. **IIA3 – Education** This objective is not relevant to this policy **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy does not explicitly address pollution. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** H7 supports climate mitigation indirectly by requiring new developments to meet sustainability and energy efficiency standards. The emphasis on modern, fit-for-purpose accommodation supports lower emissions and reduced fuel poverty. The impact is positive. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes positively to adaptation by requiring buildings to be designed for long-term resilience, including accessibility, overheating mitigation, and safe servicing. This is particularly important for vulnerable groups who are more affected by climate risks. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This objective is not relevant to this policy **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** H7 supports access to communal outdoor space in specialist housing schemes, contributing to wellbeing and urban greening. While not focused on biodiversity, the policy may support green infrastructure in appropriate developments. The impact is neutral to slightly positive. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports efficient land use by promoting appropriate locations for specialist housing and resisting the loss of existing provision. This helps avoid unnecessary development on greenfield land and supports sustainable land management. The impact is positive.	It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its detailed and inclusive approach makes it a key policy for supporting vulnerable residents and promoting equitable development.

	IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality The policy promotes inclusive communities and safeguards accommodation that meets specific needs of older and vulnerable people, helping to reduce social isolation and improve access to local services. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy does not directly address heritage. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** H7 supports sustainable transport by requiring specialist housing to be well-located in relation to public transport and essential services. This reduces reliance on private vehicles and supports accessibility for residents with mobility needs. The impact is strongly positive. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not explicitly address waste. **IIA14 – Housing** This is the core focus of the policy. H7 strongly supports the delivery and protection of housing for older and vulnerable people, including affordable provision. It ensures that homes are inclusive, accessible, and tailored to specific needs. The policy performs very strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy indirectly supports employment in care and support services and may contribute to local economic activity through specialist housing provision. The impact is positive. **IIA16 – Town Centres** H7 supports specialist housing in accessible locations, including near town centres, contributing to mixed-use development and inclusive communities. The impact is positive.	

Table F.2.128: POLICY H7 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H7 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1:	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion

NO POLICY																	
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	+	N/A	+	N/A	++	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for health and housing. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H8: Large-scale Purpose-Built Shared Living

Policy H8: Large-scale Purpose-built Shared Living (LSPBSL) sets out a restrictive framework for co-living developments in Haringey. It limits such schemes to site allocations as part of larger mixed-tenure developments and requires them to meet high standards of design, management, and affordability. The policy ensures that LSPBSL does not displace conventional housing, particularly affordable homes, and includes criteria to prevent overconcentration and ensure integration with surrounding communities. It aligns with the London Plan and reflects local housing priorities.

Table F.2.129: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H8 LARGE-SCALE PURPOSE-BUILT SHARED LIVING

POLICY H8 LARGE-SCALE PURPOSE-BUILT SHARED LIVING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	+	N/A	+	0	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	++	0	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H8 supports health outcomes by requiring high-quality design, including adequate daylight, amenity space, and communal facilities. The emphasis on long-term management and avoidance of overcrowding helps protect mental and physical wellbeing. The policy also discourages poor-quality, transient accommodation. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.																Policy H8 performs well across a range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, townscape, and sustainable transport. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies.

	IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution The policy contributes positively by requiring good internal environments and high design standards, which help minimise exposure to noise and ensure access to daylight and ventilation. The impact is positive when design guidance is followed. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** H8 indirectly supports climate mitigation by requiring high-quality, sustainable design and encouraging efficient use of land. Co-living schemes can reduce per capita energy use through shared facilities. The impact is positive when sustainability measures are implemented. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to adaptation by requiring developments to be designed for long-term occupation and resilience. Communal living arrangements may also support resource sharing and reduce vulnerability to climate impacts. The impact is positive. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports efficient land use by allowing LSPBSL only on allocated sites as part of larger developments. This helps optimise urban land and avoids displacement of conventional housing. The impact is positive. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy contributes positively by ensuring that LSPBSL schemes are only permitted where they support inclusive, mixed communities. It prevents overconcentration of single-person accommodation and requires integration with local neighbourhoods, helping to reduce social isolation and promote equality of access to services.	Its cautious and criteria-based approach ensures that co-living schemes contribute positively to the borough's housing mix without undermining core priorities. No negative effects are identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** H8 supports sustainable transport by requiring LSPBSL schemes to be located in accessible areas and well-integrated with local infrastructure. This reduces reliance on private vehicles and supports active travel. The impact is positive. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy performs positively by ensuring that LSPBSL does not displace conventional housing, particularly affordable homes. It supports housing diversity while protecting the borough's core housing priorities. The impact is positive when implemented as part of a balanced housing strategy. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** H8 may support local economic activity by including affordable workspace and providing housing for young professionals. However, its restrictive approach ensures that economic benefits do not come at the expense of housing need. The impact is neutral to slightly positive. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre vitality by allowing LSPBSL only in appropriate, well-connected locations and encouraging mixed-use development. The inclusion of affordable workspace can further enhance local centres. The impact is positive.	

Table F.2.130: POLICY H8 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H8 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion

Assessment Score	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	+	N/A	0	N/A	-	0	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan do not place any restrictions on LSPBSL and risk compromising the supply of conventional housing to meet Haringey's identified local needs. This would produce probable negative effects against the sustainability objectives for housing.															The alternative option is not recommended.

H9: Purpose Built Student Living

Policy H9: Purpose-built Student Accommodation (PBSA) establishes a restrictive approach to PBSA in Haringey, reflecting the borough's current housing priorities and limited identified need for student housing. It permits PBSA only on allocated sites as part of larger mixed-tenure developments and requires schemes to meet high standards of design, management, and affordability. The policy ensures that PBSA does not displace conventional housing and contributes to inclusive, well-integrated communities. It aligns with the London Plan and the borough's Housing Strategy.

Table F.2.131: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H9 PURPOSE-BUILT STUDENT LIVING

POLICY H9: PURPOSE-BUILT STUDENT LIVING	**IIA Objective**															
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**Conclusion**
Assessment Score	N/A	+	++	+	0	+	N/A	N/A	+	++	N/A	+	N/A	++	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** . This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H9 supports health outcomes by requiring high-quality design, including adequate daylight, amenity space, and communal facilities. The emphasis on long-term management and avoidance of overcrowding helps protect student wellbeing and minimises impacts on neighbouring residents. **IIA3 – Education** This is a key focus of the policy. H9 ensures that PBSA is only delivered where there is a demonstrable need linked to local or London-based educational institutions. It supports access to appropriate student housing while protecting															Policy H9 performs well across a range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to education, housing, health, townscape, and sustainable transport. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies.

	land for other housing needs. The policy performs positively against this objective. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by requiring good internal environments and high design standards, which help minimise exposure to noise and ensure access to daylight and ventilation. The impact is positive when design guidance is followed. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** H9 indirectly supports climate mitigation by requiring PBSA to meet sustainability standards and be located in accessible areas, reducing reliance on private vehicles. The impact is positive when combined with complementary energy and design policies. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to adaptation by requiring PBSA to be designed for long-term resilience, including overheating mitigation and safe servicing. The impact is positive. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports efficient land use by restricting PBSA to allocated sites and ensuring it does not displace conventional housing. This helps optimise urban land and protect greenfield sites. The impact is positive. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy contributes positively by ensuring that PBSA is only permitted where it supports mixed and inclusive neighbourhoods. It prevents overconcentration of single-person accommodation and requires integration with local communities,	Its cautious and evidence-based approach ensures that PBSA contributes positively to the borough's housing mix without undermining core priorities. No negative are effects identified which would require mitigation.

	helping to reduce social isolation and promote equitable access to services. It additionally includes provision of at least 10% of student rooms to be wheelchair accessible with suitable access embedded into the design scheme, supporting social inclusion and equity objectives. . **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** H9 supports sustainable transport by requiring PBSA to be located in accessible areas and well-integrated with local infrastructure. This reduces reliance on private vehicles and supports active travel. The impact is positive. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy performs positively by ensuring that PBSA does not displace conventional housing, particularly affordable homes. It supports a balanced housing strategy and protects land for priority housing needs. The impact is positive. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** H9 may support local economic activity by providing housing for students who contribute to the local economy. However, its restrictive approach ensures that economic benefits do not come at the expense of housing need. The impact is neutral to slightly positive. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports town centre vitality by allowing PBSA only in appropriate, well-connected locations and encouraging integration with local services. The impact is positive.	

Table F.2.132: POLICY H9 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H9 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	0	+	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	-	0	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan do not place any restrictions on PBSA and risk compromising the supply of conventional housing to meet Haringey's identified local needs. This would produce probable negative effects against the sustainability objectives for housing.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H10: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Policy H10: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation sets out a proactive and inclusive approach to meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller (GRT) communities in Haringey. It safeguards existing sites, identifies new permanent pitches will be delivered by the council, and supports windfall proposals where they meet clear criteria. The policy aligns with national planning policy, the London Plan, and the borough's Housing Strategy, and reflects a strong commitment to equality, inclusion, and the right to a safe, secure home for all residents.

Table F.2.133: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H10 GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION

POLICY H10: GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	++	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** . The policy supports social infrastructure by safeguarding existing Gypsy and Traveller sites and requiring new sites to have access to essential services and good access to schools, health services, public transport and other facilities. It also seeks to meet identified accommodation needs through the provision of additional pitches. **IIA2 – Improving Health**																Policy H10 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, education, social inclusion, and environmental protection. It has a clear focus on

	H10 contributes positively to health outcomes by supporting the delivery of safe, secure, and well-serviced accommodation for GRT households. It helps address the poor health outcomes often experienced by these communities due to insecure or inadequate housing. The policy also ensures access to essential services, including healthcare. **IIA3 – Education** The policy supports educational access by requiring new sites to be located near schools and other services. Stable accommodation is essential for improving attendance and attainment among GRT children, who often face barriers to consistent education. The impact is strongly positive. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** While not directly focused on pollution, the policy includes criteria to ensure that new sites are located in safe, healthy environments, away from sources of pollution or incompatible land uses. This helps protect residents from exposure to poor air quality and noise. The impact is positive. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** H10 contributes to adaptation by requiring sites to avoid areas at high risk of flooding and to be designed for long-term resilience. This protects vulnerable residents from climate-related risks. The impact is positive. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy supports access to essential services, including water, sewerage, and drainage. This helps ensure that new sites are safe, sanitary, and compliant with environmental standards. The impact is positive. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy includes safeguards to prevent harm to designated natural assets, such as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Metropolitan Open	equality and rights-based planning, ensuring that GRT communities are supported through well-designed, sustainable, and inclusive accommodation. No negative effects are identified which would require mitigation.

	Land. It ensures that new sites are compatible with their surroundings and do not result in biodiversity loss. The impact is positive. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** H10 promotes efficient land use by identifying appropriate sites and avoiding development on protected or unsuitable land. It supports sustainable land management and protects soil quality. The impact is positive. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy performs strongly against this objective. It promotes equality of access to housing and services for GRT communities which often face systemic exclusion and discrimination. By safeguarding and expanding provision, it supports social integration, reduces isolation, and ensures equitable access to education, health, and community facilities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy contributes positively by recognising and supporting the cultural identity of GRT communities. It promotes inclusive planning and may support heritage-led approaches where appropriate. The impact is positive. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** H10 supports sustainable transport by requiring sites to be accessible from the public highway and located near public transport and essential services. This reduces isolation and supports mobility for residents. The impact is strongly positive. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy requires that sites are adequately serviced, including provision for waste disposal. This supports environmental health and sustainable site management. The impact is positive. **IIA14 – Housing** This is the core focus of the policy. H10 strongly supports the delivery of appropriate, secure, and affordable accommodation for GRT communities, addressing a critical area of housing need. It performs very strongly against this objective.	

	IIA15 – Economy and Employment This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.134: POLICY H10 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H10 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	0	+	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for education and housing. However, their policies would not deliver a completely robust criteria-based approach to windfall sites. This alternative option tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																

H11: Loss of Existing Housing

Policy H11: Loss of Existing Housing sets out a strong presumption against the net loss of self-contained homes in Haringey. It supports the retention of family-sized housing, resists conversions that reduce housing capacity or quality, and ensures that any redevelopment results in no net loss of floorspace or affordable housing. The policy aligns with the London Plan and the borough's Housing Strategy, which prioritises protecting existing stock to meet acute housing need and reduce overcrowding.

Table F.2.135: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H11 LOSS OF EXISTING HOUSING

POLICY H11: LOSS OF EXISTING HOUSING	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy protects existing housing stock and permits the loss of homes only where justified, including where required to deliver an essential community use or infrastructure for which there is a demonstrable need. This may support the provision of social infrastructure, although the policy's primary focus is the retention and replacement of housing. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	Policy H11 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, land use, waste, and townscape. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and transport, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its clear focus on protecting existing homes makes it a key policy for addressing overcrowding, affordability, and housing stability in Haringey. No negative effects identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality The policy supports social inclusion and equality by protecting existing homes, requiring replacement of affordable housing on at least an equivalent floorspace basis, and safeguarding social rent housing where it is lost. These measures help maintain access to affordable housing and reduce inequalities in housing provision. .**IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This is the core focus of the policy. H11 strongly supports the protection of existing housing stock, particularly affordable and family-sized homes. It ensures that redevelopment does not result in a net loss of housing capacity or quality. The policy performs very strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.136: POLICY H11 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

	IIA Objective	

POLICY H11 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for housing. The London Plan in particualar has a robust approach around loss of affordable housing. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H12: Residential Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupation

Policy H12 sets out detailed criteria for managing residential conversions and HMOs in Haringey. It aims to protect family-sized housing, ensure high-quality accommodation, and prevent overconcentration of shared housing types. The policy supports balanced communities, safeguards housing standards, and aligns with the borough's Housing Strategy and Article 4 Direction.

Table F.2.137: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H12 RESIDENTIAL CONVERSIONS AND HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

POLICY H12: RESIDENTIAL CONVERSIONS AND HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	++	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	+	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H12 performs strongly for health objectives. It ensures that all residential conversions and HMOs meet minimum space and amenity standards, reducing overcrowding and																Policy H12 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, townscape, waste, and social inclusion. It has

	poor living conditions. The policy also supports wellbeing through stable, well-managed housing. **IIA3 – Education** The policy indirectly supports educational outcomes by protecting family housing and ensuring stable accommodation for households with children. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion by requiring a mix of housing sizes, retaining family-sized homes, supporting HMOs in appropriate locations with access to shops, services and public transport, and requiring adequate access and space standards for occupiers. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and climate adaptation, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its detailed and balanced approach ensures that shared housing types contribute positively to neighbourhoods while protecting housing quality and community cohesion. No negative effects are identified which would require mitigation.

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This is a core focus of the policy. H12 strongly supports the protection of family-sized homes, ensures high-quality shared accommodation. It performs very strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy indirectly supports economic inclusion by providing low-cost housing options for young people and those on lower incomes. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.138: POLICY H12 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H12 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	0	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The Council could choose to take a less active approach to managing residential conversions and HMOs relying on the NPPF and London Plan. This would likely lead to negative effects against the sustainability objectives for housing by reducing the supply of family housing to an unacceptable level and facilitating the conversion of larger numbers of homes to flats and HMOs with impacts on local character and amenity. The alternative option tends toward a negtive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

H13: Temporary Accommodation

Policy H13 sets out in principle support for high-quality temporary accommodation in appropriate locations to meet local needs and sets out detailed criteria that schemes must meet to be considered acceptable.

Table F.2.139: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY H13 TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

POLICY H13: TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	++	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	+	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA2 – Improving Health** H12 performs strongly for health objectives. It helps ensure a supply of healthy, high-quality accommodation for individuals and families who are in highest and most acutehousing need. The policy also supports wellbeing through stable, well-managed housing. **IIA3 – Education** The policy indirectly supports educational outcomes by providing stable accommodation for households with children. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy H12 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, and social inclusion. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and climate adaptation, which are addressed through complementary policies. Its detailed approach ensures that temporary accommodation is of a high-quality and meets local needs and requirements.

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion by meeting the housing needs of individuals and families and supporting them to live well and particpate fully in the community and other opportunities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This is a core focus of the policy. H12 strongly supports the provision of high-quality temporary accommodation to help meet the signiifcant needs of Haringey's residents for this type of accommodation. It performs very strongly against this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment**	

	The policy indirectly supports economic inclusion by providing low-cost housing options for individuals and families. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.140: POLICY H12 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY H12 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	0	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan provide strategic support for housing for vulnerable people but do not provide detailed crieteria to ensure specialist housing such as temporary accommodation meets locla needs and requirements. The alternative option tends toward a positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Social Infrastructure

This policy theme concentrates on ensuring infrastructure supports growth and contains policies on the provision of timely infrastructure, the protection of community assets and other matters. Policies S1- S5 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

S1: Social Infrastructure

Policy S1 sets out a strategic framework for the delivery of an integrated and efficient social infrastructure network across Haringey. It promotes safeguarding of existing facilities, timely provision of new infrastructure, and locality-based approaches to service delivery. The policy supports inclusive access contributing to the borough's placemaking priorities and enabling residents to live well.

Table F.2.141: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY S1 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

POLICY S1: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	++	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	+	+	N/A	+	+	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy S1 directly supports the delivery, protection and enhancement of an integrated social infrastructure network, including education, health, community and emergency service facilities. It requires development to respond to social infrastructure needs and secure new provision or improvements where necessary, helping ensure residents have access to essential services. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Directly supports health through improved access to health and wellbeing services. Locality-based approaches enable early intervention and integrated care. **IIA3 – Education** Supports education by encouraging co-location and integration of services, including youth centres and libraries. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Moderately positive. Encourages efficient use of resources and sustainable infrastructure design. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan																Policy S1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social infrastructure, health, and town centres. Its strategic approach to safeguarding and delivering infrastructure supports inclusive growth and community resilience. While impacts on objectives like pollution, water, and waste are not relevant, these are addressed through complementary policies elsewhere in the Plan.

	IIA9 – Soils and Minerals This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Strongly positive. The policy promotes accessible, inclusive and place-based social infrastructure that supports social integration and responds to the needs of vulnerable communities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Moderately positive. Supports co-location with cultural facilities and community-led design. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Moderately positive. Encourages accessible locations and walkable neighbourhoods. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** Positive. Ensures infrastructure provision alongside housing growth, supporting inclusive communities. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Moderately positive. Community hubs may support local employment and skills development. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Strongly positive. Supports integration of infrastructure into town centres and cultural quarters.	

Table F.2.142: POLICY S1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY S1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion

Assessment Score	+	+	+	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for the provision of infrastructure. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the soicla infrastructure needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a long-term impact.																

S2: Protecting Social Infrastructure

Policy S2 provides protection for existing social infrastructure and detailed criteria for the location, design, and management of replacement social infrastructure. It emphasises accessibility, inclusivity, climate resilience, and community ownership. The policy safeguards existing facilities and promotes co-location and multifunctional spaces that reflect local aspirations and needs.

Table F.2.143: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY S2 PROTECTING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

POLICY S2: PROTECTING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	+	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	++	+	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy S2 safeguards existing social infrastructure facilities and requires replacement provision where loss occurs. This helps maintain access to health, community, youth, faith and other essential facilities and prevents a reduction in service provision across the borough. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Promotes health through inclusive design, co-location with health services, and community engagement. **IIA3 – Education** Moderately positive. Supports informal learning and co-location with educational facilities. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Positive. Encourages climate-resilient and energy-efficient infrastructure. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan																Policy S2 aligns well with IIA objectives focused on health, social inclusion, and culture. Its emphasis on accessible, adaptable, and community-shaped infrastructure contributes positively to placemaking and service equity. Impacts on pollution, water, and waste are limited but will be enhanced through integration with related policies.

	IIA9 – Soils and Minerals This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Positive. The policy protects facilities relied upon by local communities, helping maintain access to services that support vulnerable groups and social inclusion. Retaining community facilities and Assets of Community Value can help sustain social networks and community cohesion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports integration with cultural facilities and community-led design. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Moderately positive. Promotes accessible locations and walkable environments. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** Positive. Supports infrastructure provision alongside housing development. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Social infrastructure may support local employment and community enterprise and so has a positive indirect impact. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Encourages social infrastructure to be integrated with town centres and cultural quarters.	

Table F.2.144: POLICY S2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY S2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	+	0	N/A	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for the provision of infrastructure. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral score with a long-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

S3: New and Enhanced Social Infrastructure

Policy S3 provides detailed criteria for the location, design, and management of new and enhanced social infrastructure. It emphasises accessibility, inclusivity, climate resilience, and community ownership. The policy safeguards existing facilities and promotes co-location and multifunctional spaces that reflect local aspirations and needs.

Table F.2.145: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY S3 NEW AND ENHANCED SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

POLICY S3: NEW AND ENHANCED SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	++	++	+	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	++	+	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy S3 supports the provision of new and enhanced social infrastructure in accessible locations and seeks to address gaps in existing provision. The policy promotes well-designed, adaptable and accessible facilities that can meet the needs of current and future communities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Promotes health through inclusive design, co-location with health services, and community engagement.																Policy S3 aligns well with IIA objectives focused on health, social inclusion, and culture. Its emphasis on accessible, adaptable, and community-shaped infrastructure contributes positively to placemaking

	IIA3 – Education Moderately positive. Supports informal learning and co-location with educational facilities. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Positive. Encourages climate-resilient and energy-efficient infrastructure. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Strongly positive. The policy requires social infrastructure to provide welcoming, safe and accessible spaces for people of all ages, abilities and backgrounds. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports integration with cultural facilities and community-led design. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Moderately positive. Promotes accessible locations and walkable environments. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan	and service equity. Impacts on pollution, water, and waste are limited but will be enhanced through integration with related policies.

	IIA14 – Housing Positive. Supports infrastructure provision alongside housing development. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Social infrastructure may support local employment and community enterprise and so has a positive indirect impact. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Encourages social infrastructure to be integrated with town centres and cultural quarters.	

Table F.2.146: POLICY S3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY S2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	+	0	N/A	0	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for the provision of infrastructure. This tends toward a neutral score with a long-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

S4: Play Space

Policy S4 sets out requirements for the provision, design, and safeguarding of play space in new development. It promotes inclusive, accessible, and stimulating environments for children and young people, with a focus on spatial equity, community engagement, and integration into the public realm.

Table F.2.147: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY S3 PLAY SPACE

POLICY S3: PLAY SPACE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	++	N/A	+	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Strongly positive. The policy supports the provision and protection of play space as an important element of community infrastructure for children and young people. It improves access to recreational facilities and helps create family-friendly neighbourhoods. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Strongly positive. Supports physical and mental health through active play and inclusive design. **IIA3 – Education** Moderately positive. Encourages informal learning and creative development. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Incorporating natural elements and shade support adaptation to heat and climate impacts. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The Policy promotes greening, biodiversity, and multifunctional public spaces. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Positive. Encourages efficient use of land and integration into existing public realm. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Strongly positive. The policy strongly promotes inclusive play through requirements for accessibility with consideration of neurodiversity and engagement with under-represented groups.	Policy S4 performs strongly in relation to health, social infrastructure, and housing. It supports inclusive, high-quality environments for children and young people, contributing to wellbeing and spatial equity.

	IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The location criteria support walkable, child-friendly environments. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** The incorporation of play space enhances residential quality and supports family-friendly development. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan	

Table F.2.148: POLICY S4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY S3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	0	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for the provision of infrastructure. The London Plan sets robust standards for play space that the Local Plan builds upon with extra policy detail to ensure provision is locally appropriate and fully inclusive. The alternative option tends toward a neutral score with a long-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

S5: Public toilets

Policy S4 requires provision of public toilets in large-scale developments and public realm schemes, particularly in areas of deficiency. It emphasises accessibility, dignity, and inclusion, with support for Changing Places and gender-neutral facilities. The policy addresses barriers to mobility and participation, especially for vulnerable groups.

Table F.2.149: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY S4 PUBLIC TOILETS

POLICY S4: PUBLIC TOILETS	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Strongly positive. Enhances access to essential facilities, supporting inclusion and dignity. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Strongly positive. Supports physical and mental health, particularly for older and disabled residents. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan																Policy S5 contributes positively to health, social inclusion, and town centre vitality. It addresses key barriers to mobility and participation, particularly for vulnerable groups. Whilst many of the objectives are not strictly relevant, the policy's emphasis on accessibility and dignity supports broader placemaking and equity goals.

	IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Strongly positive. The policy specifically addresses barriers experienced by disabled people, older people, families and those with health conditions through the provision of accessible and Changing Places toilets. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Positive. Enhances accessibility and usability of high streets and public spaces.	

Table F.2.150: POLICY S5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY S4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for the provision of infrastructure. The London Plan has a dedicated public toilets policy which the Local Plan builds upon. The alternative option tends toward a slight positive score with a long-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

Employment and Industry

This policy theme concentrates on employment land and economic growth and contains policies on the intensification of employment floorspace, protection of employment land, affordable workspace and other matters. Policies E1- E8 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

E1: Inclusive and Resilient Economy

Policy EI1 sets out a strategic framework to support a fairer, greener, and more inclusive economy in Haringey. It safeguards designated employment land, promotes intensification and modernisation of employment floorspace. The policy supports job creation, inward investment, and skills development, with a focus on improving opportunities for residents and enhancing the quality of employment areas.

Table F.2.151: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY EI1 INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

POLICY EI1: INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	++	0	++	0	N/A	N/A	+	+	0	+	N/A	N/A	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy EI1 supports social infrastructure by promoting inclusive economic growth and job creation, particularly in deprived areas. By encouraging investment in local employment and skills development, it helps reduce social isolation and supports equitable access to opportunities. The emphasis on community wealth building fosters fairness and respect across diverse communities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health outcomes by supporting good quality employment, which is a key social determinant of health. Enhancing the local environment in employment areas can also improve mental wellbeing. The policy's support for green industries and sustainable development indirectly benefits public health. **IIA3 – Education** EI1 promotes education and training through its requirement for development to contribute to skills development, apprenticeships, and training. This aligns well																Policy EI1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to economy and employment, town centres, education, health, and climate mitigation. It has neutral or indirect impacts on biodiversity, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies.

	with the objective of improving access to education and lifelong learning, particularly for underrepresented groups. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** While not directly focused on pollution, the policy's support for modern, energy-efficient employment buildings and green industries may help reduce emissions and improve air quality. However, the impact on noise and light pollution is likely neutral. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy strongly supports climate change mitigation by encouraging refurbishment and retrofit of employment floorspace, inclusion of renewable energy installations, and promotion of green industries. These measures contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and support the borough's net zero carbon targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Although not a primary focus, the policy's emphasis on modern, future-proofed employment buildings implies a degree of climate resilience. However, explicit adaptation measures such as flood risk management are not addressed and are covered elsewhere in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By promoting intensification and reuse of existing employment land, the policy supports efficient land use and avoids unnecessary development on greenfield sites. This contributes positively to soil protection and sustainable land use. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality**	

	This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by supporting job creation, skills development and affordable workspace for residents and businesses. It seeks to ensure that economic growth benefits a diverse range of communities across the borough. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** While not heritage-focused, the policy supports creative industries and cultural production, particularly in areas like South Tottenham. This indirectly contributes to cultural vitality and may support heritage-led regeneration in relevant contexts. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity and Connectivity** EI1 promotes sustainable transport by encouraging development in accessible locations and improving connectivity in employment areas. This supports active travel and reduces reliance on private vehicles, aligning well with transport objectives. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This is the core focus of the policy. EI1 strongly supports economic growth, job creation, skills development, and inclusive access to employment. It promotes affordable workspace, supports SMEs, and aligns with the borough's economic strategy. The policy is highly positive against this objective. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports office development in town centres and encourages the reuse of vacant or underused town centre commercial space for employment	

	uses. This contributes to town centre vitality and diversification, aligning well with this objective.	

Table F.2.152: POLICY EI1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY EI1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	+	0	+	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	+	N/A	N/A	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for economy and employment and town centres. However, they would not provide a locally-specific evidence based strategy for an inclusive and resilient economy. This alternative option tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																

EI2: Designated Employment Land

Policy EI2 protects and promotes employment uses within Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL), Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS), and Local Employment Areas (LEA). It supports intensification, renewal, and modernisation of employment floorspace, while resisting residential development and net loss of industrial uses. The policy encourages flexible, high-quality design, improved public realm, and retention of existing businesses, ensuring employment land continues to meet the borough's economic needs.

Table F.2.153: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY EI2 DESIGNATED EMPLOYMENT LAND

POLICY EI2 DESIGNATED EMPLOYMENT LAND	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan																Policy EI2 performs strongly across economic, environmental, and

	IIA2 – Improving Health The policy contributes to health and wellbeing by promoting high-quality environments in employment areas, including improved public realm and active travel infrastructure. These enhancements can reduce stress, promote physical activity, and improve mental wellbeing for workers and nearby residents. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy encourages intensification of industrial uses, which may increase emissions and noise if not properly managed. However, it also promotes environmental improvements and better design, which can mitigate these impacts. Locating heavier industrial uses in Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) away from residential areas is a positive mitigation measure. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** EI2 supports climate mitigation through the promotion of modern, energy-efficient employment buildings and the reuse of existing sites. Encouraging refurbishment and intensification reduces the need for new land take and supports compact, low-carbon development patterns. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy supports greening of employment areas and encourages biophilic design principles. These measures can enhance biodiversity and	social objectives. It supports efficient land use, economic resilience, and improved urban environments. The policy is particularly strong on employment, land use, and climate mitigation.

	improve access to green infrastructure, particularly in areas with limited open space. This is a positive contribution to this objective. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By focusing development on existing designated employment land, the policy avoids greenfield development and supports efficient land use. This contributes positively to soil protection and sustainable urban form. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by safeguarding employment land and supporting the growth of a diverse range of businesses and jobs. It also seeks to retain existing businesses, support small enterprises, and create accessible employment opportunities that benefit local residents and communities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports active travel and improved access by foot and cycle, which aligns well with sustainable transport objectives. Ensuring adequate servicing and vehicle access also supports efficient logistics while minimising conflicts with other users. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy supports the continued operation of waste-related uses in appropriate locations and encourages intensification of industrial land, which may include circular economy activities. This is a positive contribution, though further integration with waste policies would be beneficial. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy restricts residential development in employment areas to protect industrial functions. While this may limit housing supply, it is necessary to	

	safeguard employment land and prevent land use conflicts. The policy allows for co-location only where appropriate, which balances housing and employment needs. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This is the core focus of the policy. EI2 strongly supports economic growth by protecting and intensifying employment land, promoting flexible and modern workspace, and encouraging a range of employment-generating uses. It is highly positive against this objective. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports employment uses in town centres where appropriate, particularly office and creative uses. This contributes to town centre vitality and diversification, especially where retail uses are no longer viable.	

Table F.2.154: POLICY EI2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY EI2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: ALLOW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON DESIGNATED EMPLOYMENT LAND	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	+	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	--	0	
Interpretation Summary	The Local Plan only allows for residential uses in Locally Significant Industrial Sites and Local Employment Areas under very limited circumstances and no residential development in Strategic Industrial Land at all. The Council could choose to take a less restrictive approach which would enable housing delivery on some employment land and therefore support higher levels of housing delivery overall. However, this would have a significant impact on the operation of employment land and the overall supply of land to meet																The alternative option is not recommended.

	identified employment needs. It would also reduce local employment and impact the borough's creative economy. This alternative option would tend towards a significant negative effect over the medium-term.	

EI3: Non-Designated Employment Sites

Policy EI3 provides a flexible framework for the redevelopment of non-designated employment sites. It supports mixed-use schemes that retain or increase employment floorspace and requires engagement with existing businesses. The policy includes safeguards against net loss of employment space and promotes affordable workspace provision, ensuring continued support for SMEs and local economic activity.

Table F.2.155: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY EI3 NON-DESIGNATED EMPLOYMENT SITES

POLICY EI3: NON-DESIGNATED EMPLOYMENT SITES	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	+	0	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	+	++	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy EI3 supports local economic activity by protecting and enhancing employment uses on non-designated sites, many of which are embedded in residential areas. These sites often host valued community services such as garages and small workshops, contributing to local accessibility and social cohesion. The policy's emphasis on retaining existing businesses supports community stability and inclusion. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health by supporting employment close to where people live, reducing commuting stress and promoting work-life balance. Improvements to the quality of employment space and the local environment can also enhance mental wellbeing and reduce exposure to poor working conditions. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on education, the policy supports SMEs and start-ups,																Policy EI3 performs well across economic, social, and environmental objectives. It supports inclusive growth, protects valued local businesses, and promotes sustainable redevelopment. The policy is particularly strong on employment, land use, and social cohesion.

	which often provide informal training and skills development. By requiring affordable workspace and encouraging retention of existing businesses, the policy helps sustain environments where learning and upskilling can occur organically. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy's support for renewal and modernisation of employment sites offers opportunities to reduce emissions and improve environmental performance. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** EI3 contributes to climate mitigation by promoting the reuse and intensification of existing sites, which reduces the need for new land take and supports compact development. The requirement for modern, high-quality workspace also implies improved energy efficiency **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By focusing on existing employment sites, EI3 avoids development on greenfield land and supports efficient land use. The policy also encourages remediation of older sites, which can improve soil quality and reduce contamination risks. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by protecting employment opportunities and supporting local businesses. It also helps secure affordable workspace and maintain access to local jobs for residents.	

	IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** EI3 supports employment in accessible locations, reducing the need for long commutes and supporting active travel. Ensuring that redevelopment includes appropriate servicing and access infrastructure will further support sustainable transport outcomes. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** The policy balances employment and housing needs by allowing mixed-use development where appropriate, while safeguarding employment floorspace. This supports vibrant, multifunctional communities and helps maintain local job opportunities alongside residential growth. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This is the core focus of the policy. EI3 strongly supports economic resilience by protecting small and medium-sized businesses, encouraging affordable workspace, and requiring evidence before employment land can be lost. It is highly positive against this objective. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

Table F.2.156: POLICY EI3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY EI3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion

Assessment Score	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	-	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan do not provide the same level of protection for non-designated employment land as is proposed in the Local Pla and would likely produce negative effects against the sustainability objectives for employment and economy due to a loss of employment floorspace and local jobs. This alternative option tends toward a minor negative score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

EI4: Data Centres

Policy EI4 sets out a presumption against new data centres in the borough, given the limited supply of developable land, sites should be prioritised for housing, employment floorspace and mixed-use development.

Table F.2.157: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY EI4 DATA CENTRES

POLICY EI4: DATA CENTRES	**IIA Objective**																
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**Conclusion**
Assessment Score	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy does not directly affect the provision of health, education or community infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** No direct relationship is identified between the policy and health outcomes. **IIA3 – Education** The policy has no discernible effect on educational facilities or access to training. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** By preventing energy-intensive data centre development and associated plant and																Policy EI4 has a significant positive effect overall, principally through its strong support economy and employment, housing, efficient use of land. The policy aligns with the borough's priorities to maximise the use of constrained land resources

	servicing infrastructure, the policy may help avoid localised noise and environmental impacts. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Data centres are highly energy intensive and place significant demands on electricity infrastructure. The policy contributes positively by avoiding additional energy demand and associated carbon emissions. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy directly supports climate resilience by reducing pressure on energy infrastructure and avoiding development that can generate significant heat loads. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Data centres can require substantial water consumption for cooling. The policy therefore supports the efficient use of water resources within a borough already located in a water-stressed area. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy does not directly affect biodiversity or access to open space. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy supports the efficient use of land by prioritising housing, employment and mixed-use development on scarce brownfield sites. It reduces the risk of strategically important sites being occupied by data centre development. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** By safeguarding land for housing and employment-generating uses, the policy may contribute indirectly towards reducing inequalities and supporting inclusive growth **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** No direct effects are identified. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	for homes, jobs and regeneration, while also generating minor positive effects in relation to climate change and water resource objectives. No significant adverse effects have been identified.

	Whilst data centres form part of digital infrastructure, the policy is not expected to have a significant effect on transport and connectivity outcomes. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** The policy protects sites that could otherwise contribute to housing delivery, helping address the borough's substantial housing needs and affordability challenges. **IA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy safeguards land for employment-generating uses which are likely to generate substantially more jobs than data centre development. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy indirectly supports town centre vitality by prioritising development that delivers employment, commercial activity and mixed-use regeneration rather than single-purpose infrastructure uses.	

Table F.2.158: POLICY EI4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY EI4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	N/A	NA	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	0	0	N/A	-	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	Proposals for data centres could come forward on sites that may otherwise be suitable for employment or housing. Given the borough's constrained land supply, this could result in strategically important sites being occupied by development that typically																The alternative option is not recommended.

	provides relatively low levels of employment, or the opportunity for additional housing. This could also result in negative environmental outcomes due to the energy and water resource requirements of data centres. The alternative no policy option tends to strong cumulative negative effects over the medium to long term.	

EI5: Affordable Employment Space

Policy EI5 requires developments over 1,000 sqm of employment floorspace to provide affordable employment space, subject to viability. It sets minimum provision rates and affordability thresholds, and outlines expectations for fit-out, management, and marketing. The policy supports SMEs, start-ups, and social enterprises, helping to maintain a diverse and inclusive business ecosystem in Haringey.

Table F.2.159: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY EI5 AFFORDABLE EMPLOYMENT SPACE

POLICY EI5: AFFORDABLE EMPLOYMENT SPACE	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	0	0	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy EI5 supports social infrastructure by ensuring that affordable workspace is available for a diverse range of businesses, including social enterprises and community organisations. This helps maintain local services and supports inclusive economic participation, particularly for underrepresented and disadvantaged groups. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes to health and wellbeing by supporting stable, accessible employment opportunities. Affordable workspace can reduce economic stress for small businesses and entrepreneurs, and the inclusion of high-quality, well-designed spaces can improve working conditions and mental health outcomes. **IIA3 – Education** EI4 indirectly supports education and training by enabling start-ups, incubators,																Policy EI5 performs strongly across economic, social, and environmental objectives. It supports inclusive growth, economic resilience, and sustainable development. The policy is particularly strong on employment and town centre vitality.

	and creative industries to thrive. These environments often provide informal learning, mentoring, and skills development, particularly for young people and those entering the workforce. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** While not directly focused on environmental quality, the policy encourages refurbishment and fit-out of employment space to high standards, which may include improved ventilation, lighting, and acoustic performance. This can reduce exposure to pollutants and improve indoor environmental quality. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate mitigation by encouraging the reuse and retrofit of existing buildings, which reduces embodied carbon. It also aligns with the borough's net zero ambitions by promoting energy-efficient workspace and supporting green industries. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By focusing on the reuse of existing buildings and sites, EI5 supports efficient land use and avoids unnecessary development on greenfield land. This contributes positively to soil protection and sustainable urban development. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by securing affordable employment space for local businesses, start-ups and small enterprises. It helps	

	broaden access to economic opportunities and supports a diverse and inclusive local economy. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** EI4 supports creative industries and cultural production, which often rely on affordable space. By enabling these sectors to remain in the borough, the policy helps preserve cultural identity and may support the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy encourages workspace in accessible locations and supports local employment, which can reduce commuting distances and promote active travel. This aligns well with sustainable transport objectives. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This is the core focus of the policy. EI5 makes a strong contribution to economic inclusion by requiring affordable workspace in larger developments. It supports SMEs, start-ups, and priority sectors, and helps retain economic diversity in the borough. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy could support the supply of affordable employment space in town centre office development supporting provision of low-cost affordable space in accessible, attractive locations for many types of business.	

Table F.2.160: POLICY EI4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

	IIA Objective	

POLICY EI5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	+	0	0	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for employment and economy as the London Plan supports the provision of affordable workspace. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the needs of Haringey's businesses and industries. This alternative option tends toward a minor positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

EI6: Employment, Skills Development, and Local Business Growth

Policy EI6 requires major developments to deliver employment, training, apprenticeships, and business growth opportunities for residents. It mandates Employment, Skills and Business Plans (ESBPs), sets targets for local labour, and outlines financial contributions to support priority groups. The policy promotes inclusive economic development and ensures that investment in the borough delivers tangible benefits for its communities.

Table F.2.161: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY EI6 EMPLOYMENT, SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL BUSINESS GROWTH

POLICY EI6 EMPLOYMENT, SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL BUSINESS GROWTH	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	++	+	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy EI6 directly supports social infrastructure by requiring major developments to																Policy EI6 performs strongly across social,

	deliver employment, training, and apprenticeship opportunities for local residents. This helps reduce social isolation, supports community cohesion, and ensures equitable access to economic opportunities, particularly for disadvantaged groups. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health outcomes by promoting access to good quality employment, which is a key determinant of physical and mental wellbeing. By targeting priority groups and supporting long-term employment, it helps reduce health inequalities and supports healthier lifestyles. **IIA3 – Education** EI5 strongly supports education and lifelong learning by requiring skills development, apprenticeships, and NVQs as part of development obligations. This ensures that residents, especially young people and those furthest from the labour market, gain access to meaningful training and qualifications. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan	economic, and educational objectives. It supports inclusive employment, skills development, and long-term economic resilience. The policy is particularly strong on health, education, and employment.

	IIA9 – Soils and Minerals This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by securing local employment, training, apprenticeships and skills development opportunities through major developments. It helps ensure that the benefits of growth are shared with residents, particularly those facing barriers to employment. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** EI5 supports local employment, which can reduce commuting distances and promote active travel. Encouraging training in sustainable transport infrastructure and logistics would further support this objective. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** This is the core focus of the policy. EI5 makes a strong contribution to inclusive economic growth by requiring developers to provide jobs, training, and apprenticeships for residents. It targets priority groups and supports long-term employment outcomes, making it highly positive against this objective. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan	

Table F.2.162: POLICY EI6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY EI5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for employment and economy. The London Plan sets out expectations for development to support employment and skills but does not provide a detailed framework such as proposed in the Local Plan. The alternative option tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																

EI7: Contaminated Land

Policy EI7 supports the remediation and safe redevelopment of contaminated land. It sets out a phased approach to risk assessment, remediation, and verification, and requires safeguards for hazardous substances and installations. The policy ensures that development on potentially contaminated sites protects public health, safety, and the environment.

Table F.2.163: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY EI7 CONTAMINATED LAND

POLICY EI7 CONTAMINATED LAND	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	++	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	+	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy EI7 indirectly supports social infrastructure by ensuring that contaminated land is remediated before development. This protects public health and safety, particularly																Policy EI7 performs strongly across environmental, health, and land use objectives.

	in areas where new housing, schools, or community facilities may be delivered. It contributes to creating safe, inclusive environments for all residents. **IIA2 – Improving Health** This policy makes a strong contribution to health objectives. By requiring thorough risk assessments, remediation strategies, and verification processes, it ensures that land contamination does not pose a risk to human health. This is particularly important in areas of deprivation where environmental health risks may be higher. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes to air quality by managing risks associated with contaminated dust and emissions during remediation. It also ensures that hazardous substances are safely handled, reducing the risk of pollution during and after development. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA6 – Climate Adaption and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This is a key area of alignment. The policy helps protect water quality by requiring that contamination risks to groundwater and surface water are assessed and mitigated. This supports the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and Thames River Basin Management Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This is a core focus of the policy. EI6 promotes the safe and sustainable reuse of	It ensures that contaminated land is safely remediated, enabling sustainable development and protecting public health. The policy is particularly strong on health, water quality, and land reuse.

	previously developed land, protecting soil quality and reducing the need for greenfield development. It also supports the remediation of degraded land, contributing positively to this objective. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The proposal indirectly supports social inclusion and equality by ensuring all residents are protected against harmful land contamination. This is particularly important in areas of deprivation where environmental health risks may be higher. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA13 – Waste** The policy supports sustainable waste management by requiring safe handling and disposal of contaminated materials. Encouraging reuse of materials and alignment with circular economy principles will further enhance this contribution. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** By unlocking previously unusable land for economic development, EI6 supports job creation and business growth. Safe redevelopment of contaminated sites can attract investment and contribute to economic regeneration. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan	

Table F.2.164: POLICY EI7 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY EI6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	+	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for land and soils. This tends toward a neutral score with a medium-term impact.																

Town Centres, High Streets and Shops

This policy theme concentrates on Haringey's town centres and managing retail, leisure and food and beverage uses and contains policies on the putting town centres first, managing the concentration and clustering of uses, active uses and other matters. Policies TC1- TC8 have been measured against the IIA objectives.

TC1: Vibrant Town Centres and High Streets

Policy TC1 sets out a strategic framework to support the vitality, viability, and inclusivity of Haringey's town centres and high streets. It promotes a diverse mix of uses, sustainable access, high-quality design, and placemaking that reflects local character and community needs. The policy aligns with the 15-minute city concept and seeks to ensure town centres remain central to civic, cultural, and economic life. It also supports inclusive growth, health and wellbeing, and climate resilience through active travel, green infrastructure, and adaptable spaces.

Table F.2.165: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY TC1 VIBRANT TOWN CENTRES AND HIGH STREETS

POLICY TC1: VIBRANT TOWN CENTRES AND HIGH STREETS	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	++	++	0	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	++	+	+	N/A	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** TC1 contributes positively by supporting the provision of social infrastructure within town centres and high streets. It promotes inclusive, barrier-free environments and encourages developments that meet local needs, including																Policy TC1 performs strongly across most IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, social

	community and cultural spaces. This helps reduce social isolation, particularly in areas of deprivation, and fosters a sense of belonging and fairness. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy strongly supports health outcomes by encouraging healthy place-making, active travel, and the avoidance of over-concentration of uses with negative health impacts (e.g. hot food takeaways). It promotes social integration and access to services, contributing to improved physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on education, TC1 improves access to educational and community facilities by enhancing the role of town centres as accessible hubs. This indirectly supports inclusivity and lifelong learning, particularly for those without access to private transport. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** TC1 contributes positively by promoting sustainable transport and reducing car dominance, which can help lower air and noise pollution. The emphasis on high-quality public realm and lighting also supports safer, more pleasant environments. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate change mitigation by encouraging sustainable patterns of development, reducing the need to travel, and promoting active and public transport. It also supports the circular economy through sustainable servicing and reuse of underused spaces. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces**	infrastructure, townscape quality, economic resilience, and town centre vitality. It has indirect impacts on water, waste, and biodiversity, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, TC1 provides a robust framework for sustainable, inclusive, and resilient town centres.

	TC1 indirectly supports biodiversity through the integration of green infrastructure and enhancements to the public realm. Greening town centres can improve ecological connectivity and access to nature, particularly in areas with limited open space. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes the efficient use of existing urban land and infrastructure, avoiding greenfield development. It supports the reuse of vacant and underused spaces, contributing to sustainable land use. Impacts on soil quality are likely neutral. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by ensuring town centres and high streets are accessible, safe and welcoming for all. It supports a diverse range of services, facilities and community spaces, helping to reduce barriers to participation and strengthen community cohesion **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage-led regeneration and encourages development that celebrates local history and culture. It promotes active frontages and design that responds to context, helping to conserve and enhance heritage assets and cultural identity. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** TC1 supports sustainable transport by promoting walking, cycling, and public transport access to town centres. It reduces car dominance and supports inclusive mobility, aligning with borough-wide transport and accessibility objectives. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing**	

	TC1 indirectly supports housing by encouraging mixed-use development above ground floor level. This helps optimise land use in accessible locations and supports the delivery of sustainable, well-connected homes. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by supporting a diverse mix of uses, safeguarding employment space, and promoting inclusive economic growth. It aligns with the Council's Inclusive Economy Framework and supports local enterprise. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is the core focus of the policy. TC1 strongly supports the vitality and vibrancy of town centres and high streets through strategic placemaking, active frontages, and a diverse mix of uses. It promotes inclusive, safe, and healthy environments that meet local needs.	

Table F.2.166: POLICY TC1 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY TC1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	+	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for town centres and employment and economy. However, as their policies are very general and high-level they do not provide a locally appropriate strategy for Haringey's town centres and high streets which have specific strengths, weaknesses, challenges and opportunities. This tends toward a slight positive score with a medium-term impact.															The alternative option is not recommended.

TC2: Town Centres First

Policy TC2 establishes a clear sequential approach to directing main town centre uses to designated centres within Haringey's Town Centres Network. It prioritises development in Metropolitan, Major Centres and District Centres, ensuring that proposals are proportionate to the role and function of each centre. The policy aims to safeguard the vitality and viability of town centres by managing the scale and location of retail, leisure, and cultural uses. It also introduces locally appropriate thresholds for impact assessments and supports sustainable shopping patterns, aligning with national and regional planning guidance.

Table F.2.167: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY TC2 TOWN CENTRES FIRST

POLICY TC2: TOWN CENTRES FIRST	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** TC2 supports equitable access to services by directing development to designated centres, which are typically well-served by social infrastructure. This helps ensure that all residents, including vulnerable groups, can access essential services within their communities, promoting fairness and reducing isolation. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health outcomes by supporting accessible, walkable centres and discouraging out-of-centre development that may increase car dependency. By focusing development in well-connected areas, TC2 helps improve access to health-related services and supports healthier lifestyles. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** TC2 contributes positively by promoting development in locations accessible by sustainable transport, helping to reduce emissions and noise associated with car travel. The policy discourages out-of-centre development, which can exacerbate pollution and environmental disruption. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**																Policy TC2 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to transport, climate mitigation, townscape quality, and economic resilience. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, waste, and biodiversity, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, TC2 provides a robust framework for sustainable and inclusive town centre development.

	The policy supports climate mitigation by encouraging compact, accessible development patterns that reduce the need to travel by car. It aligns with net zero objectives by promoting sustainable locations and discouraging dispersed, car-dependent growth. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use by directing development to existing urban centres, avoiding unnecessary land take and protecting greenfield sites. This supports sustainable land management and minimises soil degradation. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by directing shops, services, leisure and cultural uses to accessible town centres. This helps ensure residents can access essential services, jobs and community facilities, while supporting equitable access through sustainable transport connections. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage-led regeneration by prioritising development in established centres, many of which contain historic assets. It encourages proposals that respond to local character and cultural significance, helping to conserve and enhance heritage. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** TC2 strongly supports sustainable transport by directing development to areas with good public transport accessibility. It discourages car-dependent locations	

	and promotes walkable, connected centres, aligning with borough-wide transport objectives. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** TC2 indirectly supports housing by encouraging mixed-use development in accessible locations. This helps optimise land use and supports the delivery of sustainable, well-connected homes above ground floor level. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by safeguarding the role of town centres and supporting appropriate growth. It helps maintain a balanced distribution of employment opportunities and supports local enterprise. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is the core focus of the policy. TC2 strongly supports the vitality and viability of town centres by managing the location and scale of development. It ensures that centres remain accessible, inclusive, and responsive to local needs.	

Table F.2.168: POLICY TC2 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY TC2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	+	+	N/A	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for town centres and employment and economy given they promote a town centres first approach to retail provision. However, as their policies are strategic, they do not directly address the specific circumstances of Haringey. This tends toward a slight positive score in the medium-term															The alternative option is not recommended.

TC3: Town Centre Uses

Policy TC3 supports the delivery and retention of main town centre uses within Haringey's designated centres and identified high streets. It promotes active frontages, mixed-use development, and the protection of retail and service functions, particularly within Primary Shopping Areas. The policy seeks to manage the loss of commercial space, encourage meanwhile uses, and ensure that development contributes to the vitality, viability, and inclusivity of town centres. It also introduces marketing and impact assessment requirements to safeguard the role of centres in meeting local needs.

Table F.2.169: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY TC3 TOWN CENTRE USES

POLICY TC3 TOWN CENTRE USES	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** TC3 contributes positively by supporting the integration of community and cultural uses within town centres. It encourages inclusive, accessible environments and protects spaces that serve social functions, helping to reduce isolation and promote community cohesion. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by promoting active frontages, walkable centres, and a mix of uses that encourage social interaction. It also helps manage the over-concentration of uses with negative health impacts, such as hot food takeaways, contributing to healthier environments. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** TC3 has an indirect positive impact by supporting compact, accessible development that reduces reliance on private vehicles. Active frontages and public realm improvements can also help reduce perceptions of noise and improve environmental quality.																Policy TC3 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to townscape quality, economic resilience, health, and town centre vitality. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, waste, and biodiversity, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, TC3 provides a flexible yet robust framework for managing town centre uses in a way that supports

	IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation The policy supports climate mitigation by encouraging the reuse of existing buildings, promoting mixed-use development, and supporting sustainable travel. It aligns with circular economy principles and helps reduce emissions associated with dispersed development. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use by supporting the reuse and intensification of existing town centre sites. This avoids greenfield development and supports sustainable urban land management. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by supporting a diverse range of town centre uses that meet local needs and contribute to an inclusive economy. It helps maintain access to shops, services and community facilities, while promoting safe, active and welcoming town centre environments for all residents. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage and culture by encouraging development that responds to local character and protects the retail and cultural identity of centres. It also promotes meanwhile uses that can activate heritage spaces and support cultural engagement. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	sustainable, inclusive growth.

	TC3 supports sustainable transport by focusing development in accessible locations and discouraging residential uses at ground floor level, which can disrupt active travel corridors. It promotes walkable, connected centres. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** TC3 indirectly supports housing by encouraging mixed-use development above ground floor level. It ensures that residential uses do not undermine the commercial function of centres, supporting balanced and sustainable communities. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by protecting commercial space, supporting small businesses, and encouraging a diverse mix of uses. It aligns with inclusive economy goals and supports local employment. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is the core focus of the policy. TC3 strongly supports the vitality and viability of town centres by managing change, protecting key uses, and encouraging active, inclusive environments. It ensures centres remain adaptable and responsive to local needs.	

Table F.2.170: POLICY TC3 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY TC3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	+	+	N/A	0	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for town centres and employment and economy. This tends toward a slight positive score in the medium-term																The alternative option is not recommended.

TC4: Redevelopment in Town Centres

Policy TC4 supports the redevelopment, reconfiguration, and intensification of sites within Haringey's designated town centres and identified high streets. It encourages mixed-use development, active frontages, and high-quality design that enhances placemaking and public realm. The policy seeks to optimise the use of space, protect smaller retail units, and ensure commercial viability while contributing to healthy, inclusive, and vibrant environments. It also promotes the delivery of necessary infrastructure to support growth and local economic opportunity.

Table F.2.171: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY TC4 REDEVELOPMENT IN TOWN CENTRES

POLICY TC4: REDEVELOPMENT IN TOWN CENTRES	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	0	0	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** TC4 contributes positively by encouraging redevelopment that delivers or supports necessary physical and social infrastructure. It promotes inclusive, accessible public spaces and supports the integration of community uses, helping to reduce social isolation and improve access to services. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by promoting high-quality public realm, active frontages, and safe, inclusive environments. It encourages redevelopment that enhances walkability, social interaction, and access to healthy spaces, contributing to both physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** TC4 has an indirect positive impact by supporting compact, accessible development that reduces car dependency. Public realm improvements and high-quality design can help mitigate noise and light pollution and improve environmental quality. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate mitigation by promoting the reuse and intensification of existing sites, reducing the need for greenfield development. It encourages sustainable patterns of development and supports active travel, helping to reduce emissions. **IIA6– Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy TC4 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to townscape quality, economic resilience, health, and social infrastructure. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, waste, and biodiversity, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, TC4 provides a flexible and proactive framework for town centre regeneration that supports sustainable, inclusive growth.

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy has a neutral to indirect positive impact. Redevelopment may offer opportunities to incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and improve water efficiency, depending on implementation. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** TC4 has a neutral to indirect positive impact. While not focused on biodiversity, redevelopment can support urban greening and improve access to open space, particularly through enhancements to the public realm. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use by supporting the redevelopment of brownfield sites in accessible locations. This avoids greenfield development and supports sustainable land management. Impacts on soil quality are likely neutral. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by supporting the creation of safe, accessible and high-quality town centre environments, alongside the delivery of social infrastructure. It also supports local businesses and mixed-use development, helping to create inclusive places that meet the needs of a diverse community. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage-led regeneration by encouraging redevelopment that responds to local context and character. It promotes design that enhances the historic environment and supports cultural uses where appropriate. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** TC4 supports sustainable transport by encouraging development in well-connected locations and promoting walkable, accessible environments. It	

	discourages car dependency and supports active travel through public realm improvements. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** TC4 indirectly supports housing by encouraging mixed-use development, including residential uses above ground floor level. It promotes efficient land use and supports the delivery of well-located, sustainable homes. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by supporting commercially viable redevelopment, protecting small business space, and encouraging flexible, adaptable commercial units. It aligns with inclusive economy goals. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is a core focus of the policy. TC4 strongly supports the vitality and viability of town centres by promoting redevelopment that enhances placemaking, supports a mix of uses, and improves the public realm. It ensures centres remain attractive, adaptable, and inclusive.	

Table F.2.172: POLICY TC4 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY TC4 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	+	+	N/A	0	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for town centres and employment and economy																The alternative option is not recommended.

	but do not take account of Haringey's specific placemaking context. This tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.	

TC5: Town Centre Activation

Policy TC5 supports the activation of public realm in town centres and on high streets through markets, events, and creative use of outdoor spaces. It encourages temporary and permanent interventions that enhance vibrancy, support local enterprise, and contribute to the Council's Inclusive Economy Framework. The policy safeguards existing markets and promotes high-quality, well-designed spaces that are inclusive, safe, and responsive to local demand. It also seeks to manage potential impacts on amenity, safety, and the operation of neighbouring uses.

Table F.2.173: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY TC5 TOWN CENTRE ACTIVATION

POLICY TC5: TOWN CENTRE ACTIVATION	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	0	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** TC5 contributes positively by supporting spaces that foster social interaction, cultural expression, and community engagement. It encourages inclusive, accessible environments that bring people together and help reduce social isolation, particularly in areas of deprivation. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by promoting active, sociable, and safe public spaces. It encourages healthy food environments through markets and supports mental wellbeing by enhancing the quality and vibrancy of public life. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** TC5 has a neutral to indirect positive impact. By encouraging local activity and reducing the need to travel, it may help lower emissions. Design requirements help manage noise and light impacts, particularly near residential properties. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**																Policy TC5 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social infrastructure, health, economic resilience, and town centre vitality. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, waste, and biodiversity, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, TC5 provides a flexible and inclusive framework for activating town centres and

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by supporting markets, events and public spaces that encourage community participation and local economic opportunities. It also helps ensure these spaces remain accessible, safe and welcoming for residents, businesses and visitors. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports cultural vitality by enabling events, markets, and creative uses that celebrate local heritage and identity. It encourages inclusive access to cultural experiences and supports the adaptive reuse of historic spaces. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing**	supporting community-led regeneration.

	TC5 has a neutral impact on housing. However, by enhancing the public realm and supporting vibrant centres, it can improve the liveability of nearby residential areas and support mixed-use neighbourhoods. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by supporting local enterprise, markets, and creative industries. It provides opportunities for small businesses and start-ups, particularly in underserved communities. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is a core focus of the policy. TC5 strongly supports the vitality and vibrancy of town centres by activating underused spaces, encouraging footfall, and enhancing the overall experience of town centre environments.	

Table F.2.174: POLICY TC5 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY TC5 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for town centres and employment and economy. However, they would do not provide the same explicit encouragement for town centre activation not necessary safeguards to ensure this is locally appropriate. This tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.															The alternative option is not recommended.

TC6: Use Concentration and Clustering

Policy TC6 seeks to manage the concentration and location of uses that may negatively impact public health, safety, and community wellbeing. It introduces criteria for hot food takeaways, gambling premises, pawnbrokers, payday loan shops, and shisha lounges, ensuring these uses do not undermine the vitality, character, or health of town centres and high streets. The policy aligns with London Plan guidance and supports a comprehensive approach to tackling health inequalities, antisocial behaviour, and environmental harm, while promoting community safety and healthier environments.

Table F.2.175: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY TC6 USE CONCENTRATION AND CLUSTERING

POLICY TC6: USE CONCENTRATION AND CLUSTERING	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	++	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA2 – Improving Health** This is a core focus of the policy. TC6 strongly supports health outcomes by restricting unhealthy uses near schools and youth facilities, promoting healthier food environments, and managing the impacts of gambling and payday lending. It aligns with public health strategies and contributes to reducing health inequalities. **IIA3 – Education** TC6 indirectly supports education by restricting hot food takeaways near schools and youth facilities. This helps create healthier environments for children and young people, supporting their wellbeing and educational outcomes. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by managing uses that may generate noise, odour, and other environmental nuisances. It ensures that proposals do not harm the amenity of surrounding areas, particularly residential neighbourhoods. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**																Policy TC6 performs strongly across IIA objectives related to health, social infrastructure, townscape quality, and town centre vitality. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and climate adaptation, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, TC6 provides a targeted and evidence-based framework for promoting healthier, safer town centres.

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soil and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by supporting healthier, safer and more inclusive town centres. It helps reduce health inequalities and protect vulnerable groups by managing uses that may have negative social, health or financial impacts. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA13 – Waste** The policy contributes positively by requiring litter management plans for food and drink uses. It supports responsible waste practices and helps maintain clean, attractive public spaces. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports a balanced economy by managing the concentration of certain uses and promoting healthier, safer environments. It protects the viability of town centres and supports responsible business practices. **IIA16 – Town Centres**	

	This is a core focus of the policy. TC6 strongly supports the vitality and health of town centres by managing uses that may undermine their function, character, or safety. It promotes inclusive, vibrant, and resilient centres.	

Table F.2.176: POLICY TC6 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY TC6 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	-	0	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for health and town centres given the London Plan introduces a policy to limit hot food takeaways. However, they do not provide a sufficient policy framework to address issues caused by the clustering and concentration of other potential harmful uses such as gambling premises and would therefore give rise to negative effects. This tends toward a slight negative score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

TC7: Delivery Oriented Premises

Policy TC7 addresses the emergence of delivery-focused commercial models such as dark kitchens, dark shops, and micro-fulfilment centres. It supports their development in designated employment areas and identified high streets, subject to quality criteria including active frontages, safe access for couriers, and delivery and servicing plans. The policy aims to balance innovation in retail and logistics with the need to protect town centre vitality, public realm quality, and residential amenity. It also promotes coordinated servicing and low-emission last-mile delivery, aligning with adaptive strategies for high streets.

Table F.2.177: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY TC7 DELIVERY ORIENTED PREMISES

POLICY TC7: DELIVERY ORIENTED PREMISES	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	N/A	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	0	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy contributes positively to health by managing the impacts of delivery-oriented uses on amenity, safety, and public realm. Requirements for safe courier facilities and active frontages help reduce antisocial behaviour and support healthier, more sociable environments. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by promoting coordinated servicing and low-emission delivery models. It helps manage noise, odour, and disruption associated with intensive delivery operations, particularly in mixed-use areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Slight positive through encouraging sustainable and electric last mile delivery **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality**	Policy TC7 performs well across IIA objectives related to transport, climate mitigation, economy, and townscape quality. It has indirect impacts on water, biodiversity, and education, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, TC7 provides a balanced framework for integrating delivery-oriented uses into Haringey's urban fabric in a sustainable and inclusive way.

	This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by requiring delivery-oriented premises to provide safe, accessible facilities for drivers and couriers. It also supports active frontages and well-managed operations, helping to ensure these uses contribute positively to local communities and town centre environments. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** TC7 has a neutral to indirect positive impact. By managing the design and location of delivery premises, it helps protect the character of historic high streets and supports the continued viability of cultural and retail uses. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** This is a key area of impact. TC7 supports sustainable transport by promoting coordinated servicing, safe courier facilities, and low-emission delivery models. It helps reduce congestion and supports active travel in town centres. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by supporting emerging business models and safeguarding employment areas. It enables innovation in logistics while protecting the viability of traditional retail and service uses. **IIA16 – Town Centres** TC7 supports town centre vitality by managing the location and design of delivery premises to avoid disruption and maintain active frontages. It promotes adaptability and supports the evolving role of high streets.	

Table F.2.178: POLICY TC7 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY TC7 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	0	++	N/A	N/A	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for transport, town centres and employment and economy. However, as their policies are strategic they do not provide necessary detail to address some identified local issues. This tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

TC8: Visitor, Evening and Night Time Economy

Policy TC8 supports the growth and diversification of Haringey's evening and night time economy, particularly in designated centres such as Wood Green, Crouch End, Green Lanes, and Tottenham. It encourages cultural, leisure, and hospitality uses that contribute to vibrancy, employment, and social interaction, while managing potential impacts on residential amenity and community safety. The policy promotes co-location of day and night uses, supports visitor accommodation in appropriate locations, and aligns with the Council's strategy to make Haringey one of the safest boroughs for women and girls.

Table F.2.179: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY TC8 VISITOR, EVENING AND NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY

POLICY TC8: VISITOR, EVENING AND NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	++	+	N/A	+	+	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** TC8 contributes positively by supporting cultural and leisure uses that enhance social infrastructure and community life. It promotes inclusive, safe environments that foster social interaction and cultural participation, particularly in the evening and night time. **IIA2 – Improving Health**																Policy TC8 performs strongly across IIA objectives related to culture, economy, townscape quality, and health. It has indirect

	The policy supports health outcomes by managing the location and operation of night time uses to minimise negative impacts such as noise, antisocial behaviour, and unhealthy clustering. It also promotes environments that support mental wellbeing and social inclusion. **IIA3 – Education** TC8 has a neutral to indirect positive impact. By supporting safe, vibrant centres and managing impacts on residential areas, it helps maintain environments conducive to learning and youth engagement, particularly in areas with educational or youth facilities. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by requiring mitigation of noise and light impacts from night time uses. It supports design and operational measures that protect residential amenity and reduce environmental disturbance. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality**	impacts on water, biodiversity, and climate adaptation, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, TC8 provides a well-balanced framework for supporting a safe, inclusive, and vibrant evening and night time economy in Haringey.

	This policy promotes social inclusion and equality by supporting a safe, accessible and diverse evening and night-time economy. It also promotes community safety and local employment opportunities while enabling cultural and leisure activities for a wide range of residents and visitors. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is a key area of impact. TC8 strongly supports cultural vitality and heritage by promoting venues and activities that celebrate local identity. It encourages the reuse of historic buildings and supports cultural-led regeneration. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** TC8 supports sustainable transport by focusing night time uses in areas with good public transport accessibility. It promotes walkable, safe environments and reduces reliance on private vehicles for evening and night time activities. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** TC8 contributes positively by requiring mitigation of impacts from night time uses on nearby residential areas. It supports the Agent of Change principle and ensures that new housing near night time venues is designed to protect amenity. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by supporting the evening and night time economy, which provides jobs, attracts visitors, and supports local businesses. It also promotes diversification and inclusive growth. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is a core focus of the policy. TC8 strongly supports the vitality and vibrancy of town centres by extending activity into the evening and night, enhancing safety, and promoting cultural and leisure uses that attract a wide range of users.	

Table F.2.180: POLICY TC8 - ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY TC8 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1: NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	++	0	N/A	0	+	++	
Interpretation Summary	The NPPF and London Plan would still produce some positive effects against the sustainability objectives for culture, town centres and employment and economy. However, as their policies are high-level they do not directly address the needs and circumstances of Haringey. This tends toward a neutral / slight positive score with a medium-term impact.																The alternative option is not recommended.

F.3_Assessment of Spatial Strategy and Neighbourhood Policies

This section sets out the spatial strategy analysis and provides commentary on the performance of neighbourhood policies. Policy SS1 sets out the overarching spatial strategy for Haringey, guiding the distribution of growth, investment, and infrastructure across the borough to 2043. It promotes inclusive, sustainable, and equitable development through a place-based approach, focusing growth in designated Placemaking Focus Areas and Opportunity Areas. The policy supports housing delivery, economic renewal, climate resilience, and infrastructure coordination, underpinned by the Haringey Placemaking Framework. It aims to address spatial inequalities, protect green and blue infrastructure, and ensure that all communities benefit from regeneration and investment.

IIA objectives and significant effects scoring table are provided again here for ease of reference.

Table F.3.1: IIA Objectives

IIA Objective	Description	EQIA	HIA	SEA	SA
IIA1 Social Infrastructure	**Provision of social infrastructure in appropriate, accessible locations including education and health services.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA2 Improving Health	**Contribute to the physical and mental health and wellbeing of residents, whilst addressing the social determinants of health.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA3 Education	**Improve quality of, and access to, education and training facilities.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA4 Air, Light and Noise Pollution	**Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise air, light and noise pollution, particularly in vulnerable communities and areas experiencing the greatest environmental burden.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA5: Climate Change Mitigation	**Minimise greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy demand, increasing energy efficiency, and supporting the provision of low-carbon and renewable energy infrastructure, enabling a just transition to a net zero carbon and resource-efficient borough.**		**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA6: Climate Adaptation and Resilience	**Adapt to the effects of climate change including building resilience against current and future flood risk and minimising the risk of overheating to protect health and wellbeing.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA7: Water Resources and Pollution	**Protect and enhance water quality, minimise pressure on water resources, reduce water consumption and manage wastewater sustainably.**		**Y**	**Y**	**Y**

IIA8: Biodiversity and Open Space	**Safeguard, enhance and restore biodiversity and geodiversity, support nature recovery and ecological connectivity, and improve inclusive access to green infrastructure and natural spaces.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA9: Soils and Minerals	**Promote the efficient and sustainable use of land and natural resources, prioritise previously developed land where appropriate, and protect natural resources including greenfield land, soil and mineral resources.**			**Y**	**Y**
IIA10: Social Inclusion and Equality	**Reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion, accessibility, community cohesion and equality of opportunity for all residents.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA11: Historic Environment, Culture and Character	**Protect, conserve and enhance Haringey's heritage assets, archaeological remains, cultural assets, historic character, landscapes, townscape quality and local distinctiveness.**	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**
IIA12: Transport and Connectivity	**To deliver a well-connected borough by promoting sustainable and active travel, enhancing accessibility and connectivity for people of all ages and abilities, and supporting the delivery of resilient digital infrastructure.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA13: Waste	**Minimise waste and support moves towards a circular economy.**				**Y**
IIA14: Housing	**Deliver high-quality, affordable and accessible homes that meet identified needs, reduce inequalities and support healthy communities.**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
IIA:15: Economy and Employment	**Support a strong, diverse, resilient and inclusive economy, providing an adequate supply of employment land suitable for existing and new businesses.**	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**
IIA16: Town Centres	**Enhance the vitality and vibrancy of the borough's town and local centres.**	**Y**		**Y**	**Y**

Table F.3.2: SIGNIFICANCE DEFINITIONS

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Significant positive	Likely to result in a major beneficial effect due to its scale, duration, permanence, or the importance/sensitivity of affected receptors. Effects may be borough-wide or may relate to a particularly important environmental, social or economic asset or community.
+	Minor positive	Likely to result in a limited beneficial effect. Effects may be localised, temporary, indirect or reversible and are unlikely to materially alter baseline conditions.
O	Neutral	No discernible effect on the present or future baseline situation.
-	Minor negative	Likely to result in a limited adverse effect. Effects may be localised, temporary, indirect or reversible and are unlikely to materially alter baseline conditions.

--	Significant negative	Likely to result in a major adverse effect due to its scale, duration, permanence, or the importance/sensitivity of affected receptors. Effects may be borough-wide or may affect nationally, regionally or locally important assets, vulnerable communities or highly sensitive receptors.
?	Unknown	This significance criterion is applied where there is insufficient information to make a robust assessment, or where an option is likely to result in a mixture of positive and negative effects and the overall significance cannot be determined with confidence.
N/A	Not applicable	This is applied to objectives that are clearly not affected by the option or policy being assessed.

Spatial Strategy

SS1: Spatial Strategy

Policy SS1 sets the overarching spatial strategy for growth and development across Haringey, focusing investment and development within designated Placemaking Focus Areas and Opportunity Areas to deliver homes, jobs, infrastructure, cultural assets, environmental improvements and sustainable transport. It seeks to create a fairer, healthier, more inclusive and sustainable borough through coordinated placemaking, infrastructure delivery, affordable housing provision, economic growth and improved access to opportunities.

Table F.3.3: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY SS1: SPATIAL STRATEGY

POLICY SS1 SPATIAL STRATEGY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	++	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	N/A	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** SS1 requires new homes and employment development to be supported by the coordinated and timely provision of social infrastructure and seeks to optimise infrastructure through the clustering of services and improved access. It also identifies opportunities for improved infrastructure provision, including healthcare facilities and other community services, within Placemaking Focus Areas.																Policy SS1 performs strongly across all IIA objectives, particularly in relation to housing, health, climate resilience, economic

	IIA2 – Improving Health The policy supports health outcomes by embedding health and wellbeing into placemaking. It promotes access to green spaces, active travel, and healthy environments, while addressing the social determinants of health through housing, infrastructure, and economic opportunity. **IIA3 – Education** SS1 contributes positively to education by supporting the timely delivery of educational infrastructure in line with growth. It ensures that new development is aligned with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, helping to meet demand for school places and training facilities. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes indirectly to reducing pollution by promoting compact, well-connected development and reducing car dependency. It supports design-led approaches that can mitigate noise and light impacts, particularly in dense urban areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This is a key strength of the policy. SS1 supports borough-wide net zero-carbon targets by prioritising energy efficiency, low-carbon development, and sustainable transport. It promotes compact growth and reuse of land, helping to reduce emissions and support climate goals. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** SS1 makes a strong contribution to adaptation by requiring development to incorporate climate resilience measures, including SuDS, green infrastructure, and nature-based solutions. It supports urban cooling, flood mitigation, and long-term environmental resilience. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy contributes positively by promoting sustainable drainage and protecting watercourses. It supports efficient use of water resources and aligns with the Thames River Basin Management Plan through integrated infrastructure planning. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces**	regeneration, and social infrastructure. It provides a robust and inclusive spatial framework for managing growth and change in Haringey, ensuring that development delivers meaningful benefits for all communities.

	SS1 supports biodiversity through the protection and enhancement of green and blue infrastructure. It promotes tree canopy expansion, improved access to nature, and the safeguarding of Metropolitan Open Land and Green Belt, contributing to ecological connectivity and wellbeing. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use by directing growth to brownfield and underused urban sites. It avoids unnecessary development on greenfield land and supports remediation and intensification in appropriate locations, particularly in the east of the borough. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The proposed spatial strategy aims to reduce spatial inequalities, deliver genuinely affordable housing and support more inclusive growth across the borough. Redevelopment and comprehensive regeneration would also improve access to services, public transport and employment opportunities, supporting wider social and economic benefits. Public realm improvements associated with growth present opportunities to create safer and more inclusive environments, helping to address deprivation and reduce crime in parts of the borough. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage-led regeneration and encourages development that respects historic character and cultural identity. It promotes the reuse of heritage assets and supports cultural quarters, enhancing access to and engagement with local heritage. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** SS1 supports sustainable transport by focusing growth in accessible locations and promoting active and public transport. It aligns with the Healthy Streets approach and supports infrastructure investment that improves connectivity and reduces car dependency. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	

	IIA14 – Housing This is a core focus of the policy. SS1 supports the delivery of at least 21,535 homes (net) by 2037/8, with a strategic aim of 50% genuinely affordable housing. It promotes inclusive, high-quality housing in accessible locations, including council-led and small site development. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** SS1 makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by supporting the renewal of employment land, growth of creative industries, and provision of modern, flexible workspaces. It promotes inclusive economic growth and regeneration in areas of need. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy supports the vitality and resilience of town centres by directing growth to these areas and promoting mixed-use development. It reinforces the role of centres as hubs of community life, culture, and employment, supporting their long-term sustainability.	

A robust and proportionate assessment of reasonable spatial strategy alternatives was undertaken through the IIA process. Chapter 5 of the main IIA Report sets out the alternatives considered, the assessment of their likely significant effects, and the reasons for selecting the preferred spatial strategy in light of the alternatives examined.

Neighbourhood Placemaking Policies

North Tottenham Neighbourhood Policy

Policy NTN1 sets out a comprehensive and ambitious framework for the transformation of North Tottenham. It promotes inclusive, heritage-led placemaking, the delivery of new homes and jobs, and the enhancement of social infrastructure, public realm, and connectivity. The policy supports the creation of a vibrant new District Centre and Cultural Quarter, while addressing inequalities and improving quality of life for residents. It places strong emphasis on community engagement, safety, and sustainable development, aligning with borough-wide objectives for regeneration and resilience.

Table F.3.6: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY NTN1: SPATIAL STRATEGY

POLICY NTN1: NORTH TOTTENHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	++	++	N/A	++	++	++	0	++	+	++	++	++	N/A	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** NTN1 supports the delivery of new and enhanced social infrastructure, such as community spaces, integrated support services, cultural, education facilities as well as the new build replacement of the Selby Centre sporting facility. Improved access to services, public transport, green spaces and community facilities will help meet the needs of a growing population and strengthen the neighbourhood's social infrastructure network. **IIA2 – Improving Health** NTN1 supports improved health outcomes through better access to health and recreational facilities, enhanced public realm, and safer, more walkable environments. The policy addresses social determinants of health by tackling deprivation, improving housing quality, and promoting active travel. It also seeks to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, contributing to improved mental wellbeing.																Policy NTN1 performs strongly across almost IIA objectives, particularly in relation to social infrastructure, health, housing, heritage, and townscape. It provides a comprehensive and inclusive framework for regeneration, with a clear focus on equity, sustainability, and placemaking. The policy's integrated approach ensures

	IIA3 – Education This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by promoting modal shift, reducing traffic dominance, and improving the public realm. Measures to manage event-day crowds and traffic, alongside enhancements to green infrastructure, are likely to reduce air and noise pollution. Lighting strategies are encouraged to improve safety while being sensitive to heritage and residential amenity. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** NTN1 supports climate mitigation through the promotion of sustainable transport, energy-efficient development, and the intensification of brownfield land. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes positively to climate resilience by requiring development to contribute to improvements to the accessibility of green and open spaces. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** NTN1 has a broadly neutral impact on water resources. The policy requires development to protect and enhance the Moselle Brook which may lead to improvements in water quality and infrastructure. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy supports biodiversity through the creation of new parks, enhancement of existing green spaces, and improved access to the Lee Valley Regional Park. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** NTN1 promotes the efficient use of land by focusing development on brownfield and underutilised sites. It avoids greenfield development and supports remediation of contaminated land, particularly in former industrial areas. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** NTN1 promotes social inclusion through the delivery of accessible community facilities, improved public realm, better connections to services and enhanced access to cultural, leisure and recreational opportunities. The policy supports community	that growth delivers tangible benefits for local communities while enhancing the neighbourhood's identity and resilience.

	cohesion, reduces barriers to participation and helps ensure the benefits of regeneration and growth are shared by existing and future residents. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** NTN1 places significant emphasis on heritage conservation and cultural celebration. It supports the restoration of listed buildings, interpretation of underrepresented histories, and integration of heritage into new development. The policy encourages heritage-led regeneration and improved access to cultural assets. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy strongly supports sustainable transport by promoting active travel, improving east-west connectivity, and enhancing access to public transport. It addresses severance caused by major roads and rail lines and supports safer, more inclusive streets, particularly for vulnerable users. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** NTN1 makes a strong contribution to housing objectives by supporting the delivery of at least 4,500 new homes, including affordable and family housing. It promotes inclusive, high-quality development and supports estate regeneration in a resident-led manner, addressing overcrowding and housing need. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic resilience by enhancing industrial land, promoting creative and cultural industries, and improving access to jobs. It encourages local employment, supports small businesses, and leverages the economic potential of the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium and Cultural Quarter. **IIA16 – Town Centres** NTN1 contributes positively to town centre vitality by supporting the transformation of North Tottenham District Centre. It promotes a diverse mix of uses, improved public realm, and cultural infrastructure, enhancing the area's attractiveness for residents and visitors alike.	

Table F.3.7: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY NTN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY NTN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a guiding policy, the delivery and enhancement of social infrastructure would be ad hoc and potentially insufficient to meet local needs. Opportunities to co-locate services, improve accessibility, and address gaps in provision may be missed, exacerbating social isolation and inequality. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Health outcomes would likely be negatively impacted. Without coordinated investment in public realm, active travel infrastructure, and access to health services, existing health inequalities may persist or worsen. The opportunity to address mental wellbeing through safer, greener environments would be diminished. **IIA3 – Education** The absence of a policy framework would reduce the likelihood of improved access to educational and training facilities. Informal learning opportunities through cultural and community infrastructure may not be realised, limiting support for lifelong learning and skills development. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Without strategic interventions to reduce car dominance and improve the public realm, air and noise pollution levels may remain high, particularly around arterial roads and event venues. Lighting improvements to enhance safety and amenity may not be prioritised. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**															In a 'no policy' scenario, the North Tottenham neighbourhood would be at risk of fragmented, inequitable, and unsustainable development. The absence of a coordinated framework would limit the area's ability to address deep-rooted challenges and realise its full potential. While some positive change would still occur, the scale, quality, and inclusivity of regeneration would be diminished, with negative or neutral impacts across most IIA objectives.

	The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Without a strategic framework, enhancements to green infrastructure and biodiversity may be piecemeal or omitted altogether. The area's existing deficiencies in open space and tree canopy cover would likely persist, limiting access to nature and ecological benefits. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Development may proceed in a less efficient and sustainable manner, with potential risks to soil quality and missed opportunities for land remediation. The absence of coordinated land use planning could lead to underutilisation of key sites or inappropriate development. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** In a no policy alternative, opportunities to improve access to social services, reduce social isolation, and promote inclusive design may be missed, particularly in areas of deprivation. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Opportunities to celebrate underrepresented histories, support cultural engagement, and integrate heritage into regeneration would be reduced. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Severance caused by major roads and rail lines may persist, and opportunities to improve walking, cycling, and public transport access may not be realised, particularly in areas of low accessibility. **IIA13 – Waste**	

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** Housing delivery may be less inclusive and responsive to local needs. Without a policy framework, there is a risk of housing provision being poor integrated with infrastructure, and missed opportunities for estate regeneration and placemaking. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Economic growth may be uneven and less inclusive. The absence of strategic support for industrial intensification, creative industries, and local employment could limit job creation and economic resilience, particularly in deprived areas. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The transformation of North Tottenham into a vibrant District Centre would be unlikely to occur without policy support.	

North Tottenham Cultural Quarter Policy

Policy NTN2 sets out a strategic framework for the transformation of the North Tottenham Cultural Quarter into an internationally recognised destination for sport, culture, and leisure. It promotes a mix of cultural infrastructure, creative workspace, community facilities, and public realm improvements, anchored by the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium. The policy seeks to enhance cultural engagement, support local creative industries, and ensure that development benefits local communities. It also emphasises inclusive design, heritage sensitivity, and the creation of a vibrant, safe, and accessible environment.

Table F.3.8: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY NTN2: NORTH TOTTENHAM CULTURAL QUARTER

POLICY NTN2: NORTH TOTTENHAM CULTURAL QUARTER	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	+	+	+	?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	++	++	+	N/A	N/A	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** NTN2 supports the provision of a wide range of cultural, educational, leisure, recreational and community facilities as part of the North Tottenham Cultural Quarter. The policy promotes accessible cultural infrastructure, community uses and high-quality public spaces that strengthen the borough's social infrastructure network and support community wellbeing. **IIA2 – Improving Health** NTN2 supports health and wellbeing by promoting active lifestyles through improved public realm and access to recreational and cultural activities. The policy addresses mental wellbeing by fostering a sense of belonging and pride in place, and by improving perceptions of safety, particularly through lighting strategies and event management. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on formal education, the policy supports informal learning and skills development through creative workspace, cultural programming, and engagement																Policy NTN2 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, culture, economy, townscape, and social infrastructure. It supports inclusive regeneration and cultural engagement while

	with schools and local institutions. It encourages cultural participation and creative expression, which can support educational outcomes and aspirations. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy has a mixed impact. While it promotes high-quality lighting and public realm improvements, the intensification of evening and night-time uses may increase noise levels. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes the reuse and intensification of previously developed land, supporting efficient land use. The impact on soil quality is likely neutral. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** NTN2 promotes social inclusion through measures to enhance cultural engagement and provide a diverse range of cultural, community and recreational opportunities. The policy supports an inclusive and cohesive public realm, encourages participation in cultural activities and helps strengthen social connections, community identity and equality of opportunity. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is a core focus of the policy. NTN2 strongly supports the conservation and celebration of heritage assets, including their reuse for cultural purposes. It promotes heritage-led	managing potential impacts related to noise and crowding. The policy's emphasis on placemaking, heritage sensitivity, and community benefit ensures that the Cultural Quarter evolves as a vibrant and equitable part of North Tottenham.

	regeneration, interpretation of underrepresented histories, and improved access to cultural activities, contributing to a richer and more inclusive cultural landscape. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports sustainable transport by encouraging the strengthening of culture in an accessibela nd sustainable location and by enhancing the public realm which will support active travel. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy makes a strong contribution to economic objectives by supporting creative industries, cultural production, and local employment. It promotes inclusive economic growth, supports small businesses and social enterprises, and leverages the economic potential of the stadium and cultural events. **IIA16 – Town Centres** NTN2 contributes positively to town centre vitality by supporting a diverse mix of uses, including cultural, leisure, retail, and hospitality. It enhances the attractiveness of the area as a destination and supports seven-day-a-week activity, contributing to a vibrant and inclusive town centre environment.	

Table F.3.9: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY NTN2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY NTN2: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a guiding policy, the delivery of new or enhanced community and cultural infrastructure would be inconsistent and potentially insufficient. Opportunities to co-locate services, activate public spaces, and support social interaction may be missed, limiting the area's ability to serve local needs and reduce isolation. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Health benefits associated with cultural participation, active travel, and improved public realm would be less likely to materialise. The absence of coordinated lighting and safety strategies could exacerbate perceptions of insecurity, particularly during evening and night-time hours. **IIA3 – Education** Informal learning and skills development through cultural infrastructure and creative workspace would be less supported. Engagement with schools, youth groups, and local institutions may be sporadic or absent, reducing opportunities for educational enrichment and talent development. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Without policy-led design and management, intensification of evening and night-time uses could lead to increased noise and disruption. Lighting may not be heritage-sensitive or designed to enhance safety, and air quality improvements through modal shift may be limited. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**																In a 'no policy' scenario, the North Tottenham Cultural Quarter would be at risk of fragmented, ad hoc development with limited community benefit. The absence of strategic direction would reduce the area's potential to become an inclusive, vibrant, and resilient cultural destination. Impacts across most IIA objectives would be neutral or negative,

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The absence of coordinated land use planning could lead to development may proceed in a less efficient and sustainable manner. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The absence of a cultural and creative economic strategy would miss opportunities to promote social cohesion within the Cultural Quarter enhance community participation. . **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Opportunities to celebrate underrepresented histories, reuse historic buildings, and support heritage-led regeneration would be significantly reduced. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Transport improvements to support cultural engagement and manage event-day crowds may be reactive and insufficient. Active travel infrastructure and pedestrian connectivity may not be prioritised, limiting accessibility and safety. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan.	particularly in relation to heritage, health, economy, and townscape.

	IIA15 – Economy and Employment Economic benefits from cultural and creative industries may be uneven or short-lived without strategic support. Local employment, affordable workspace, and inclusive growth could be deprioritised in favour of commercial or visitor-focused development. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The Cultural Quarter's contribution to town centre vitality would be diminished without policy coordination. Fragmented uses, poor public realm, and lack of integration with surrounding centres could undermine the area's role as a cultural and economic anchor.	

Tottenham Hale Neighbourhood Policy

Policy THN1 sets out a strategic framework for the transformation of Tottenham Hale into a cohesive, inclusive, and vibrant neighbourhood. It supports the delivery of at least 3,000 new homes and a significant uplift in employment, with development focused in designated Placemaking Focus Areas. The policy promotes improved connectivity, public realm enhancements, and integration of green and blue infrastructure. It prioritises inclusive growth, creative industries, and sustainable transport, aligning with borough-wide objectives for climate resilience, social equity, and placemaking.

Table F.3.10: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY THN1: TOTTENHAM HALE NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY THN1: TOTTENHAM HALE NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	++	++	+	+	++	+	N/A	++	+	++	+	++	N/A	++	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** THN1 supports strategic improvements to open spaces, recreation opportunities, green infrastructure and accessibility and will strengthen Tottenham Hale's social infrastructure network and improve access to services and community facilities. **IIA2 – Improving Health**																Policy THN1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, climate resilience, biodiversity, transport,

	The policy strongly supports health outcomes through investment in green infrastructure, active travel routes, and public realm improvements. It addresses social determinants of health by enhancing access to nature, reducing pollution, and supporting inclusive design, particularly in areas of deprivation. **IIA3 – Education** While not directly focused on education, THN1 supports improved access to educational facilities through enhanced connectivity. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** THN1 contributes positively by promoting modal shift away from private vehicles, enhancing green infrastructure, and improving street environments. These measures help reduce air and noise pollution and improve environmental quality across the neighbourhood. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy makes a strong contribution to climate change mitigation by supporting low-carbon transport, green infrastructure, and energy-efficient development. It aligns with borough-wide net zero targets and encourages sustainable land use. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** THN1 supports climate resilience through public realm improvements that mitigate overheating and flood risk. It promotes tree planting, urban cooling measures, and integration with the Lee Valley Regional Park. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy has a limited impact on this objective **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** THN1 strongly supports biodiversity through enhancement of green spaces, creation of new open spaces, and integration of ecological corridors. It promotes access to nature, supports designation of new Local Nature Reserves, and encourages community stewardship. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals**	housing, and townscape quality. It supports inclusive growth and placemaking, with neutral or indirect impacts on waste and soil, which are addressed through complementary policies.

	The policy promotes efficient use of land by intensifying development in appropriate locations and avoiding unnecessary land take. It supports remediation and sustainable reuse of industrial land, with neutral to positive impacts on soil quality. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** THN1 promotes social inclusion through improved connectivity, enhanced public realm, better access to green and open spaces and the provision of community and cultural infrastructure. The policy seeks to create an inclusive and attractive neighbourhood that encourages social interaction, supports community cohesion and improves access to opportunities for a diverse range of residents. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports regeneration and cultural vitality by encouraging development that responds to local character and industrial heritage. It promotes creative industries and cultural infrastructure. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Transport is a core focus of THN1. The policy promotes sustainable and active travel, improved connectivity, and reduced severance. It supports strategic pedestrian and cycling links and aligns with borough and regional transport objectives. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy makes a strong contribution to housing objectives by supporting delivery of 3,000 new homes, including affordable housing. It promotes inclusive, well-connected residential development that supports community integration and access to amenities. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** THN1 supports economic resilience by enhancing employment areas, supporting creative industries, and improving access to jobs. It will contribute to a diverse and inclusive economy. **IIA16 – Town Centres**	

	The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by supporting the transformation of Tottenham Hale into an established District Centre. It promotes active uses, placemaking, and integration with surrounding areas, enhancing vibrancy and accessibility.	

Table F.3.11: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY THN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY THN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a guiding policy, the delivery of social infrastructure may be fragmented or insufficient to meet the needs of a growing population. Opportunities to co-locate community facilities or address local deficiencies may be missed, leading to inequitable access and reduced social cohesion. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Health outcomes are likely to be negatively impacted due to the absence of coordinated investment in active travel, green infrastructure, and public realm. Without a policy emphasis on wellbeing, opportunities to address health inequalities and environmental determinants of health may be lost. **IIA3 – Education** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**															In the absence of Policy THN1, the Tottenham Hale neighbourhood would likely experience fragmented development, missed opportunities for placemaking, and weaker performance across most IIA objectives. Key risks include reduced health and environmental outcomes, under-delivery of infrastructure, and a failure to realise the area's potential as a cohesive, inclusive, and sustainable neighbourhood.

	The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Fragmented development may fail to enhance ecological corridors or address deficiencies in open space provision. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The absence of a coherent design-led strategy may result in poor-quality development that lacks a sense of place. Public realm improvements may be ad hoc, and the distinctiveness of the neighbourhood could be undermined. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Opportunities to integrate historic character and support cultural infrastructure may be overlooked. This could weaken local identity and reduce access to cultural assets. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Transport outcomes would likely be poorer without a strategic focus on connectivity, active travel, and severance reduction. Car dominance may persist, and opportunities to deliver a legible, walkable street network may be lost. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** Without a policy framework, development may not respond effectively to local housing needs or support inclusive communities. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Economic resilience may be weakened without a strategy to support employment growth, creative industries, and affordable workspace and sectoral strengths may not be fully realised. **IIA16 – Town Centres**	

	The transformation of Tottenham Hale into a vibrant District Centre may stall or proceed in a fragmented way.	

Tottenham Hale District Centre Policy

Policy THN2 supports the transformation of Tottenham Hale's District Centre into a vibrant, established town centre. It promotes a comprehensive masterplanning approach to key sites, centred around a new north–south high street. The policy encourages a mix of town centre uses including retail, leisure, cultural, and employment, alongside high-quality public realm and sustainable transport infrastructure. It aims to create a pedestrian-friendly, inclusive and active urban environment that supports community life, economic vitality, and placemaking.

Table F.3.12: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY THN2: TOTTENHAM HALE DISTRICT CENTRE

POLICY THN2: TOTTENHAM HALE DISTRICT CENTRE	Scoped IIA Objective and Impact																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	++	+	N/A	+	+	+	0	+	0	++	+	++	N/A	+	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** THN2 contributes positively by supporting the delivery of social and cultural infrastructure within the District Centre. It promotes inclusive public spaces and encourages development that fosters social interaction, community cohesion, and equitable access to amenities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** THN2 supports the delivery of a broad range of town centre uses, including social and cultural infrastructure, leisure facilities and community-serving uses within Tottenham Hale District Centre. The policy will improve access to services, facilities and public spaces, helping to meet the needs of existing and future residents, workers and visitors. **IIA3 – Education**																Policy THN2 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to town centres, economy, transport, health, and townscape quality. It supports inclusive growth, placemaking, and climate resilience, with neutral or

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** THN2 contributes positively by reducing car dominance and promoting sustainable transport. Enhanced public realm and green infrastructure help mitigate air and noise pollution **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate change mitigation through promotion of low-carbon transport, sustainable building typologies, and integration of green infrastructure. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** THN2 supports climate resilience by requiring urban greening. It will help address overheating risks and boost flood resilience, particularly in high-density areas and public spaces. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy has a neutral impact. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** THN2 contributes positively by integrating green infrastructure into the District Centre and enhancing access to nature in an urban setting. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient use of previously developed land and avoids unnecessary land take with neutral impacts on soil quality **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** THN2 promotes social inclusion through the creation of a vibrant, accessible and pedestrian-focused district centre that provides a range of social, cultural, leisure and employment opportunities. Enhanced public realm, improved connectivity and a diverse mix of uses will support community interaction, accessibility and equality of opportunity for residents, workers and visitors. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports regeneration and cultural vitality to meet a wide range of community needs. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	no impacts on water, waste, and soil addressed through complementary policies.

	Transport is a core focus of THN2. The policy promotes sustainable and active travel, improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, and reduced severance. It supports strategic transport objectives and enhances connectivity across the District Centre. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy indirectly supports housing objectives by ensuring new residential development within the District Centre is well-integrated, inclusive, and supported by appropriate infrastructure. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** TH2 makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by supporting a mix of employment uses, including affordable workspace and creative industries. It enhances access to jobs, supports SMEs, and promotes a vibrant local economy. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is the core focus of the policy. THN2 strongly supports the vitality and vibrancy of the District Centre through placemaking, active uses, and inclusive design. It promotes a diverse mix of town centre activities and supports long-term regeneration.	

Table F.3.13: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY THN2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY THN2: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	Scoped IIA Objective and Impact																Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	N/A	0	-	--	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a guiding policy, the delivery of social and cultural infrastructure within the District Centre may be inconsistent or insufficient. Opportunities to co-locate services and create inclusive community spaces may be missed, reducing accessibility and social cohesion. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Health outcomes are likely to be negatively affected due to the absence of coordinated investment in active travel, public realm, and green infrastructure. **IIA3 – Education** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Without a policy promoting efficient land use, there is a risk of underutilisation or inappropriate development of key sites. Opportunities for remediation and sustainable intensification may be missed, with neutral to negative impacts on soil quality. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality**	In the absence of Policy THN2, the Tottenham Hale District Centre would likely experience fragmented development, missed placemaking opportunities, and weaker performance across most IIA objectives. The area risks remaining car-dominated, underutilised, and disconnected, with reduced capacity to support inclusive growth, economic vitality, and climate resilience.

	The absence of a coherent design-led strategy may result in poor-quality development that lacks a sense of place. Public realm improvements may be ad hoc, and the distinctiveness of the District Centre could be undermined. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Without a policy emphasis on heritage and culture, opportunities to integrate historic character and support cultural infrastructure may be overlooked. This could weaken local identity and reduce access to cultural assets. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Transport outcomes would likely be poorer without a strategic focus on connectivity, active travel, and severance reduction. Car dominance may persist, and opportunities to deliver a legible, walkable street network may be lost. **IIA13 – Waste** In a no-policy scenario, waste infrastructure may be inadequately planned, particularly in mixed-use developments. Opportunities to support circular economy principles through design and logistics may be missed. **IIA14 – Housing** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Economic resilience may be weakened without a strategy to support employment growth, creative industries, and affordable workspace. The District Centre may fail to attract or retain businesses, and sectoral strengths may not be fully realised. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is the most significant area of impact. Without Policy THN2, the District Centre may not develop into a vibrant, inclusive, and well-functioning town centre. Fragmented development, lack of placemaking, and poor integration with surrounding areas could undermine its long-term success.	

Seven Sisters and South Tottenham Neighbourhood Policy

Policy SSN1 sets out a comprehensive framework for the regeneration and enhancement of the Seven Sisters and South Tottenham neighbourhood. It promotes inclusive placemaking, cultural and creative industry growth, heritage-led development, and improved connectivity. The policy supports the borough's wider regeneration objectives by positioning Seven Sisters as a cultural gateway to Tottenham, enhancing its town centre offer, and addressing local needs through housing, employment, and public realm improvements.

Table F.3.14: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY SSN1: SEVEN SISTERS AND SOUTH TOTTENHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY SSN1: SEVEN SISTERS AND SOUTH TOTTENHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	++	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	++	+	N/A	++	+	++	
	Interpretation Summary **IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** SSN1 supports the enhancement of social and cultural infrastructure through investment in Seven Sisters District Centre, Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter and Seven Sisters Market. Improved public spaces, cultural facilities, community assets and access to green infrastructure will strengthen the neighbourhood's social infrastructure network and support a growing and diverse population. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports mental and physical wellbeing through improvements to the public realm, green infrastructure, and access to leisure and cultural facilities. It addresses safety concerns, particularly around Seven Sisters Station and the High Road, and promotes active travel. While not directly addressing healthcare provision, the policy's emphasis on placemaking and environmental quality has indirect health benefits, especially in areas of deprivation. **IIA3 – Education** SSN1 indirectly supports education by enhancing access to educational institutions within the Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter. l																Policy SSN1 performs well across a broad range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to townscape, heritage, housing, and town centre vitality. It supports inclusive placemaking, cultural and creative industry growth, and improved connectivity, positioning Seven Sisters as a cultural gateway to Tottenham. The policy contributes positively to social infrastructure, health, and biodiversity through enhancements to

	IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution The policy contributes to pollution reduction by promoting tree-lined corridors, greening interventions, and improved cycling and walking infrastructure. It identifies supports measures to mitigate noise and air pollution, particularly along major roads. These interventions align with objectives to reduce exposure and improve environmental quality. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** SSN1 supports climate change mitigation through the reuse of existing buildings, promotion of active travel, and integration of green infrastructure. These measures contribute to borough-wide net zero carbon targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to climate adaptation by promoting urban cooling measures, daylighting of culverted brooks, and enhancing ecological corridors. It supports flood resilience through site-specific design requirements and encourages development that can withstand future climate impacts. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** SSN1 has a limited direct focus on water resources, but it supports improvements to the River Lea towpath and the potential daylighting of the Moselle Brook. These measures may enhance water quality and access. The policy's impact is likely neutral **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy supports biodiversity through creation of new pocket parks and protection of tree-lined streets. It promotes access to nature and greening of public realm, contributing positively to biodiversity net gain and reducing deficiencies in open space. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By promoting ireuse of brownfield sites, and intensification of existing employment land, SSN1 supports efficient land use a. This contributes positively to soil protection and sustainable land management. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality**	public realm, ecological corridors, and community facilities. It also promotes efficient land use and supports economic resilience through investment in employment land and support for local enterprise.

	SSN1 promotes social inclusion by supporting independent businesses, safeguarding valued community and cultural assets, and improving accessibility throughout the neighbourhood. Enhanced public realm, inclusive access to public transport, new public open spaces and measures to improve safety will help strengthen community cohesion and equality of opportunity for residents, visitors and local businesses. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** SSN1 is directly aligned with this objective. It provides a robust framework for conserving and enhancing heritage assets, improving access and engagement, and supporting heritage-led regeneration. The policy celebrates local cultural identity, including the Latin Village, and promotes the activation of historic buildings and spaces. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy contributes positively to sustainable transport by promoting step-free access at Seven Sisters Station, enhancing cycling infrastructure, and improving pedestrian connectivity. It addresses severance caused by major roads and railways and supports inclusive, safe movement across the neighbourhood. **IIA13 – Waste** SSN1 indirectly supports waste reduction through the reuse and intensification of existing buildings and sites. While it does not explicitly address circular economy principles, the policy's emphasis on refurbishment and meanwhile uses may reduce construction waste. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy contributes positively to housing by enabling the delivery of over 1,000 new homes, and promoting house extensions to meet the needs of larger families. It encourages inclusive and high-quality housing design and supports housing delivery in accessible locations. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** SSN1 supports economic resilience by promoting creative industry clusters, affordable workspace, and town centre revitalisation. It encourages investment in employment land and supports local enterprise.	

	IIA16 – Town Centres The policy contributes strongly to town centre vitality by enhancing the Seven Sisters/West Green Road District Centre, supporting independent traders, and promoting a diverse mix of uses. It positions the centre as a cultural gateway and regional destination, aligned with borough-wide regeneration goals.	

Table F.3.15: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY SSN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY SSN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	In the absence of Policy SSN1, the Seven Sisters and South Tottenham neighbourhood would lack a coordinated framework for regeneration, placemaking, and infrastructure investment. Development would proceed without strategic guidance, risking fragmented outcomes, missed opportunities for cultural and economic growth, and insufficient responses to local needs. The area's potential as a cultural gateway and civic hub would be underutilised, and existing challenges—such as overcrowding, poor public realm, and lack of inclusive infrastructure—would likely persist or worsen. **IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** A no policy position would likely have a negative impact on social infrastructure. Without strategic support for community facilities, there is a risk of underinvestment and loss of valuable assets. Opportunities to reuse or enhance redundant infrastructure may be missed, and the needs of diverse communities, including the Charedi and Latin American populations, may not be adequately addressed. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The absence of policy would likely result in negative health outcomes, particularly in areas of deprivation. Without coordinated public realm improvements and active																Without a dedicated policy, development in Seven Sisters and South Tottenham would likely be fragmented and less responsive to local needs. Key opportunities for placemaking, cultural celebration, and infrastructure coordination would be missed, leading to weaker outcomes across most IIA objectives. To mitigate this, borough-wide policies should be applied to safeguard

	travel infrastructure, opportunities to promote physical activity and mental wellbeing would be limited. Safety concerns around Seven Sisters Station and the High Road may remain unaddressed. **IIA3 – Education** Impacts on education would be neutral. Without policy support, the integration of educational facilities into placemaking strategies may not occur. Opportunities for informal learning through cultural programming and creative industries could be lost. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The impact would likely be negative. Without policy-led greening and transport interventions, air and noise pollution around major roads would remain high. Opportunities to mitigate pollution through tree planting and active travel infrastructure would be missed. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Impacts would be negative. In a no policy alternative, opportunities to improve access to social services, reduce social isolation, and promote safe public realm design may be missed, particularly in areas of deprivation.	heritage assets, support inclusive housing delivery, and improve public realm and transport connectivity. Additional measures may be needed to ensure equitable access to services and protect the area's cultural identity.

	IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character The area's rich cultural identity, including the Latin Village and civic landmarks, may not be celebrated or protected through development. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Impacts would be negative. Without strategic interventions, issues of severance, overcrowding, and poor accessibility at Seven Sisters Station would remain. Active travel infrastructure may not be improved, and inclusive access could be compromised. **IIA13 – Waste** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA14 – Housing** Impacts would be negative. Without coordinated housing delivery, the area may fail to meet local needs, particularly for larger family homes. Opportunities for infill and adaptive reuse may be missed, and housing quality could be inconsistent. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The impact would be negative. Without policy support, creative industry clusters may not be sustained or expanded. Investment in employment land could be fragmented, and opportunities for local enterprise and job creation may be lost. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Impacts would be negative. The Seven Sisters/West Green Road District Centre may not realise its potential as a cultural gateway. Without coordinated placemaking, the centre could remain fragmented, and its appeal to visitors and residents may decline.	

Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter

Policy SSN2 sets out a place-based strategy to enhance Tottenham Green as the civic heart of Tottenham. It promotes coordinated placemaking, heritage-led regeneration, and the activation of public spaces to support cultural, community, and leisure uses. The policy strengthens the area's identity as a cultural ecosystem, improves access and connectivity, and supports inclusive development that reflects the diversity and creativity of local communities.

Table F.3.16: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY SSN2: TOTTENHAM GREEN CULTURAL QUARTER

POLICY SSN2: TOTTENHAM GREEN CULTURAL QUARTER	IIA Objective																Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	+	+	+	0	+	+	N/A	+	+	++	++	+	N/A	0	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy SSN2 contributes positively to social infrastructure by supporting and improving access to existing community and leisure facilities, including the Marcus Garvey Library and Tottenham Green Leisure Centre. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports mental wellbeing by enhancing the quality and accessibility of public spaces, promoting cultural participation, and improving perceptions of safety. It encourages active travel and informal recreation through public realm improvements and better connectivity. While not directly addressing healthcare provision, the policy's emphasis on placemaking and community infrastructure has indirect health benefits. **IIA3 – Education** SSN2 supports education by leveraging the presence of educational institutions such as Capital City College a. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy makes a neural contribution to pollution reduction. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** SSN2 supports climate change mitigation by promoting preservation of existing heritage assets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																Policy SSN2 performs well across IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, culture, townscape, and town centre vitality. It supports inclusive placemaking, cultural programming, and public realm improvements that enhance

	The policy contributes to climate adaptation by seeking enhancement of Tottenham Green. And the wider public realm network. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy supports biodiversity through enhancement of Tottenham Green. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** By promoting the reuse and intensification of existing sites, SSN2 supports efficient land use. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** This policy promotes inclusive access to cultural and civic spaces. This aligns well with objectives to reduce social isolation and improve access to services for all demographic groups. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** SSN2 is directly aligned with this objective. It provides a robust framework for conserving and enhancing heritage assets, improving public understanding and appreciation, and supporting heritage-led regeneration. The policy celebrates local cultural identity and promotes coordinated activation of historic buildings and spaces. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy contributes positively to sustainable transport by enhancing Tottenham Green and wider public realm. These measures align with objectives to promote active travel and improve transport safety. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan **IIA14 – Housing** The policy is expected to have a neural impact on this objective. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** SSN2 supports encourages investment in the Cultural Quarter and supports local enterprise, particularly in the creative and cultural sectors. These measures align with objectives to improve access to jobs and stimulate regeneration.	identity and accessibility.

	IIA16 – Town Centres The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by enhancing Tottenham Green as a cultural and civic hub. It supports a diverse mix of uses, improves public realm, and strengthens the area's identity as a destination. These interventions align with objectives to create inclusive, vibrant, and healthy town centres.	

Table F.3.17: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY SSN2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY SSN2: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a guiding policy, the delivery of new or enhanced community and cultural infrastructure would be inconsistent and potentially insufficient. Opportunities to co-locate services, activate public spaces, and support social interaction may be missed, limiting the area's ability to serve local needs and reduce isolation. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Health benefits associated with cultural participation, active travel, and improved public realm would be less likely to materialise. **IIA3 – Education** Informal learning and skills development through cultural infrastructure and creative workspace would be less supported. Engagement with schools, youth groups, and local institutions may be sporadic. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**																In the absence of a strategic policy, the Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter risks underutilisation of its civic and cultural assets, with limited coordination of public realm improvements and cultural programming. Impacts on

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Development may proceed in a less efficient and sustainable manner. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The absence of a cultural and creative economic strategy would miss opportunities to promote community participation and social cohesion opportunities through events and activities. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Opportunities to celebrate underrepresented histories, reuse historic buildings, and support heritage-led regeneration would be significantly reduced. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Public realm investment may not be prioritised, limiting accessibility and safety. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment**	heritage, townscape, and community cohesion would likely be negative or neutral. Mitigation should focus on applying borough-wide design and heritage policies, supporting cultural infrastructure through other mechanisms, and ensuring inclusive access to public spaces and services through complementary planning tools.

	Economic benefits from cultural and creative industries may be uneven or short-lived without strategic support. Local employment and inclusive growth could be deprioritised. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The Cultural Quarter's contribution to town centre vitality would be diminished without policy coordination. Fragmented uses, poor public realm, and lack of integration with surrounding centres could undermine the area's role as a cultural and economic anchor.	

Bruce Grove Neighbourhood Policy

Policy BGN1 sets out a comprehensive and place-specific framework for the regeneration and enhancement of Bruce Grove. It promotes conservation-led development, improved connectivity, and a broader mix of town centre uses, while supporting the delivery of new homes and jobs. The policy places strong emphasis on heritage preservation, public realm improvements, and inclusive economic growth. It also supports the transformation of Broadwater Farm Estate and the enhancement of green infrastructure, aligning with the wider Shaping Tottenham vision.

Table F.3.18: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY BGN1: BRUCE GROVE NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY BGN1: BRUCE GROVE NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective															Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	++	++	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	N/A	++	+	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy contributes positively by supporting the enhancement and expansion of cultural, community and leisure facilities in Bruce Grove District Centre. **IIA2 – Improving Health** BGN1 supports improved health outcomes by promoting active travel, enhancing access to green spaces, and improving the quality of the public realm. It addresses social determinants of health through better housing, safer streets, and improved access to community facilities, particularly in Broadwater Farm and along the High Road.															Policy BGN1 performs strongly across most IIA objectives. It makes particularly significant contributions to heritage, townscape, health, housing, and town centre vitality. Its integrated

	IIA3 – Education The transformation of Broadwater Farm includes better integration with surrounding schools and social infrastructure. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by reducing car dominance, promoting walking and cycling, and enhancing green infrastructure. These measures help mitigate air and noise pollution, particularly along the High Road corridor, which is identified as an air quality hotspot. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** BGN1 supports climate change mitigation through promotion of active travel. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy supports adaptation by promoting a greener and expanded public realm realm alongside the delivery of new public open space. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** BGN1 has a neutral to positive impact on water resources. It supports protection and enhancement of the Moselle Brook. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy contributes positively by enhancing access to green spaces and supporting biodiversity improvements. It promotes new parks and the greening of the High Road, addressing deficiencies in open space in the central neighbourhood. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** BGN1 promotes efficient use of previously developed land, particularly through infill and car park redevelopment. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and equality by promoting a safer, more welcoming and accessible pedestrian environment, enhanced cycling infrastructure, improved access to public open space, and public realm improvements that improve feelings of safety t. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is a core strength of the policy. BGN1 promotes the conservation and celebration of heritage assets, including Bruce Castle and the High Road Conservation Areas. It supports	approach to conservation, connectivity, and community engagement ensures that growth is inclusive, sustainable, and locally distinctive. Neutral or indirect impacts on water and waste are addressed through complementary policies and site-specific proposals.

	heritage-led regeneration and improved access to cultural assets through public art, lighting, and wayfinding. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** BGN1 supports sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle infrastructure, reducing car dominance, and enhancing east–west connectivity. It aligns with the Council's Streets for People programme and promotes inclusive access to public transport. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** BGN1 contributes positively to housing objectives by supporting the delivery of at least 400 new homes, including affordable and family housing. It promotes high-quality, well-connected housing, particularly through the renewal of Broadwater Farm. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic resilience by promoting new workspace, retail, and cultural uses. It encourages independent businesses, creative industries, and job creation, particularly in the High Road corridor and Broadwater Farm. **IIA16 – Town Centres** BGN1 strongly supports the vitality of Bruce Grove District Centre by broadening its offer, enhancing the public realm, and promoting a healthier and more diverse mix of uses. It discourages clustering of harmful uses and supports a vibrant, inclusive town centre.	

Table F.3.19: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY BGN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY BGN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without BGN1, there would be no strategic direction for enhancing or integrating social infrastructure. Opportunities to create community hubs or improve access to services—particularly in Broadwater Farm—may be missed, exacerbating inequalities and social isolation. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The absence of a coordinated approach to active travel, public realm, and green infrastructure would limit health benefits. Poor air quality, unsafe streets, and lack of access to green space would likely persist, particularly along the High Road and in deprived areas. **IIA3 – Education** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** In the absence of BGN1, car dominance and poor air quality along the High Road and at key junctions may continue unmitigated. There would be no coordinated effort to reduce noise or improve environmental quality through greening and traffic management. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The absence of a strategic approach to green infrastructure would limit biodiversity enhancements and access to nature. Deficiencies in open space, particularly in the town centre, may persist, and ecological corridors may remain fragmented. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals**	In a no-policy scenario, Bruce Grove would likely experience fragmented and reactive development, with limited progress on key objectives such as health, housing, heritage, and town centre vitality. The absence of a place-based strategy would reduce the effectiveness of regeneration efforts and risk entrenching existing inequalities and environmental challenges. The area's potential as a vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable neighbourhood would be significantly constrained.

	Without policy guidance, development may not make efficient use of previously developed land or address land contamination. Car parks and underused sites may remain underutilised. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** In the absence of BGN1, there would be less certainty that development would deliver improvements to pedestrian accessibility, cycling infrastructure, public realm quality and perceptions of safety, particularly along the High Road corridor. This could reduce opportunities to improve accessibility, community cohesion and inclusive access to local services and amenities, resulting in a less positive effect on social inclusion and equality. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The area's rich cultural identity may not be celebrated or integrated into development, reducing community pride and engagement. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The lack of a vision-led transport strategy would limit improvements to pedestrian and cycle infrastructure. East–west connectivity across the neighbourhood would remain poor, particularly for vulnerable users. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** Opportunities to deliver affordable and family housing, particularly through estate renewal and infill, may not be realised. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Without policy support, economic growth may be uneven and fail to support local businesses or creative industries. The potential of Bruce Grove as a workspace and cultural hub may remain underdeveloped, limiting job creation and economic resilience. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The absence of a coordinated strategy for Bruce Grove District Centre would limit its ability to diversify, improve its public realm, or address harmful clustering of uses. The centre may continue to underperform and feel unsafe or unwelcoming.	

Wood Green Neighbourhood Policy

Policy WGN1 sets out a comprehensive and ambitious framework for the transformation of the Wood Green Neighbourhood. It supports the delivery of 5,500 new homes and a significant uplift in employment, cultural, and community uses, with a strong emphasis on placemaking, public realm improvements, and sustainable transport. The policy promotes inclusive growth, cultural enrichment, and environmental sustainability, aligning with the aspirations of "Shaping Wood Green" and the borough's wider regeneration objectives. It also prioritises safety, accessibility, and the integration of green infrastructure, contributing to a more liveable and equitable urban environment.

Table F.3.20: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY WGN1: WOOD GREEN NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY WGN1: WOOD GREEN NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	++	N/A	++	++	++	Policy WGN1 performs strongly across almost all IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, housing, climate mitigation, transport, and town centre vitality. It also makes meaningful contributions to social infrastructure, biodiversity, and cultural enrichment. The policy's integrated approach to placemaking, sustainability, and inclusivity ensures a balanced and forward-looking framework for the
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** WGN1 contributes positively by supporting the delivery of new and enhanced social infrastructure, including a health hub. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by encouraging active travel, enhancing access to green spaces, and improving the quality of the public realm. It also addresses safety concerns, particularly in the evening and night-time, through design-led interventions and community activation of public spaces. **IIA3 –Education** While not directly focused on education, WGN1 supports improved access to educational opportunities through enhanced connectivity. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** WGN1 contributes positively by promoting modal shift away from private vehicles, enhancing pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, and introducing green infrastructure. These measures help reduce air and noise pollution and improve environmental quality in the town centre and surrounding areas. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**																

	The policy makes a strong contribution to climate change mitigation by supporting compact, mixed-use development in a highly accessible location. It encourages sustainable transport and green infrastructure, aligning with borough-wide net zero ambitions. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** WGN1 supports climate resilience through the integration of green infrastructure, new parks, and public realm improvements that mitigate urban heat and manage surface water. The policy also promotes design approaches that consider future climate risks. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy has a neutral to positive impact on water resources. While not a primary focus, the inclusion of green infrastructure and potential de-culverting of the Moselle River offer opportunities to enhance water quality and support sustainable drainage. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** WGN1 supports biodiversity through the creation of new parks, pocket parks, and green corridors. It enhances access to nature and contributes to biodiversity net gain by integrating ecological features into the urban fabric. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes the efficient use of previously developed land within the Opportunity Area. It supports sustainable land use and may contribute to land remediation on industrial sites in the Cultural Quarter. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** WGN1 encourages inclusive and safe access to services and facilities, particularly through improved connectivity and public realm design, helping to reduce social isolation and support community cohesion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy supports heritage-led regeneration by enhancing the setting of listed buildings and conservation areas. It also strengthens the cultural identity of Wood Green through investment in the Cultural Quarter and support for creative industries. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	transformation of Wood Green.

	Transport is a key focus of WGN1. The policy promotes sustainable and active travel, improved east–west and north–south connections, and step-free access to stations via Crossrail 2 potential. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** WGN1 makes a strong contribution to housing delivery, supporting 5,500 new homes in accessible locations. It promotes mixed-use development that integrates housing with services, enhancing inclusivity and sustainability. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic resilience by promoting job creation, affordable workspace, and cultural infrastructure. It enhances the attractiveness of Wood Green as a business and cultural destination, supporting inclusive economic growth. **IIA16 – Town Centres** WGN1 contributes positively to town centre vitality by enhancing the public realm, supporting a diverse mix of uses, and promoting active travel. It strengthens Wood Green's role as a Metropolitan Centre and cultural hub.	

Table F.3.21: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY WGN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY WGN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	N/A	-	-	-	In a no-policy scenario, the Wood Green Neighbourhood would likely experience fragmented and uncoordinated development, with weaker outcomes across nearly all IIA objectives. The absence of a strategic framework would limit the area's ability to deliver inclusive growth, climate resilience, and high-quality placemaking. Opportunities to address long-standing challenges and realise the area's full potential as a Metropolitan Centre and cultural destination would be significantly diminished. No mitigations identified.
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a guiding policy, there would be no coordinated delivery of new or enhanced social infrastructure. Existing deficiencies in health, leisure, and community facilities may persist or worsen, and opportunities to address social isolation or improve access to services would likely be missed. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Health outcomes would be negatively affected by the absence of planned interventions to promote active travel, improve air quality, and enhance public spaces. Without a policy-led approach, the area may continue to experience poor environmental conditions and limited access to healthy lifestyles. **IIA3 – Education** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**																

	Without a coordinated strategy, opportunities to improve water management or de-culverting the Moselle River may be missed. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Biodiversity would be negatively impacted by the lack of a strategic approach to green infrastructure. Existing deficiencies in access to open space may persist, and opportunities for habitat creation and ecological connectivity would be limited. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Development may proceed in a piecemeal fashion, potentially leading to inefficient land use and missed opportunities for land remediation. Without a policy framework, brownfield land may be developed in ways that do not optimise its potential. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The absence of a social and cultural strategy would miss opportunities to enhance community participation and celebrate Wood Green's unique cultural and creative identity. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Without a policy to guide heritage-led regeneration, the area's historic assets may be neglected or inappropriately developed. Cultural infrastructure would be less likely to be delivered or retained, weakening the area's identity and appeal. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Transport outcomes would be weaker. Without support for new connectivity in the area, particularly east-west and Crossrail 2, accessibility, notably for vulnerable groups would be more limited. **IIA13 – Waste** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA14 – Housing** Housing delivery would be less coordinated, potentially resulting in lower overall supply and reduced affordability. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment**	

	Economic growth would be constrained by the lack of a coordinated strategy to deliver workspace, support SMEs, or enhance the cultural and retail offer. The area's potential as a creative and commercial hub would be under-realised. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The vitality of the town centre would be undermined by the absence of a clear vision. Fragmented development, poor public realm, and lack of promotion for cultural and civic anchors would reduce the area's competitiveness and appeal.	

Wood Green Metropolitan Centre Policy

Policy WGN2 seeks to enhance the vitality, viability and economic function of Wood Green Metropolitan Centre by supporting a diverse range of town centre uses, protecting opportunities for both large and small businesses, and strengthening the cultural and evening economy offer. It also supports the creation of an office and workspace hub to boost employment and economic growth.

Table F.3.22: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY WGN2: WOOD GREEN METROPOLITAN CENTRE

POLICY WGN2: WOOD GREEN METROPOLITAN CENTRE	IIA Objective															Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	O	O	O	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	O	O	++	++	Policy WGN2 performs strongly across IIA objectives relating to employment and town centres with some secondary social inclusion, accessibility, local character and
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy WGN2 is focused on retail and town centre uses and does not directly promote the provision of health, education or other social infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy does not directly affect health outcomes. However, additional employment opportunities, retail offerings and an enhanced vibrant centre may indirectly support wellbeing.															

	IIA3 –Education The policy does not directly support education objectives **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Retaining or re-providing smaller retail units supports a diverse range of businesses and helps maintain opportunities for smaller and independent operators. The policy also seeks to promote a diverse mix of town centre activities which can support accessibility and social inclusion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** By requiring proposals to demonstrate positive effects on the cultural offer and range of town centre activities, the policy may contribute to the vitality and distinctiveness of Wood Green's town centre character. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	connectivity benefits. Most environmental objectives would be neutral as the policy does not directly influence matters such as energy, flood risk, biodiversity, waste, air quality or housing delivery.

	The policy supports transport and connectivity objectives it directs a range of town centre uses to one of the borough's most accessible and sustainable locations. This would support people to choose sustainable transport modes of travel for their journey tupporting a reduced number of trips by private vehicles. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy does not directly influence housing delivery, affordability or quality. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy strongly supports the vitality, diversity and resilience of Wood Green Metropolitan Centre by directing larger-format comparison retail to the Primary Shopping Area, supporting small businesses through retention of smaller units, and promoting a diverse range of town centre activities. This is likely to support business investment, employment opportunities and economic activity within the borough. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy is specifically focused on strengthening Wood Green Metropolitan Centre. It supports the concentration of larger-format retail in the Primary Shopping Area, protects opportunities for smaller businesses and promotes a diverse daytime and evening economy, all of which are likely to make a significant positive contribution to town centre vitality and vibrancy.	

Table F.3.23: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY WGN2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY WGN2: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	O	-	O	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	O	O	-	N/A	O	-	-	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The impact is likely to be minor negative, as wellbeing outcomes associated with increased employment opportunities and vibrant town centres may not realise their potential under a no policy alternative. **IIA3 – Education** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality**	Without Policy WGN2, development within Wood Green Metropolitan Centre would continue to be guided by national planning policy, the London Plan and the borough-wide town centre policies. These policies would continue to support retail, employment and town centre functions. However, there would be less local direction on the appropriate distribution of larger-format comparison retail, the retention of smaller retail units for independent businesses, and the promotion of a diverse mix of town centre, cultural, evening and night-time activities. This could reduce the effectiveness of efforts to strengthen Wood Green's role as a

	The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Without a Metropolitan Centre Policy in Wood Green there would not be a comprehensive strategy in place that supports and guides employment, retail and cultural uses to cluster in areas that benefit from being highly connected by public transport. **IIA13 – Waste** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA14 – Housing** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Economic growth would be constrained by the lack of a coordinated strategy to deliver workspace, support SMEs, or enhance the cultural and retail offer. The area's potential as a creative and commercial hub would be under-realised. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The vitality of the town centre would be undermined by the absence of a clear vision. Fragmented development and lack of promotion for cultural and civic anchors would reduce the area's competitiveness and appeal.	Metropolitan Centre and may result in fewer positive outcomes for town centre vitality, economic resilience and local distinctiveness.

Wood Green Cultural Quarter Policy

Policy WGN3 sets out a vision for the transformation of the Wood Green Cultural Quarter into a vibrant, employment-led mixed-use area that strengthens its role as a creative industries cluster. It prioritises the retention and expansion of affordable workspace, supports cultural consumption uses, and promotes high-quality public realm improvements that reflect the area's industrial heritage. The policy aims to create a

distinctive sense of place, support inclusive economic growth, and enhance the area's cultural and creative identity, while ensuring new residential development does not undermine the functioning of the creative ecosystem.

Table F.3.24: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY WGN3: WOOD GREEN CULTURAL QUARTER

POLICY WGN3: WOOD GREEN CULTURAL QUARTER	IIA Objective															Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	++	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	++	+	N/A	N/A	++	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** WGN3 contributes positively by supporting the provision of cultural and community infrastructure, including affordable creative workspace and cultural venues. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports mental wellbeing through access to cultural activities, creative expression, and high-quality public spaces. It also promotes active travel and social engagement, contributing to healthier lifestyles and community cohesion. **IIA3 – Education** WGN3 indirectly supports education by fostering creative skills development and providing opportunities for training, workshops, and informal learning within the creative industries. The policy also encourages collaboration with educational institutions. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**																Policy WGN3 performs strongly across IIA objectives related to economy, culture, heritage, and townscape. It also contributes positively to health, education, connectivity and social outcomes. The policy provides a robust framework for the transformation of the Cultural Quarter into a dynamic, inclusive, and sustainable creative hub.

	The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy aligns with sustainable use of land objectives by promoting the efficient use of previously developed land. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy seeks to protect and strengthen the cultural and creative offering in the Cultural Quarter through the delivery of new cultural, affordable employment, creative and other diverse uses. These facilities would support social interaction, inclusivity, and access to cultural experiences, particularly for underrepresented groups. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is a core focus of the policy. WGN3 strongly supports the conservation and enhancement of the cultural and creative offering of the Cultural Quarter **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports use of sustainable transport modes via delievry of a high-quality publci realma nd creatio of a clear sense of place. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** WGN3 makes a strong contribution to economic resilience by supporting the creative industries, affordable workspace, and cultural venues. It promotes inclusive economic growth and supports SMEs and start-ups. **IIA16 – Town Centres**	

	The policy complements the Metropolitan Centre by establishing the Cultural Quarter as a distinctive destination. It enhances the diversity of uses, supports the evening economy, and contributes to the vibrancy of the wider town centre.	

Table F.3.25: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY WGN3 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY WGN3: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a guiding policy, the delivery of new or enhanced community and cultural infrastructure would be inconsistent and potentially insufficient. Opportunities to co-locate services, activate public spaces, and support social interaction may be missed, limiting the area's ability to serve local needs and reduce isolation. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Health benefits associated with cultural participation, active travel, and improved public realm would be less likely to materialise. **IIA3 – Education** Informal learning and skills development through cultural infrastructure and creative workspace would be less supported. Engagement with schools, youth groups, and local institutions may be sporadic or absent, reducing opportunities for educational enrichment and talent development. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience**																In a no-policy scenario, the Wood Green Cultural Quarter would likely experience uncoordinated redevelopment, loss of creative industries, and missed opportunities for cultural and economic growth. The absence of a strategic framework would limit progress on heritage, identity, and inclusive regeneration.

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Development may proceed in a less efficient and sustainable manner. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The absence of a cultural and creative economic strategy would miss opportunities to enhance community participation and celebrate Wood Green's unique and diverse identity. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Opportunities to celebrate underrepresented histories, reuse historic buildings, and support culture and heritage-led regeneration would be significantly reduced. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Public realm improvements may not be prioritised or address in a cordinated way, limiting accessibility and safety. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Economic benefits from cultural and creative industries may be uneven or short-lived without strategic support. Local employment, affordable workspace, and inclusive growth could be deprioritised in favour of inappropriate development.	

	IIA16 – Town Centres The Cultural Quarter's contribution to town centre vitality would be diminished without policy coordination. Fragmented uses, poor public realm, and lack of integration with surrounding areas could undermine the area's role as a cultural and economic anchor.	

Green Lanes Neighbourhood Policy

Policy GLN1 sets out a comprehensive vision for the transformation of the Green Lanes neighbourhood into a vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable urban area. It supports the delivery of new homes, jobs, and public realm improvements, with a focus on enhancing the area's cultural identity, creative industries, and historic character. The policy promotes mixed-use development, improved connectivity, and the rejuvenation of key sites such as the Arena Retail Park and Warehouse Living District. It also seeks to strengthen the area's reputation as a destination for global cuisine and support the night-time economy, while ensuring development is sensitive to local heritage and environmental constraints.

Table F.3.26: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY GLN1: GREEN LANES NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY GLN1: GREEN LANES NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion & Mitigation
Assessment Score	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	++	+	+	N/A	+	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** GLN1 contributes positively by supporting the creation new mixed-use neighbourhoods at St Ann's and Arena Retail Park with linked opportunities for redevelopment to provide increased community facilities and provision. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by encouraging active travel and enhancing access to green and open spaces, and retaining healthcare provision. Improvements to the public realm and connections promote physical activity and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education**																Policy GLN1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, heritage, townscape, economy, and sustainable transport. It supports inclusive growth, climate resilience, and cultural identity while

	This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** GLN1 contributes positively by promoting active travel and reducing car dominance, particularly through the transformation of the Arena Retail Park and improvements to Green Lanes. These measures help reduce air and noise pollution. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate change mitigation through the promotion of sustainable transport and mixed-use development. Redevelopment of car-dominated areas contribute to borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** GLN1 supports climate resilience by encouraging the provision of green open space and new connections to the New River. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** GLN1 contributes positively by enhancing access to green spaces and supporting delivery of new open space. Opportunities to optimise the New River are encouraged. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use through the intensification of brownfield sites. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy promotes inclusive development, particularly through the retention and enhancement of medical facilities at St Ann's Hospital and the provision of new public spaces, helping to reduce social isolation and improve community cohesion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy makes a strong contribution to heritage and culture by protecting and enhancing the Harringay Warehouse Living District. It also supports Green Lane's unique cultural identity through the celebration of existing diverse food and beverage premises and promotion of creative industries and public realm improvements.	addressing environmental and social challenges. The policy's integrated approach to placemaking will help to ensure a balanced and sustainable future for the Green Lanes neighbourhood.

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity GLN1 supports sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, enhancing station access, and reducing car dominance. The policy promotes connectivity within and beyond the neighbourhood, aligning with borough-wide transport objectives. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** GLN1 contributes positively to housing objectives by supporting the delivery of new homes, including affordable housing, particularly at Arena Retail Park and St Ann's Hospital. The policy promotes inclusive, well-connected residential development that meets diverse needs. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy strongly supports economic resilience by promoting creative industries, flexible workspaces, and the rejuvenation of employment land. It enhances access to jobs and supports the local economy through mixed-use development and evening-time economy uses. **IIA16 – Town Centres** GLN1 contributes positively to town centre vitality by enhancing the Green Lanes Major Centre, improving shop frontages, and supporting a diverse retail and leisure offer. Public realm improvements and active frontages strengthen the area's role as a regional and cultural destination.	

Table F.3.27: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY GLN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY GLN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective															Conclusion & Mitigation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	-	0	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without policy guidance, there is a risk that new development would not adequately support or integrate social infrastructure. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The absence of a coordinated approach to public realm, active travel, and green space provision would likely limit health benefits. Existing issues such as traffic dominance and poor air quality may persist or worsen, with limited improvements to physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** In the absence of a coordinated strategy, enhancements to biodiversity and green infrastructure may be fragmented or absent. Access to nature and ecological connectivity could be compromised. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor	In the absence of a dedicated neighbourhood policy for Green Lanes, development would proceed without a coordinated vision or framework to guide growth, regeneration, and placemaking. This could result in piecemeal development, missed opportunities for infrastructure improvements, and a lack of strategic focus on culture, heritage, public realm, and inclusive economic growth. Without policy direction, the area may struggle to address existing challenges such as traffic dominance, poor air quality, and underutilised employment land, and may fail to realise its potential as a vibrant, culturally rich neighbourhood.

	IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality In a no policy alternative, opportunities to improve access to social services, reduce social isolation, and promote inclusive design may be missed, particularly in areas of deprivation. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Without policy protection, heritage assets and cultural identity may be at risk from insensitive development. The area's rich architectural and industrial heritage may not be celebrated or integrated into new proposals. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** In the absence of a neighbourhood approach to transport, car dominance may persist, and opportunities to deliver new links to support walking, cycling, and public transport connectivity could be lost. Severance caused by rail infrastructure may remain unaddressed. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** The lack of a neighbourhood policy may result in uncoordinated housing delivery, with limited emphasis on inclusivity or integration with infrastructure. The area may not meet the full range of housing needs. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Without strategic direction, employment land may be lost or underutilised. The creative industries cluster may not be supported, and opportunities to provide affordable workspace or support local enterprise could be missed. **IIA16 – Town Centres** In the absence of a policy framework, the vitality of the Green Lanes Major Centre may decline. Public realm improvements, shopfront enhancements, and support for the evening economy may not be delivered, reducing the area's attractiveness and competitiveness.	. A 'no policy' position performs poorly across most IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, heritage, culture, and town centre vitality.

Hornsey Neighbourhood Policy

Policy HYN1 sets out a comprehensive vision for the Hornsey neighbourhood, aiming to preserve and enhance its historic character while supporting modest growth in housing and employment. It promotes sensitive redevelopment in key areas, improved connectivity, and public realm enhancements. The policy places strong emphasis on heritage conservation, green infrastructure, and active travel, aligning with wider borough objectives for sustainable development, placemaking, and inclusive growth.

Table F.3.28: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HYN1: HORNSEY NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY HYN1: HORNSEY NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective															Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	O	+	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** HYN1 indirectly supports access to local services, leisure and recreational opportunities through the protection of Hornsey High Street, enhancement of public realm and improved connections to Alexandra Palace, Priory Park and nearby centres. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by encouraging active travel and enhancing access to green spaces such as Alexandra Park and Priory Park. Improvements to the public realm and safer pedestrian routes contribute to physical and mental wellbeing, particularly for vulnerable groups. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** HYN1 contributes positively by promoting active travel and reducing car dependency, which can help lower air and noise pollution. Public realm enhancements and greening measures may also contribute to improved environmental quality. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**															Policy HYN1 performs strongly across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, townscape, health, transport, and biodiversity. It supports inclusive growth, sustainable development, and placemaking, with neutral or indirect impacts on water and waste addressed through complementary policies.

	The policy supports climate change mitigation through sustainable transport initiatives and the promotion of well-connected development. Intensification of employment uses and mixed-use development in accessible locations can reduce the need for car travel and support low-carbon lifestyles. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** HYN1 supports climate resilience by encouraging green infrastructure and public realm improvements. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** HYN1 contributes positively by promoting access to and enhancement of green spaces, including the creation of a continuous green link along the New River. The policy supports biodiversity through nature restoration at the Hornsey Filter Beds and integration of green infrastructure. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient use of previously developed land and supports sustainable land use patterns. Soil quality impacts are likely neutral. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** HYN1 promotes social inclusion through improved pedestrian and cycling connectivity, enhanced access to open spaces and better links between neighbourhood centres and community destinations. These improvements will help create a more accessible environment, encourage social interaction and improve access to opportunities for a range of users. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** This is a core focus of the policy. HYN1 promotes the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, including the Hornsey Water Works and Filter Beds Conservation Area. It encourages heritage-led regeneration and improved access to cultural and historic features. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity**	

	HYN1 supports sustainable transport through improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity, particularly to Hornsey Station and across the Penstock Tunnel. It promotes active travel and public realm improvements that enhance accessibility and safety. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** HYN1 supports housing delivery through targeted redevelopment in Placemaking Focus Areas. It promotes well-located, high-quality homes that are integrated with local services and infrastructure, contributing to inclusive and sustainable communities. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic resilience by intensifying employment uses at Cranford Way LSIS and enhancing the commercial role of Hornsey High Street. It promotes job creation, supports local businesses, and encourages mixed-use development. **IIA16 – Town Centres** HYN1 contributes positively to town centre vitality by protecting retail frontages, resisting residential conversions, and enhancing the public realm. It supports a vibrant, inclusive local centre with a strong sense of place and heritage.	

Table F.3.29: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HYN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY HYN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	-	-	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	-	0	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a neighbourhood policy, there is a risk that development may not adequately respond to local needs for community infrastructure or inclusive access to services. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The absence of a policy may reduce the emphasis on active travel, public realm improvements, and access to green space. Health outcomes could be less effectively supported, particularly in terms of mental wellbeing and inclusive, walkable environments. **IIA3 – Education** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Without a neighbourhood policy, there may be fewer opportunities to enhance biodiversity or improve access to green space. Development may not prioritise ecological connectivity or deliver biodiversity net gain at the local scale. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals**	A 'no policy' position for Hornsey would likely result in weaker performance across a wide range of IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, townscape, health, and town centre vitality. While borough-wide policies would still apply, the absence of locally specific policy may lead to missed opportunities for coordinated investment, placemaking, inclusive growth, and sustainable development.

	The impact is likely to be neutral on this objective, as other policies in the Plan primarily address this factor **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** In a no policy alternative, opportunities to enhance social cohesion, reduce isolation, or retain valued community assets may be missed. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The absence of a neighbourhood policy may reduce the protection and celebration of Hornsey's heritage assets. Opportunities for heritage-led regeneration may be missed or inconsistently applied. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Without a local policy promoting sustainable transport, improvements to walking, cycling, and public transport infrastructure may be less coordinated or prioritised. This could limit modal shift and reduce transport equity. **IIA13 – Waste** This assessment criteria has limited relevance to this policy. This is covered by other policies in the Plan. **IIA14 – Housing** Without a neighbourhood policy, housing delivery may be less responsive to local needs or character. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The lack of a local economic strategy may weaken support for employment intensification (e.g. at Cranford Way LSIS) or workspace provision. Opportunities to enhance the local economy or support small businesses may be underutilised. **IIA16 – Town Centres** This is a key area of potential negative impact. Without a neighbourhood policy, the distinctiveness and vitality of Hornsey High Street and Tottenham Lane may be undermined by uncoordinated development, loss of active frontages, or inappropriate uses.	

Crouch End Neighbourhood Policy

Policy CEN1 sets out a strategic framework for the future development of Crouch End, aiming to enhance its identity as a creative, connected, and inclusive neighbourhood. It supports the delivery of new homes and jobs, prioritises the enhancement of the District Centre, and promotes cultural vitality, public realm improvements, and climate resilience. The policy places strong emphasis on heritage conservation, active travel, public realm enhancements and greening, aligning with borough-wide objectives for sustainable growth and placemaking.

Table F.3.30: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CEN1 CROUCH END NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY CEN1: CROUCH END NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	O	++	+	+	+	++	N/A	+	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	++	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy indirectly supports this objective by enhancing access to cultural and community uses, particularly through the protection and promotion of assets like Hornsey Town Hall and Hornsey Library. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Policy CEN1 contributes positively to health outcomes by promoting active travel, reducing car dominance, and enhancing green infrastructure. The creation of new public spaces and improved pedestrian environments, including tree planting, supports physical and mental wellbeing, particularly in a neighbourhood with limited access to green open space. **IIA3 – Education** The policy indirectly supports access to educational and cultural learning opportunities through improved connectivity and the protection of community assets such as libraries and arts venues. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by encouraging modal shift away from private vehicles and supporting greening measures. These actions help reduce air and noise pollution, particularly in the District Centre, which is identified as an Air Quality Hotspot.																Policy CEN1 performs strongly across the IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, climate resilience, heritage, townscape, and town centre vitality. It supports inclusive growth, cultural identity, and sustainable development,

	IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation Policy CEN1 supports climate change mitigation through the promotion of sustainable transport, reduction in car dependency, and integration of green infrastructure. The emphasis on sustainable urban drainage and biodiversity improvements aligns with borough-wide net zero ambitions. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy makes a strong contribution to climate resilience by prioritising nature-based solutions, including tree planting and soft landscaping. These measures help to mitigate overheating and surface water flooding. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy supports sustainable water management through the integration of SuDS in public realm improvements. This contributes to better water quality and flood risk management. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Policy CEN1 promotes biodiversity through the creation of new green spaces, street greening, and enhancements to the public realm. These interventions help address deficiencies in open space and contribute to biodiversity net gain. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient use of previously developed land within the District Centre. It supports sustainable land use/ **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and equality through the delivery of a greener, safer and more accessible public realm, improved pedestrian and cycle connections, and the protection of cultural and community uses within the District Centre. These measures would help improve accessibility and support community participation and cohesion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy makes a significant contribution to heritage and culture by protecting and enhancing key assets such as Hornsey Town Hall and the Crouch End	with neutral or indirect impacts on waste and water resources addressed through complementary policies.

	Conservation Area. It encourages heritage-led regeneration and supports cultural participation. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy CEN1 promotes sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and reducing vehicular dominance. It supports inclusive access and aligns with borough-wide objectives for active travel and connectivity. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy does not directly address waste, but the emphasis on sustainable development and reuse of existing buildings may support circular economy principles indirectly. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy CEN1 supports housing delivery through the allocation of sites for new homes, including mixed-use developments. It promotes well-located, accessible housing that contributes to neighbourhood sustainability and inclusivity. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The policy supports economic resilience by enhancing the District Centre, protecting commercial uses, and promoting cultural and creative industries. It contributes to job creation and supports local businesses. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy CEN1 makes a strong contribution to town centre vitality by promoting active frontages, resisting residential conversions at ground floor, and enhancing the public realm. It supports a vibrant, inclusive, and economically resilient centre.	

Table F.3.31: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY CEN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY CEN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	--		

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without a neighbourhood-specific policy, there would be less support to enhance and improve access to local community and cultural facilities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The lack of a neighbourhood-specific policy focus on active travel, greening, and public space could limit health benefits. Without strategic interventions, car dominance may persist, and opportunities to promote physical activity, mental wellbeing, and climate resilience may not be realised. **IIA3 – Education** There may be missed opportunities for indirect benefits to educational access and informal learning through improved connectivity and cultural infrastructure. Development may not consider the place-specific needs of nearby educational facilities or opportunities for community learning. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The lack of neighbourhood-level policy approach to reducing car use and integrating green infrastructure could result in missed opportunities to address air and noise pollution. The District Centre's status as an Air Quality Hotspot could worsen without targeted interventions. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The lack of a neighbourhood-specific policy addressing sustainable transport and green infrastructure would weaken the neighbourhood's contribution to borough-wide net zero targets. Development may continue to favour car-centric patterns and miss opportunities for emissions reduction. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Without a neighbourhood policy framework identifying opportunities for SuDS, tree planting, and climate-resilient design, opportunities to address overheating and surface water flooding may be missed. This is particularly important given the area's designation as a Critical Drainage Area. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution**	The absence of Policy CEN1 would likely result in weaker performance across most IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, climate resilience, heritage, and town centre vitality. Without a coordinated vision, development may be piecemeal, less inclusive, and less responsive to local needs and opportunities. Many of the positive impacts identified in the policy scenario would be at risk of being diluted.

	Without a neighbourhood policy, local opportunities for sustainable drainage and water-sensitive design may be overlooked in new development and public realm schemes, potentially increasing pressure on water infrastructure. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Without neighbourhood policy requirements for greening and biodiversity enhancements, development may not address the neighbourhood's deficiency in open space. Opportunities for biodiversity net gain and improved access to nature could be missed. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Without strategic policy, development may not make the most efficient use of land. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** In a no policy alternative, redevelopment opportunities may be missed that deliver improved connectivity, access and enhanced public realm initiatives that could contribute to improved social cohesion, reduced isolation, and equitable access to services . **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Without place-specific policy protection, opportunities to preserve and enhance local heritage and key cultural assets may be missed. The area's cultural identity and creative economy could be weakened without strategic support and coordination. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The absence of neighbourhood-focussed policies could result in missed opportunities for a holistic approach to improvements to pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. This could exacerbate congestion, pollution, and accessibility issues. **IIA13 – Waste** The no-policy scenario is likely to have a neutral impact on waste. **IIA14 – Housing**	

	Without a neighbourhood-specific policy, housing delivery may be less coordinated and could miss opportunities to align with local needs or infrastructure capacity. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The absence of a strategic policy framework could result in missed opportunities to strengthen the economic resilience of the District Centre. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Without a neighbourhood policy, the vibrancy and inclusivity of the District Centre may be more vulnerable to inappropriate uses. There could be missed opportunities to enhance the centre's role as a community and cultural hub.	

Stroud Green Neighbourhood Policy

Policy SGN1 sets out a comprehensive vision for the transformation and enhancement of the Stroud Green neighbourhood. It promotes inclusive growth through the delivery of new homes, improved public realm, and strengthened town centres, while preserving the area's historic character and green infrastructure. The policy supports active travel, biodiversity, and cultural expression, and places a strong emphasis on community engagement and equitable access to services and amenities.

Table F.3.32: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY SGN1 STROUD GREEN NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY SGN1: STROUD GREEN NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	+	++	+	+	+	++	0	++	+	++	++	++	0	+	+	++	

Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy supports social infrastructure by strengthening the role of Finsbury Park Major Centre and Stroud Green Road local centres in meeting the needs of local communities, safeguarding existing affordable and inclusive community/leisure uses, and improving pedestrian and cycle access to key facilities and amenities, including Finsbury Park and the railway station. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by encouraging active travel and enhancing green infrastructure. The emphasis on biodiversity, street trees, and public realm improvements contributes to both physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** Policy SGN1 improves access to educational and community facilities through enhanced connectivity and inclusive design. This indirectly supports educational inclusivity and accessibility. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Policy SGN1 contributes positively by reducing car dominance, promoting active travel, and incorporating soft landscaping and street trees. These measures help mitigate air and noise pollution and improve environmental quality. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** The policy supports climate change mitigation by promoting sustainable transport, reducing reliance on private vehicles, and enhancing green infrastructure. The integration of biodiversity measures and energy-efficient development contributes to borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** SGN1 supports climate resilience through green infrastructure, tree retention, and public realm design that mitigates overheating and surface water flooding. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The policy has a neutral to positive impact. While not a primary focus, opportunities for sustainable drainage and water-sensitive design are supported through public realm and landscaping improvements.	Policy SGN1 performs strongly across the full range of IIA objectives. It makes particularly significant contributions to health, climate resilience, biodiversity, heritage, transport, and town centre vitality. The policy's integrated approach to placemaking, community engagement, and sustainability ensures that it supports inclusive and resilient neighbourhood development.

	IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces Policy SGN1 makes a strong contribution by protecting and enhancing ecological assets such as Parkland Walk and Finsbury Park. The policy promotes biodiversity net gain and improved access to green spaces, supporting ecological connectivity. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** The policy promotes efficient land use through infill development and intensification in accessible locations. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and equality by retaining affordable and inclusive community/leisure uses, improving access to local facilities, open spaces and public transport, delivering safer and more accessible pedestrian crossings, and creating a new pedestrianised public space at Charter Court. Together these measures would improve accessibility, support community participation and help strengthen community cohesion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The policy makes a positive contribution by preserving and enhancing the Stroud Green Conservation Area and supporting heritage-led regeneration. Public art and cultural facilities promote engagement with local heritage and identity. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Policy SGN1 supports sustainable transport through improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity, safer crossings, and reduced car dominance. It aligns with borough-wide transport objectives and enhances accessibility for all. **IIA13 – Waste** The policy has a neutral impact on waste. The emphasis on sustainable development and reuse of existing buildings supports circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing** Policy SGN1 contributes positively by delivering at least 150 new homes, including in accessible locations. The policy supports inclusive, high-quality housing that meets diverse needs and is integrated with local infrastructure. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment**	

	The policy supports economic resilience by protecting affordable commercial and leisure uses, enhancing town centres, and improving access to jobs and services. It promotes local enterprise and inclusive economic growth. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Policy SGN1 makes a strong contribution to town centre vitality by enhancing the public realm, supporting independent businesses, and resisting the loss of commercial uses. It promotes inclusive, vibrant centres that serve diverse communities.	

Table F.3.33: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY SGN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY SGN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without the policy, there would be less certainty that community and leisure facilities would be retained or that improvements to access between homes, local centres, Finsbury Park, the railway station and other key amenities would be delivered. This could result in a less positive effect on access to community infrastructure and services. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The absence of a neighbourhood policy focussing on active travel, green infrastructure, and inclusive leisure uses may limit opportunities to improve physical and mental health. There is a risk that public realm and connectivity improvements that support wellbeing may not be delivered consistently. **IIA3 – Education** Without a neighbourhood policy, development may miss opportunities to prioritise access to educational and community facilities. Development may not consider the place-specific access needs of nearby educational facilities or opportunities for community learning. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution**																The absence of Policy SGN1 would likely result in fragmented development, reduced protection for heritage and ecological assets, and missed opportunities to enhance health, sustainability, and town centre vitality. The lack of a coordinated vision could undermine the area's character,

	A no-policy scenario could result in missed opportunities to mitigate environmental impacts such as through reducing car dependency, incorporate greening or reducing noise pollution. This could lead to higher exposure to air and noise pollution, particularly along Stroud Green Road. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Without Policy SGN1, development may miss strategic opportunities to prioritise low-carbon transport or integrate biodiversity . This could undermine borough-wide efforts to reduce emissions and meet net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The absence of coordinated public realm and green infrastructure improvements may reduce the neighbourhood's resilience to climate impacts such as overheating and surface water flooding. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Without a neighbourhood policy, local opportunities for sustainable drainage and water-sensitive design may be overlooked in new development and public realm schemes, potentially increasing pressure on water infrastructure. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Without Policy SGN1, ecological assets such as Parkland Walk and Finsbury Park may not be adequately protected or enhanced. This could result in missed opportunities to deliver biodiversity net gain or improve access to green space. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Without a strategic approach, development may be less efficient in its use of land, and opportunities to remediate and reuse brownfield sites may be missed. There is also a risk of incremental harm to soil quality and ecological corridors. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Without the policy, there would be less certainty that affordable and inclusive community uses would be safeguarded, that safer and more accessible crossings along Stroud Green Road would be delivered, or that access to local facilities, public transport and open spaces would be improved. This could reduce opportunities to improve accessibility, community participation and social cohesion within the neighbourhood.	inclusivity, and long-term resilience. Without policy safeguards, inclusive community uses and independent businesses may be displaced, and the area's green infrastructure and cultural identity may not be adequately protected or enhanced.

	IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character Without place-specific policy protection, opportunities to preserve and enhance heritage assets may be missed, and opportunities for cultural expression through public art and community engagement may be lost. This could reduce access to and engagement with local heritage. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Removing Policy SGN1 could result in missed opportunities for a holistic approach to improvements to pedestrian and cycling infrastructure This could exacerbate congestion, pollution, and accessibility issues. **IIA13 – Waste** The no-policy scenario is likely to have a neutral impact on waste. However, without coordinated development, opportunities to support circular economy principles through design and reuse may be missed. **IIA14 – Housing** Without Policy SGN1, housing delivery may be less coordinated, and opportunities to deliver inclusive, high-quality homes in accessible locations may be missed. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** A no policy scenario could result in weaker protection for affordable commercial and leisure uses m. This could reduce local employment opportunities and undermine the economic vitality of the area. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Without Policy SGN1, opportunities to protect town centre uses may be missed and public realm improvements may not be delivered in a holistic way. This could weaken the vitality, inclusivity, and resilience of Stroud Green's local centres.	

Highgate Neighbourhood Policy

Policy HGN1 sets out a comprehensive vision for the Highgate neighbourhood, aiming to preserve its historic character while enhancing its green infrastructure, connectivity, and local centres. It supports sensitive infill development, improved public realm, and strategic pedestrian and cycling

links. The policy promotes inclusive access to services, protects heritage assets, and encourages biodiversity and climate resilience. It also seeks to resist the loss of commercial uses in local centres, supporting economic vitality and community cohesion.

Table F.3.34: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HGN1 HIGHGATE NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY HGN1: HIGHGATE NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	O	++	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	++	++	++	0	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy indirectly supports social infrastructure by resisting the loss of commercial uses in Highgate's local centres and improving pedestrian and cycle connections between local centres, public transport nodes and green spaces. These measures would help maintain access to local services and improve accessibility to community facilities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Policy HGN1 supports health outcomes by encouraging active travel, enhancing access to green spaces, and improving air quality through reduced car dominance. The emphasis on walkable neighbourhoods and shaded public spaces contributes to both physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** The policy supports improved access to educational facilities through better connectivity and inclusive public realm design. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by promoting improved pedestrian and cycle infrastructure and public realm enhancements. These measures help reduce air and noise pollution, particularly along Archway Road, which is identified as an Air Quality Hotspot. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation**																Policy HGN1 performs strongly across a wide range IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, biodiversity, townscape, health, and sustainable transport. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, it provides a robust framework for delivering sustainable, inclusive, and character-led development in Highgate.

	Policy HGN1 supports climate mitigation by encouraging sustainable transport, reducing car dependency, and integrating green infrastructure into the public realm. The policy aligns with borough-wide net zero ambitions. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to climate resilience by promoting tree planting and biodiversity improvements which in turn provide shaded public spaces, and flood risk mitigation. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Policy HGN1 has a neutral to positive impact on water resources. While not a primary focus, the policy would support sustainable drainage interventions with a range of co-benefits. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy performs strongly in this area, promoting the protection and enhancement of ecological corridors and green spaces such as Parkland Walk and Highgate Bowl. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy HGN1 promotes efficient use of previously developed land. It supports infill and redevelopment in appropriate locations, helping to protect soil quality and reduce land take. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and equality by improving accessibility through direct pedestrian routes, safer and easier pedestrian and cycle crossings on Archway Road, and enhanced connections between local centres, public transport nodes and open spaces. These measures would help improve access to services, facilities and opportunities for residents. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy HGN1 is strongly aligned with heritage objectives. It promotes the conservation and enhancement of the Highgate's historic streets and landscapes. The policy encourages heritage-led regeneration and improved access to cultural assets. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle connectivity, particularly east–west links and crossings on Archway Road.	

	IIA13 – Waste Policy HGN1 supports sustainable development and the reuse of existing buildings, contributing to circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy contributes positively by supporting the delivery of 400 new homes, including infill development in accessible locations. It promotes high-quality, inclusive housing that respects local character and is well-connected to services. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy HGN1 supports economic resilience by protecting local centres from residential conversion, encouraging active frontages, and supporting small businesses. It promotes mixed-use development and affordable workspace, particularly in Archway Road and Highgate High Street. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy performs strongly by enhancing the vitality of Highgate's local centres. It supports public realm improvements, resists the loss of commercial uses, and promotes inclusive, accessible, and vibrant town centres.	

Table F.3.35: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY HGN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY HGN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Conclusion
Assessment Score	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without the policy, there would be less certainty that local centres would continue to accommodate community-serving commercial uses or that improvements to access between local centres, public transport nodes and green spaces would be delivered. **IIA2 – Improving Health**																Without Policy HGN1, Highgate would be vulnerable to fragmented development that undermines its heritage,

	The absence of a neighbourhood policy to support active travel and public realm improvements may result in development overlooking opportunities to improve physical and mental health in Highgate. There is a risk that public realm and connectivity improvements that support wellbeing may not be delivered consistently. **IIA3 – Education** Without a neighbourhood policy, development may miss opportunities to support safe and inclusive routes to schools and learning spaces. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** A no-policy scenario could result in missed opportunities to mitigate environmental impacts such as through reducing car dependency, incorporate greening or reducing noise pollution. This could lead to higher exposure to air and noise pollution, particularly along Archway Road. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Without a neighbourhood policy, development may miss strategic opportunities to prioritise low-carbon transport or integrate biodiversity. This could undermine borough-wide efforts to reduce emissions and meet net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** Without a neighbourhood policy, new development may miss opportunities to incorporate climate-resilient design, tree planting, and flood mitigation, increasing vulnerability to overheating and surface water flooding. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Without a neighbourhood policy, local opportunities for sustainable drainage and water-sensitive design may be overlooked in new development and public realm schemes, potentially increasing pressure on water infrastructure. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** A no-policy scenario could result in a lack of strategic focus on enhancing ecological corridors and delivering biodiversity net gain. Development may overlook opportunities to protect, enhance, and improve inclusive access to nature. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals**	environmental quality, and social cohesion. The absence of locally specific policy would likely result in negative or missed impacts across most IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, climate resilience, townscape, and transport.

	Without a strategic approach, development may be less efficient in its use of land, and opportunities to remediate and reuse brownfield sites may be missed. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Without the policy, there would be less certainty that pedestrian and cycle connectivity improvements, including safer crossings on Archway Road and enhanced links between centres and public transport nodes, would be secured. This could reduce opportunities to improve accessibility and access to services and amenities across the neighbourhood. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Without this policy there could be missed opportunities to enhance local character and townscape quality. Inconsistent design and loss of traditional shopfronts may undermine the character and distinctiveness of the Highgate Conservation Area. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Missed opportunities to improve east–west connectivity, pedestrian safety, and cycle infrastructure. Car dependency may persist. **IIA13 – Waste** The no-policy scenario is likely to have a neutral impact on waste. **IIA14 – Housing** Without this policy, housing delivery may be less coordinated, and opportunities to deliver inclusive, high-quality homes in accessible locations may be missed. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** The absence of a strategic policy framework could result in missed opportunities to strengthen the economic resilience of Highgate's local centres. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Without Policy HGN1, opportunities to protect town centre uses may be missed through conversion or redevelopment, and public realm improvements may not be delivered in a holistic way. This could weaken the vitality, inclusivity, and resilience of Highgate's local centres.	

Muswell Hill Neighbourhood Policy

Policy MHN1 sets out a vision for Muswell Hill as a flourishing historic neighbourhood, with a strong emphasis on heritage-led placemaking, green infrastructure, and improved connectivity. It supports the delivery of 200 new homes and an uplift in jobs, with development focused in the District Centre . The policy promotes conservation of historic assets, enhancement of public realm, and improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. It also seeks to protect town centre uses and reinforce Muswell Hill's green character.

Table F.3.36: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY MHN1 MUSWELL HILL NEIGHBOURHOOD

POLICY MHN1: MUSWELL HILL NEIGHBOURHOOD	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	O	++	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	++	++	++	0	+	+	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** The policy indirectly contributes positively by supporting enhanced and inclusive access to services, green spaces, and community facilities. **IIA2 – Improving Health** Policy MHN1 supports health outcomes by encouraging active travel, reducing air pollution, and enhancing access to green infrastructure. The focus on walkable neighbourhoods andhigh-quality public spaces contributes to both physical and mental wellbeing. **IIA3 – Education** The policy supports improved access to educational facilities through better connectivity and inclusive public realm design. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** The policy contributes positively by promoting improved pedestrian and cycle infrastructure, and public realm greening. These measures help reduce air and noise pollution, particularly around Muswell Hill Roundabout. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy MHN1 supports climate mitigation by encouraging sustainable transport, reducing car dependency, and integrating green infrastructure into the public realm.																Policy MHN1 performs strongly across almost all IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, biodiversity, townscape, health, and sustainable transport. It has neutral or indirect impacts on water and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. Overall, it provides a robust framework for delivering sustainable, inclusive, and character-led development in Muswell Hill.

	The policy aligns with borough-wide net zero ambitions through its emphasis on low-carbon development. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy contributes to climate resilience by promoting tree planting and nature recovery. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Policy MHN1 has a neutral to positive impact on water resources. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy performs strongly in this area, promoting the protection and enhancement of green spaces such as Parkland Walk and Alexandra Park. It supports biodiversity net gain and improved access to nature. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy MHN1 promotes efficient use of previously developed land. It supports infill and redevelopment in appropriate locations, helping to protect soil quality and reduce land take. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy supports social inclusion and accessibility through improvements to pedestrian and cycle connectivity, including enhanced links to local centres, green spaces and the Parkland Walk, and safer crossings around Muswell Hill roundabout. These measures would improve accessibility to local services, public spaces and opportunities for residents. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy MHN1 is strongly aligned with heritage objectives. It promotes the conservation and enhancement of Muswell Hill's historic streets and landscapes and to secure the long-term future of the landmark Alexandra Palace. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** The policy supports sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle connectivity, particularly around Muswell Hill Roundabout and between Muswell Hill and Highgate. **IIA13 – Waste**	

	Policy MHN1 supports sustainable development and reuse of existing buildings may indirectly contribute to circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy contributes positively by supporting the delivery of 200 new homes, including infill development in accessible locations. It promotes high-quality, inclusive housing that respects local character and is well-connected to services. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy MHN1 supports economic resilience by protecting local centres from residential conversion, encouraging active frontages, and supporting small businesses. It promotes mixed-use development and affordable workspace, particularly in the District Centre. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy performs strongly by enhancing the vitality of Muswell Hill's District Centre. It supports public realm improvements, resists the loss of commercial uses, and promotes inclusive, accessible, and vibrant town centres.	

Table F.3.37: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY MHN1 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY MHN1: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without the policy, there would be less certainty that cultural and leisure assets within the Alexandra Park Cultural Quarter would be supported or that local centre uses and connections to key recreational assets would be maintained and enhanced. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The absence of a neighbourhood policy focussing on active travel, green infrastructure, and inclusive leisure uses may limit opportunities to improve																Without Policy MHN1, Muswell Hill would be vulnerable to fragmented and unsympathetic development that undermines its character, heritage, environmental

	physical and mental health. There is a risk that public realm and connectivity improvements that support wellbeing may not be delivered consistently. **IIA3 – Education** Without a neighbourhood policy, development may miss opportunities to prioritise access to educational and community facilities. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** A no-policy scenario could result in missed opportunities to mitigate environmental impacts such as through reducing car dependency, incorporating greening or reducing noise pollution. This could lead to higher exposure to air and noise pollution. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Without a neighbourhood policy, development may miss strategic opportunities to prioritise low-carbon transport or integrate biodiversity a. This could undermine borough-wide efforts to reduce emissions and meet net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The absence of coordinated public realm and green infrastructure improvements may reduce the neighbourhood's resilience to climate impacts such as overheating and surface water flooding. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Without a neighbourhood policy, local opportunities for sustainable drainage and water-sensitive design may be overlooked in new development and public realm schemes, potentially increasing pressure on water infrastructure. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** Without Policy MHN1, ecological assets such as Parkland Walk and Finsbury Park may not be adequately protected or enhanced. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Without a strategic approach, development may be less efficient in its use of land. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** Without the policy, there would be less certainty that accessibility improvements, including safer pedestrian and cycle crossings and improved connections between	quality, and town centre vitality. The absence of strategic guidance would likely result in negative or missed impacts across most IIA objectives, particularly in relation to health, climate resilience, townscape, and transport.

	local centres and public spaces, would be delivered. This could reduce opportunities to improve accessibility and access to local services and amenities within the neighbourhood. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Without place-specific policy protection, opportunities to preserve and enhance heritage assets may be missed, and opportunities for cultural expression through public art and community engagement may be lost. This could reduce access to and engagement with local heritage. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Removing Policy MHN1 could result in missed opportunities for a holistic approach to improvements to pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. This could exacerbate congestion, pollution, and accessibility issues. **IIA13 – Waste** The no-policy scenario is likely to have a neutral impact on waste. However, without coordinated development, opportunities to support circular economy principles through design and reuse may be missed. **IIA14 – Housing** Without this policy, housing delivery may be less coordinated, and opportunities to deliver inclusive, high-quality homes in accessible locations may be missed. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** A no policy scenario could result in weaker protection for affordable commercial uses may contribute to displacement of independent businesses. This could reduce local employment opportunities and undermine the economic vitality of the area. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Without Policy MHN1, opportunities to protect town centre uses may be missed through conversion or redevelopment, and public realm improvements may not be delivered in a holistic way. This could weaken the vitality, inclusivity, and resilience of Muswell Hill's District Centre.	

Alexandra Palace and Park Cultural Quarter Policy

Policy MHN2 sets out a vision for Alexandra Park Cultural Quarter as a heritage-led, inclusive cultural destination of regional significance. It supports the enhancement of Alexandra Palace and Park through sustainable development, improved accessibility, and expanded cultural programming. The policy promotes creative industries, biodiversity, and public realm improvements, while safeguarding the historic character of the Grade II listed Palace and Park.

Table F.3.38: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY MHN2 ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK CULTURAL QUARTER

POLICY MHN2: ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK CULTURAL QUARTER	IIA Objective																Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Assessment Score	O	++	++	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	+	0	0	++	+	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Policy MHN2 aims to facilitate improved connectivity and accessibility to Wood Green, Muswell Hill and surrounding areas, indirectly contributing to inclusive access to cultural and community facilities aligned with this objective. **IIA2 – Improving Health** The policy supports health outcomes by enhancing access to green space and cultural amenities. Alexandra Park provides opportunities for recreation and wellbeing, while improved pedestrian and cycle links encourage active travel. **IIA3 – Education** Policy MHN2 supports education through cultural programming, exhibition space, and creative engagement. The reuse of heritage spaces for educational and artistic purposes contributes to informal learning and community development. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution**																Policy MHN2 performs strongly across IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, biodiversity, education, economy and health. It has neutral or indirect impacts on housing, water, and waste, which are addressed through complementary policies. The strategy provides a robust framework for enhancing Alexandra Park Cultural Quarter as a

	The policy contributes positively by promoting sustainable transport and reducing reliance on private vehicles. Public realm improvements and green infrastructure help mitigate air pollution and enhance environmental quality. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Policy MHN2 has positive effects on climate mitigation by encouraging adaptive reuse of buildings and sustainable travel modes. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The policy promotes climate resilience through tree planting, biodiversity enhancements, and sustainable drainage. Alexandra Park acts as a green lung for the borough, helping to manage overheating and surface water runoff. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** Policy MHN2 has a neutral to positive impact. While not a primary focus, the policy supports green infrastructure and biodiversity which in turn enhance flood risk mitigation and sustainable drainage. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** The policy performs strongly by safeguarding and enhancing Alexandra Park's biodiversity. It supports habitat restoration, nature conservation, and improved access to green space, contributing to borough-wide ecological networks. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals** Policy MHN2 promotes efficient use of previously developed land within the Palace and Park. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The policy promotes social interaction through outdoor cultural programming and outreach as well as public realm improvements, helping to reduce isolation and foster community cohesion. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** Policy MHN2 is strongly aligned with heritage objectives. It promotes conservation-led regeneration, protects listed assets, and supports cultural programming that celebrates local history. The policy contributes to the long-term sustainability of Alexandra Palace as a working heritage asset.	sustainable, inclusive, and culturally rich destination.

	IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity The policy supports sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle connectivity to Wood Green, Muswell Hill, and surrounding areas. It promotes inclusive access and aligns with borough-wide transport strategies. **IIA13 – Waste** Policy MHN2 does not directly address waste, but its emphasis on adaptive reuse and sustainable development may indirectly support circular economy principles. **IIA14 – Housing** The policy does not focus on housing delivery. However, it supports complementary uses that may enhance the sustainability and inclusivity of surrounding residential areas. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** Policy MHN2 supports economic resilience by promoting creative industries and cultural production. It contributes to job creation and strengthens the local and London-wide economy. **IIA16 – Town Centres** The policy contributes positively to town centre vitality by enhancing Alexandra Park's role as a cultural and leisure destination. Public realm improvements and cultural programming support inclusive, vibrant spaces.	

Table F.3.39: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICY MHN2 ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1

POLICY MHN2: ALTERNATIVE OPTION 1 – NO POLICY	**IIA Objective**															
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**Conclusion**
Assessment Score	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	--	-	0	N/A	--	0	
Interpretation Summary	**IIA1 – Social Infrastructure** Without bespoke policy, inclusive access to cultural and community facilities and other social infrastructure may be reduced.																Without Policy MHN2, Alexandra Park Cultural Quarter would not be

	IIA2 – Improving Health Opportunities for strategic improvements to green infrastructure and active travel routes may be missed, along with the potential physical and mental health benefits that they offer. Alexandra Park's role in supporting recreation and public health may be underutilised. **IIA3 – Education** Reduced potential for informal learning opportunities through cultural programming, exhibitions, and creative engagement may be diminished. The reuse of heritage spaces for educational purposes may not be prioritised. **IIA4 – Air, Light and Noise Pollution** Less emphasis on sustainable access and public realm greening may lead to continued reliance on private vehicles and increased environmental impacts. Opportunities to mitigate air pollution and enhance environmental quality may be missed. **IIA5 – Climate Change Mitigation** Without this policy, development may not prioritise adaptive reuse or sustainable travel. The Palace and Park may miss opportunities to contribute to borough-wide net zero targets. **IIA6 – Climate Adaptation and Resilience** The absence of specific policies supporting strategic greening and biodiversity enhancements may reduce climate resilience. Alexandra Park's role as a green lung may not achieve its full potential without specific planning policy support for these objectives. **IIA7 – Water Resources and Pollution** The no-policy scenario is likely to have a neutral impact on water quality. However, opportunities for sustainable water management may be overlooked. **IIA8 – Biodiversity and Open Spaces** A no policy approach would weaken the policy support for a strategic focus on safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity within Alexandra Park. Development may miss opportunities to deliver biodiversity net gain or protect valuable habitats. **IIA9 – Soils and Minerals**	supported by a strategic planning framework would likely result in negative or missed impacts across most IIA objectives, particularly in relation to heritage, biodiversity, economy, and inclusive access. The absence of protections for cultural infrastructure such as Alexandra Park and Palace and public realm could undermine the area's role as a regional cultural destination.

	The no-policy scenario is likely to have a neutral impact on land and soils. **IIA10 - Social Inclusion and Equality** The no-policy scenario may miss out on opportunities to foster social interaction and community engagement through the intended outdoor programming and public realm improvements. **IIA11 - Historic Environment, Culture and Character** The no-policy scenario would likely result in a lack of strategy for preserving and enhancing Alexandra Palace and Park as designated heritage assets. Opportunities may be missed to enhance and upgrade cultural infrastructure. **IIA12 – Transport and Connectivity** Removing this policy may result in missed opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity and inclusive access to Wood Green, Muswell Hill, and surrounding areas. Access may remain limited or exclusionary. **IIA13 – Waste** The no-policy scenario is likely to have a neutral impact on waste. **IIA14 – Housing** Not applicable – no housing proposed in this policy. **IIA15 – Economy and Employment** A no-policy scenario could result in missed potential for creative industries, cultural employment, and economic resilience. Alexandra Palace and Park may not achieve its full potential in terms of contribution to the local and London-wide economy. **IIA16 – Town Centres** Without this policy, strategic opportunities could be missed to enhance the vibrancy and resilience of surrounding town centres through cultural footfall and programming provided by the Cultural Quarter.	

F.4_Assessment of Sites

This appendix provides a summary assessment of all proposed site allocations within the Local Plan. Each assessment considers the key environmental, social and economic issues relevant to the site, taking into consideration the principal constraints and opportunities that may influence future development.

Table F.4.1: POTENTIAL SITES FOR ALLOCATION THROUGH THE LOCAL PLAN

Site Ref	Site Name	Neighbourhood Area	Area (ha)
NT SA01	High Road West	North Tottenham	10.8
NT SA02	Tottenham Hotspur Stadium	North Tottenham	9.31
NT SA03	Northumberland Park Estate	North Tottenham	32
NT SA04	North of White Hart Lane	North Tottenham	1.03
NT SA05	Wedge House	North Tottenham	0.31
NT SA06	The Selby Centre	North Tottenham	2.2
TH SA01	Tottenham Hale Retail Park	Tottenham Hale	4.79
TH SA02	Tottenham Hale Station	Tottenham Hale	1.28
TH SA03	Ashley Link	Tottenham Hale	0.88
TH SA04	Berol Yard	Tottenham Hale	1.26
TH SA05	29-33 The Hale	Tottenham Hale	0.14
TH SA06	Lock Keepers Cottage	Tottenham Hale	0.17
TH SA07	Former Garage Site	Tottenham Hale	0.24
TH SA08	Land to the North of Lebus Street	Tottenham Hale	1.13
TH SA09	Fountayne Road	Tottenham Hale	1.28
TH SA10	Fountayne Business Centre	Tottenham Hale	0.67
TH SA11	Constable Crescent	Tottenham Hale	0.47
SS SA01	Wards Corner	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.71
SS SA02	Seven Sisters Station & Westerfield Carpark	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.66
SS SA03	Tottenham Green Leisure Centre & Marcus Garvey Library	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	1.41
SS SA04	Gourley Triangle	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	2.02
SS SA05	Fredrick Messer House	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.63
SS SA06	Former Stamford Hill Primary School	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.67

SS SA07	Tiverton Primary School	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.94
SS SA08	Land in front of 2-24 Tiverton Road	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.15
SS SA09	Seven Sisters and Tewkesbury Road	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.54
SS SA10	Bernard Works	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.7
SS SA11	Land between Norfolk Avenue, Rostrevor Avenue	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.14
SS SA12	30-48 Lawrence Road	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.29
SS SA13	Corner of Lawrence Road and Clyde Road	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.04
SS SA14	17 and 23 South Grove	Seven Sisters and South Tottenham	0.17
BG SA01	Bruce Grove Station	Bruce Grove	0.21
BG SA02	Former Bruce Grove Cinema and Banqueting Suite	Bruce Grove	0.44
BG SA03	Tottenham Delivery Office	Bruce Grove	0.44
BG SA04	Cloud Garden	Bruce Grove	0.41
BG SA05	545-577 Tottenham High Road	Bruce Grove	0.61
BG SA06	Aldi	Bruce Grove	0.95
BG SA07	Stoneleigh Carpark C	Bruce Grove	0.11
BG SA08	Stoneleigh Carpark A and B	Bruce Grove	0.38
BG SA09	Rycroft Way Carpark	Bruce Grove	0.1
BG SA10	Carpark at junction of High Road and Monument Way	Bruce Grove	0.06
BG SA12	The Roundway	Bruce Grove	0.59
BG SA13	The Drapers Almshouses	Bruce Grove	1.17
BG SA14	Broadwater Farm	Bruce Grove	18.63
BG SA15	Brookside Green	Bruce Grove	0.16
BG SA16	Rear of the Roundway	Bruce Grove	0.15
WG SA01	Wood Green Central	Wood Green	2.2
WG SA02	Greenridings House	Wood Green	0.51
WG SA03	High Road and Cranbrook Park	Wood Green	0.13
WG SA04	Morrison's Wood Green	Wood Green	1.13
WG SA05	Wood Green Library	Wood Green	1.09
WG SA06	Spouters Corner	Wood Green	0.63
WG SA07	Mecca Bingo	Wood Green	0.85

WG SA08	Iceland Wood Green	Wood Green	0.4
WG SA09	Rear of Hornsey Park Road	Wood Green	0.20
WG SA10	Bittern Place	Wood Green	0.53
WG SA11	Mallard and Kingfisher Place	Wood Green	0.83
WG SA12	Guillemot Place	Wood Green	1.2
WG SA14	Chocolate Factory	Wood Green	1.4
WG SA15	L/A to Coronation Sidings	Wood Green	0.9
WG SA16	Quicksilver Place	Wood Green	0.3
WG SA17	Clarendon Square	Wood Green	2.54
WG SA18	Clarendon Road Gateway	Wood Green	0.4
WG SA19	Clarendon Road South	Wood Green	1.08
WG SA20	Salvation Army	Wood Green	0.33
WG SA21	16-54 Wood Green High Rd	Wood Green	1.57
WG SA22	Land between Westbury & Wymark Avenues	Wood Green	0.46
WG SA23	Turnpike Lane Triangle	Wood Green	0.16
WG SA24	The Mall	Wood Green	4.22
WG SA25	143-145 Station Road, Alexandra Palace	Wood Green	0.15
WG SA26	Land to rear of Bridge Road	Wood Green	0.88
WG SA27	LB Civic Centre	Wood Green	1.09
WG SA28	Wood Green Timber Yard	Wood Green	0.09
WG SA30	63a Bounds Green Road	Wood Green	0.09
GL SA01	St Ann's Hospital	Green Lanes	5.52
GL SA02	Arena Retail Park	Green Lanes	11.45
GL SA03	Arena Design Centre	Green Lanes	0.95
GL SA04	Crusader Industrial Estate	Green Lanes	1.58
GL SA05	Omega Works	Green Lanes	0.57
GL SA06	Vale Road & Eade Road	Green Lanes	1.55
GL SA07	Overbury Road	Green Lanes	2.35
GL SA08	Fomer Oakdale Arms	Green Lanes	0.07
GL SA09	Hermitage Road Shopping Parade	Green Lanes	0.03

GL SA10	Wightman Road Jewsons	Green Lanes	0.22
HY SA01	Hornsey Filter Beds	Hornsey	3.2
HY SA02	Wat Tyler House Car Park	Hornsey	0.06
HY SA03	Hornsey High Street (New River)	Hornsey	0.04
HY SA04	7 Cross Lane	Hornsey	0.06
HY SA05	YMCA 50 Tottenham Lane	Hornsey	0.15
HY SA06	40-46C Tottenham Lane (former Post Office sorting station and adjacent sites)	Hornsey	0.12
HY SA07	Hornsey Station Square	Hornsey	0.2
HY SA08	The Lotus Site	Hornsey	0.49
CE SA01	Crouch End Former Telephone Exchange	Crouch End	0.3
CE SA02	138-143 Crouch Hill	Crouch End	0.11
CE SA03	156 Tottenham Lane	Crouch End	0.15
CE SA04	YMCA Crouch End, 184 Tottenham Lane	Crouch End	0.19
CE SA05	93-113 Park Road	Crouch End	0.3
CE SA06	Lynton Road depot & 72-96 Park Road	Crouch End	0.59
CE SA07	Ramsey Court	Crouch End	0.39
SG SA01	18-20 Stroud Green Road	Stroud Green	0.44
SG SA02	Rear of 84-106 Stroud Green Road	Stroud Green	0.15
SG SA03	Osborne Grove	Stroud Green	0.45
SG SA04	73 Stapleton Hall Road	Stroud Green	0.10
HG SA01	Highgate Yards	Highgate	0.68
HG SA02	Highgate School	Highgate	15.57
HG SA03	460-470 Archway Road	Highgate	0.95
HG SA04	Wellington Gyratory, Archway Road	Highgate	0.43
HG SA05	Land Adjacent 27 Aylmer Road	Highgate	0.70
HG SA06	Former Highgate Railway Station	Highgate	2
HG SA07	Gonnerman Antiques	Highgate	0.1
HG SA08	40 Muswell Hill Road	Highgate	0.58
HG SA09	Former Mary Guild Care Home, 103-107 North Hill	Highgate	0.49

HG SA10	Hillcrest Estate	Highgate	2.3
HG SA11	Former Newstead Nursing Home	Highgate	0.28
HG SA12	44-46 Hampstead Lane	Highgate	0.38
HG SA13	Church Road Clinic, 44 North Hill	Highgate	0.1
MH SA01	107 Avenue Mews	Muswell Hill	0.06
MH SA02	Muswell Hill Sainsburys and Princes Lane Mews	Muswell Hill	0.38
MH SA03	Muswell Hill Car Park and 5-7 Fortis Green Road	Muswell Hill	0.3
MH SA04	Alexandra Palace	Muswell Hill	11.86
MH SA05	Muswell Hill telephone exchange	Muswell Hill	0.26
MH SA06	Royal British Legion Hall	Muswell Hill	0.32
MH SA07	Farrer Mews	Muswell Hill	0.74
MH SA08	Woodridings Court	Muswell Hill	0.54
MH SA09	Crescent Mews	Muswell Hill	0.23

Table F.4.2: SIGNIFICANCE DEFINITIONS

Significance of effect		Description of effect
++	Significant positive	Likely to result in a major beneficial effect due to its scale, duration, permanence, or the importance/sensitivity of affected receptors. Effects may be borough-wide or may relate to a particularly important environmental, social or economic asset or community.
+	Minor positive	Likely to result in a limited beneficial effect. Effects may be localised, temporary, indirect or reversible and are unlikely to materially alter baseline conditions.
O	Neutral	No discernible effect on the present or future baseline situation.
-	Minor negative	Likely to result in a limited adverse effect. Effects may be localised, temporary, indirect or reversible and are unlikely to materially alter baseline conditions.
--	Significant negative	Likely to result in a major adverse effect due to its scale, duration, permanence, or the importance/sensitivity of affected receptors. Effects may be borough-wide or may affect nationally, regionally or locally important assets, vulnerable communities or highly sensitive receptors.
?	Unknown	This significance criterion is applied where there is insufficient information to make a robust assessment, or where an option is likely to result in a mixture of positive and negative effects and the overall significance cannot be determined with confidence.

N/A	Not applicable	This is applied to objectives that are clearly not affected by the option or policy being assessed.

Table F.4.3: SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA (SCORING METHODOLOGY)

IIA Objective	Description	Site Assessment Criteria	Scoring Guidance
IIA1 Social Infrastructure	**Provision of social infrastructure in appropriate, accessible locations including education and health services.**	**Does the site…** • **Provide opportunities to support the delivery of new social infrastructure (e.g. health, education, community facilities)?** • **Improve access to existing social infrastructure for current and future residents?** • **Help improve social infrastructure capacity?** • **Place additional pressure on existing social infrastructure?**	*Significant positive score = delivers major new piece of social infrastructure or makes substantial contribution to social infrastructure capacity. E.g. new educational facility, new health centre/GP surgery, major new community facility, new leisure centre or civic facility, significant expansion of existing social infrastructure.* *Minor positive score = supports social infrastructure provision or improves access to existing facilities (e.g. retention/enhancement of existing, community facilities incorporated into mixed-use development, site located in highly accessible town centre location close to existing social infrastructure, or redevelopment is expected to improve access to existing social infrastructure through intensification of town centres, mixed-use regeneration or improved connectivity.* *Neutral = unlikely to materially affect social infrastructure, no infrastructure provided or lost (e.g. modest scale housing or employment site - existing infrastructure expected to accommodate growth).* *Minor negative score = existing social infrastructure reduced in size or function, increased pressure on local schools, healthcare or community facilities is likely and no mitigation, additional provision or enhanced accessibility is identified within the allocation. (e.g. large residential site with no supporting infrastructure).* *Significant negative score = existing school, healthcare facility or community facility is removed without replacement, vulnerable groups lose access to essential facilities, no realistic mitigation identified.*

			Uncertain score = Insufficient information to determine whether social infrastructure will be enhanced, reduced or materially affected.
IIA2 Improving Health	**Contribute to the physical and mental health and wellbeing of residents, whilst addressing the social determinants of health.**	**Does the site…** • **Improve access to healthcare facilities, open spaces, recreation opportunities and healthy food provision?** • **Support active lifestyles through walkable and cycle-friendly environments?** • **Reduce exposure to environmental factors that negatively affect health?** • **Contribute to improved health outcomes and wellbeing, particularly for vulnerable groups?** • **Risk creating or exacerbating health inequalities?**	*Positive score = Location-based - site is located close to green space, leisure facilities, existing healthcare facilities, etc.* *Negative score = Location-based - site is located on contaminated land, or within an AQFA. Also scores negatively if allocation proposes removal of healthcare or leisure facilities*
IIA3 Education	**Improve quality of, and access to, education and training facilities.**	**Does the site…** • **Improve access to existing education or training facilities?** • **Provide opportunities for new education facilities where a need has been identified?** • **Support access to skills, training and lifelong learning opportunities?**	*Positive score = education/training facilities included in proposed appropriate uses* *Negative score = removal of existing educational facilities.*

IIA4 Air, Light and Noise Pollution	**Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise air, light and noise pollution, particularly in vulnerable communities and areas experiencing the greatest environmental burden.**	**Does the site…** • **Minimise exposure of future users to poor air quality, noise and light pollution?** • **Provide opportunities to improve local environmental quality?** • **Risk increasing air, noise or light pollution for existing or future communities?** • **Affect communities already experiencing high levels of environmental burden?**	*Positive score = removal of existing polluting uses* *Minor negative score = proximity of new residential to existing industrial sites, new residential located in town centres (light & noise), new residential uses located in an AQFA or on potentially contaminated land.* *Significant negative score = proposed vulnerable uses located in an AQFA (e.g. care home or school on a heavily polluted main road), or on potentially contaminated land.*
IIA5: Climate Change Mitigation	**Minimise greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy demand, increasing energy efficiency, and supporting the provision of low-carbon and renewable energy infrastructure,**	**Does the site…** • **Support development in a location that reduces reliance on private vehicle use?** • **Provide opportunities for highly energy-efficient and low-carbon development?** • **Support renewable energy generation or low-carbon energy infrastructure?** • **Promote efficient use of land and existing infrastructure?**	*Significant positive score = where one or more of the following apply:* *1) prioritises retention and retrofit of existing buildings;* *2) substantial retention/reuse of existing building (for example retention of the primary structure or significant elements of the existing building fabric);* *3) delivers significant low-carbon or renewable energy infrastructure;* *4) makes efficient use of land in a highly accessible location without requiring extensive demolition or tall-building construction; or* *5) restores or significantly enhances existing natural assets that contribute to carbon sequestration.* *Minor positive score = where one or more of the following apply:* *1) brownfield redevelopment in a PTAL 3-6 location;* *2) provides medium-density development, supports walking;* *3) cycling and public transport, makes efficient use of land and existing infrastructure; or*

	enabling a just transition to a net zero carbon and resource-efficient borough.		*4) likely to comply with net-zero and whole-life carbon policies.* *Neutral score = benefits of accessibility and land efficiency are broadly balanced by embodied carbon impacts, conventional redevelopment project with no identified opportunities for significant carbon savings, impacts are uncertain but expected to be manageable through policy requirements.* *Minor negative score = where one of the following significant climate mitigation concerns is present:* *1) significant demolition and rebuild proposals;* *2) tall-building development requiring substantial concrete/steel structures;* *3) complete demolition and rebuild of existing buildings with limited opportunity for retention & reuse;* *4) low-density development (1-2 storeys) in highly accessible location (PTAL 4-6) (inefficient use of land); or* *5) PTAL 0-2 but development remains reasonably efficient in other aspects.* *Significant negative score = where multiple of the following factors occur together:* *1) tall buildings or low-density (1 – 2 storeys) located in area of low PTAL;* *2) low-density development (1-2 storeys) in highly accessible location (PTAL 4-6) (inefficient use of land);* *3) major redevelopment requiring extensive demolition with little or no building retention;* *4) development on a site suitable for substantial intensification that significantly underutilises land; or* *5) car-dependent development in PTAL 0-1 location.*
IIA6: Climate Adaptation and Resilience	**Adapt to the effects of climate change including building resilience**	**Does the site…** • **Avoid areas at significant risk of flooding now and in the future?**	*Significant positive score = Significant retention or creation of green infrastructure, incl. retaining mature trees on site, creation of new publicly accessible green space, major SuDS features incorporated (wetlands, attenuation basins, rain gardens, etc), restoration of natural watercourses or flood storage areas, extensive greening and urban cooling measures. For example, large allocations with substantial open space provision, Lea Valley sites incorporating*

	against current and future flood risk and minimising the risk of overheating to protect health and wellbeing.	• **Support the incorporation of sustainable drainage and climate-resilient infrastructure?** • **Provide opportunities to reduce overheating risks through greening and design measures?** • **Enhance the resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts?** • **Increase vulnerability to flooding, overheating or other climate-related hazards?**	*habitat creation & flood management, allocations creating new parks, wetlands or climate adaptation infrastructure.* *Minor positive = development not located in a CDA or flood risk zone, site located within CDA but redevelopment provides opportunities for SuDS and climate adaptation, allocation includes urban greening/tree planting, development replaces poor-quality hardstanding with permeable surfaces.* *Neutral – development unlikely to materially improve or worsen climate resilience, e.g. small scale infill or change of use proposals with limited opportunities for climate adaptation, highly constrained urban sites with little scope for additional greening.* *Minor negative = development located in a CDA or flood risk zone and adaptation opportunities are limited, development would result in net loss of permeable surfaces and vegetation, development could increase run-off or overheating risk although mitigation is available. Climate resilience will depend heavily on future design and mitigation measures.* *Significant negative score = significant development is proposed in Flood Zone 3, development would result in loss of substantial green infrastructure, flood storage or permeable land. Significant tree loss likely. Site expected to increase vulnerability to flooding or overheating. Climate adaptation opportunities are severely constrained. Gypsy and traveller pitches located in areas prone to flood risk.*
IIA7: Water Resources and Pollution	**Protect and enhance water quality, minimise pressure on water resources,**	**Does the site…** • **Avoid adverse impacts on watercourses, groundwater or water quality?** • **Support efficient use of water resources?**	*Large areas of the borough fall within an SPZ. Therefore, for sites located within an SPZ, negative scores should only be applied where the proposed development could increase risks to groundwater quality, water resources or the water environment and opportunities for mitigation are limited.*

	reduce water consumption and manage wastewater sustainably.	• **Help improve the condition of nearby water environments?** • **Risk increasing water pollution or pressure on water resources?**	*Significant positive = allocation is expected to deliver a substantial improvement to water quality, water resource management or the water environment. For example:* *1) Proposal to daylight a culverted watercourse.* *2) Restores or enhances part of the Blue Ribbon Network.* *3) Creates wetlands, attenuation basins or major SuDS infrastructure.* *4) Delivers significant water quality improvements.* *5) Provides substantial enhancement of the New River, Moselle, Pymmes Brook, Stonebridge Brook or Lea Valley water environment.* *6) Significantly increases soft landscaping and natural drainage.* *Minor positive = apply where the allocation:* *1) Is brownfield redevelopment incorporating SuDS.* *2) Increases soft landscaping.* *3) Includes blue-green infrastructure.* *4) Improves runoff management.* *5) Enhances the setting of an adjacent water environment.* *6) Includes water efficiency measures and sustainable drainage.* *7) Replaces extensive hardstanding with better drainage arrangements.* *Neutral = No Blue Ribbon Network, SPZ or water environment issues are affected, no notable opportunities for enhancement are identified, development is unlikely to materially improve or worsen water resources.* *Minor negative = where one or more of the following apply:* *1) Industrial or employment uses have potential pollution risks.* *2) Development increases impermeable surfaces.* *3) Opportunities for SuDS or water improvements are limited.* *4) Site is adjacent to a watercourse and pollution risks require mitigation.*

			5) Water quality impacts are possible but likely manageable. *Significant negative = apply where:* *1) Development would adversely affect a watercourse or Blue Ribbon Network asset.* *2) Significant pollution risk is identified.* *3) Extensive hardstanding is introduced close to sensitive water environments.* *4) Opportunities for mitigation are limited.* *5) Development would reduce the ecological or hydrological function of a water environment.*
IIA8: Biodiversity and Open Space	**Safeguard, enhance and restore biodiversity and geodiversity, support nature recovery and ecological connectivity, and improve inclusive access togreen infrastructure and natural spaces.**	**Does the site…** • **Avoid harm to designated biodiversity sites, priority habitats or important ecological networks?** • **Provide opportunities for biodiversity enhancement and nature recovery?** • **Improve ecological connectivity and green infrastructure provision?** • **Improve access to open space and natural environments?** • **Result in the loss or fragmentation of important habitats or green infrastructure?**	*Significant positive = creation of new publicly accessible park, significant biodiversity enhancement on previously developed land, restoration of SINC, ecological corridor or Lea Valley corridor, delivery of major habitat creation* *Minor positive = new planting/habitat enhancements, retention of mature trees, improved public access to existing MOL/green space* *Neutral = site contains limited ecological value and limited opportunities exist for enhancement* *Minor negative = partial loss of green infrastructure, loss of individual mature trees or small areas of semi-natural habitat, increased recreational pressure on nearby biodiversity assets* *Significant negative score = Significant development proposed on MOL/SINC/Ecological Corridors/Green Belt/Lea Valley corridor resulting in the loss of open character or habitat value.*

IIA9: Soils and Minerals	**Promote the efficient and sustainable use of land and natural resources, prioritise previously developed land where appropriate, and protect natural resources including greenfield land, soil and mineral resources.**	**Does the site…** • **Make effective use of previously developed land?** • **Avoid unnecessary loss of greenfield land, best and most versatile soils or other natural resources?** • **Result in the inefficient use of land or natural resources?**	*Significant positive score = development on brownfield sites, tall buildings (efficient use of land)* *Minor positive score = development on brownfield sites, medium/high density development (efficient use of land)* *Neutral = heritage sites where efficient use of land is inappropriate.* *Minor negative score = low density development (1 –2 storeys)* *Significant negative score = development on greenfield sites resulting in the loss of MOL/Green Belt*
IIA10: Social Inclusion and Equality	**Reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion, accessibility, community cohesion and equality of opportunity for all residents.**	**Does the site…** • **Improve access to housing, services, employment and community facilities for all groups?** • **Support inclusive and accessible environments?** • **Contribute to reducing deprivation, inequality or social exclusion?**	*Significant positive = new or enhanced community facilities provided in area of deprivation, provides housing that meets specialist need for vulnerable groups (e.g. gypsy & traveller, care homes, temporary accommodation, etc.)* *Minor positive score = provides new enhanced community facilities in areas that are not deprived* *Neutral = does not impact community facilities* *Minor negative score = removes community facilities in areas that are not deprived.* *Significant negative = existing community facilities removed in area of deprivation, r*

		• **Strengthen community cohesion and social integration?** • **Risk disproportionately affecting protected groups or vulnerable communities?**	
IIA11: Historic Environment, Culture and Character	**Protect, conserve and enhance Haringey's heritage assets, archaeological remains, cultural assets, historic character, landscapes, townscape quality and local distinctiveness.**	**Does the site…** • **Protect or enhance heritage assets and their settings?** • **Conserve or reinforce local character, townscape and landscape quality?** • **Protect archaeological remains?** • **Provide opportunities for heritage-led regeneration and local character enhancement?** • **Risk harm to heritage significance, local distinctiveness or valued views?**	*Significant positive score = provides opportunities for conservation-led development/ opportunity to restore heritage at risk/opportunity to improve inclusive access to archaeology, and there is no concurrent high risk of heritage/townscape harm.* *Neutral = No heritage assets, no CA/sensitive townscape, no impacts on protected views and no opportunity for conservation-led development.* *Uncertain = Potential impact on protected or locally important views where effects are highly dependent on the scale, massing, height or design of future development and depend on detailed design, or sites affecting Conservation Areas or listed buildings where the effect cannot yet be determined without detailed designs* *Significant negative = Removal of heritage asset proposed/tall buildings proposed within sensitive townscape/CA without a conservation-led development approach.*
IIA12: Transport and Connectivity	**To deliver a well-connected borough by promoting sustainable and active travel,**	**Does the site…** • **Have good access to public transport, walking and cycling networks?** • **Improve connectivity to services, facilities and employment opportunities?**	*Positive score = site located in higher PTAL/SAM, site located adjacent to walking and cycling networks, supports delivery of digital infrastructure* *Negative score = site located in low PTAL area, does not have good access to walking and cycling networks.* *Significant negative score = high-density proposals (mid-rise and tall development) in poor PTAL rated location.*

	enhancing accessibility and connectivity for people of all ages and abilities, and supporting the delivery of resilient digital infrastructure.		
IIA13: Waste	**Minimise waste and support moves towards a circular economy.**	**Does the site…** • **Support efficient waste collection, recycling and resource recovery?** • **Provide opportunities for circular economy principles to be incorporated?** • **Reduce waste generation through the reuse of existing buildings?** • **Affect existing waste management infrastructure?** • **Increase pressures on waste management systems?**	*Positive score = Retention of existing buildings* *Negative score = High density development (increases pressure on waste management), removes existing waste management infrastructure*
IIA14: Housing	**Deliver high-quality, affordable and accessible homes that**	**Does the site…** • **Contribute to meeting identified housing needs?**	*Significant positive score = Sites providing specialist housing to address identified need / Significant uplift in housing* *Positive score = Sites with more than 10 new homes*

	meet identified needs, reduce inequalities and support healthy communities.	• **Support the delivery of affordable housing?** • **Provide oportunities for accessible and adaptable homes?** • **Help address the needs of specific groups, including families, older people and disabled residents?**	*Neutral score = sites delivering up to 9 new homes* *Negative score = sites delivering no new homes* *Significant negative score = sites removing existing homes without replacing.*
IIA:15: Economy and Employment	**Support a strong, diverse, resilient and inclusive economy, providing an adequate supply of employment land suitable for existing and new businesses.**	**Does the site…** • **Provide opportunities for employment growth and economic development?** • **Support retention, intensification or enhancement of employment land and premises?** • **Improve access to jobs for local residents?** • **Support a diverse and resilient local economy?** • **Result in the loss of viable employment land or economic activity?** • **Protect the creative economy**	*Positive score = Sites delivering office uses in town centres, sites retaining, enhancing or intensifying employment uses, sites that protect the creative economy (retention/creation of new creative workspace)* *Negative score = Residential proposals within or adjacent to industrial sites (potential to prejudice future intensification).*

IIA16: Town Centres	**Enhance the vitality and vibrancy of the borough's town and local centres.**	**Does the site…** • **Support the vitality and viability of town or local centres?** • **Improve access to shops, services, leisure and cultural facilities?** • **Increase footfall and activity in existing centres?** • **Complement the role and function of nearby centres?** • **Risk undermining the vitality, viability or function of existing centres?**	*Positive score = New town centres uses within a town centre (particularly at ground floor), high-density residential proposals located close to town centres (increase footfall)* *Negative score = large town centre uses located outside of existing town centres, where those uses are anticipated to have a negative impact* *Residential uses proposed at ground floor in town centres*

Table F.4.4: SUMMARY OF IIA OBJECTIVE SCORES FOR PROPOSED SITE ALLOCATIONS

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
NT SA01	+ +	+	+	-	-	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	-	++	+	++
NT SA02	+ +	+	+	-	-	+ +	?	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	-	++	+	++
NT SA03	+ +	+	+	O	+	+ +	?	+ +	+ +	+ +	-	-	-	++	+	O
NT SA04	+	+	O	O	+	+ +	+	+	+	+ +	-	+	O	++	+	O
NT SA05	+ +	+	O	O	O	+ +	+	+	+	+ +	-	+	O	+	+	O
NT SA06	+ +	++	+	O	+	+ +	+ +	+	+	+ +	O	-	O	++	O	O
TH SA01	+	+	+	-	-	+	?	+ +	+ +	+ +	O	++	-	++	++	++
TH SA02	+	+	O	-	-	+	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	O	++	-	++	+	++
TH SA03	+	+	O	-	-	+	?	+ +	+ +	+ +	?	++	-	++	+	++
TH SA04	+ +	+	O	-	-	+	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	-	++	-	++	++	++
TH SA05	O	+	O	-	-	+	+	+ +	+ +	O	O	++	-	++	O	++
TH SA06	+	+	O	O	+	+ +	+ +	+	+	+	O	++	O	-	+	O
TH SA07	+ +	+	O	-	O	+ +	+ +	-	O	+ +	O	+	O	++	+	O
TH SA08	O	+	O	O	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	?	+	O	O	O	O

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
TH SA09	O	-	O	-	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	++	O
TH SA10	O	O	O	O	+	-	O	O	+	O	+	++	O	O	++	O
TH SA11	O	-	O	-	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	++	O
SS SA01	+	+	O	-	-	+ +	+	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	++	+	O	++	++
SS SA02	O	+	O	-	+	+ +	+	+	+	O	-	++	-	+	++	++
SS SA03	+	++	+	O	+	+ +	+	+ +	+	+	-	++	-	++	+	O
SS SA04	+ +	+	+	-	-	+	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	++	-	++	++	O
SS SA05	O	+	O	-	-	+	O	+	+ +	O	?	+	O	+	O	O
SS SA06	O	O	-	O	O	O	-	O	+	-	?	O	?	O	O	O
SS SA07	O	O	-	O	O	O	-	O	+	-	O	O	?	O	O	O
SS SA08	+	+	O	O	O	+	O	+	+	O	O	-	O	+	O	O
SS SA09	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	O	?	O	O	+	+	O
SS SA10	+	+	O	O	+	O	?	O	?	O	O	++	O	++	++	O
SS SA11	O	O	O	-	O	+	+	+	+	O	-	++	O	+	+	O
SS SA12	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	-	O	O	+	+	O

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
SS SA13	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	-	O	O	O	O	O
SS SA14	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	+	O	O	-	O	O	+	O
BG SA01	O	+	O	-	+	+ +	+	+	+	O	+	++	+	+	+	++
BG SA02	+	+	O	-	+	+	?	+	+	+ +	+	++	+	+	+	++
BG SA03	O	+	O	-	O	+ +	+	+	+	O	-	++	-	+	+	O
BG SA04	+	+	O	-	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	+ +	++	O	+	O	O
BG SA05	O	+	O	-	O	+ +	+	+	+	O	+	++	+	O	+	++
BG SA06	O	+	O	-	O	+ +	?	+	+	O	+	++	O	+	+	++
BG SA07	O	+	O	-	O	+ +	O	+	+	O	+	++	O	+	+	+
BG SA08	O	+	O	-	O	+ +	+	+	+	O	+	++	O	+	+	+
BG SA09	O	+	O	-	O	+ +	+	+	+	O	+	++	O	+	O	O
BG SA10	O	+	O	-	O	+ +	+	+	+	O	+	++	O	+	O	O
BG SA12	O	+	O	O	O	+ +	O	+	+	O	+ +	+	O	+	+	O
BG SA13	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	O	O	O
BG SA14	+	+	+	O	+	+	?	-	+	+ +	-	-	O	+	+	O

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
BG SA15	+ +	+	O	O	+	-	O	+	+	+ +	O	-	O	++	O	O
BG SA16	+ +	+	O	O	+	-	+	+	+	+ +	O	+	O	++	O	O
WG SA01	+	+	O	-	-	+	?	+	+ +	+	?	++	-	++	O	++
WG SA02	O	+	O	-	-	+	O	+	+ +	O	-	++	-	++	++	++
WG SA03	+	O	O	-	-	O	?	+	+	+	-	++	+	+	O	++
WG SA04	+	+	O	-	-	+	?	+	+ +	+	-	++	-	++	O	++
WG SA05	+ +	+	+	-	O	+ +	+ +	+	+ +	+ +	-	++	-	++	O	++
WG SA06	O	+	O	-	-	+ +	?	+	+ +	O	-	++	-	++	O	++
WG SA07	O	+	+	-	O	+	+ +	+	+	O	-	++	-	++	O	++
WG SA08	+ +	++	O	-	-	O	+ +	O	+ +	+ +	O	++	-	++	++	++
WG SA09	O	+	O	-	O	+	+ +	+	+	O	O	++	O	+	-	++
WG SA10	O	O	O	-	+	+	?	+	+ +	O	O	++	-	++	++	++
WG SA11	O	O	-	O	+	+	?	+	+ +	-	O	+	-	++	++	O
WG SA12	O	O	O	O	-	+ +	?	+	+ +	O	-	O	-	++	++	O
WG SA14	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	+	O	?	+	O	++	++	O

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
WG SA15	O	-	O	-	O	-	?	-	+ +	O	?	+	-	++	++	O
WG SA16	O	O	O	O	+	+ +	?	+	+	O	-	O	-	++	++	O
WG SA17	O	O	O	O	O	+ +	?	+	+	O	?	O	-	++	++	O
WG SA18	+ +	O	O	O	+	+ +	?	+	+	+ +	?	+	-	++	++	O
WG SA19	+	O	O	O	-	+ +	?	?	+	+	?	+	-	++	++	O
WG SA20	?	+	O	-	+	+ +	?	+	+	?	-	++	-	+	O	++
WG SA21	O	+	O	-	+	+ +	?	+	+	O	-	++	-	++	O	++
WG SA22	O	+	O	-	+	+ +	?	+	+ +	O	-	++	-	++	-	++
WG SA23	O	O	O	-	-	+ +	?	+	+	O	-	++	O	+	O	++
WG SA24	O	O	O	-	O	+	+ +	+	+	O	-	++	-	++	-	++
WG SA25	O	O	O	-	O	O	?	+	+	O	-	++	O	++	O	OO
WG SA26	O	O	O	-	O	+ +	?	+ +	+	O	-	+	-	++	++	OO
WG SA27	+ +	O	O	O	+ +	O	?	O	+	+ +	+ +	++	+	O	++	OO
WG SA28	+ +	+	O	O	+	+ +	?	+	+	+ +	-	++	O	+	+	OO
WG SA30	+ +	+	O	O	+ +	+ +	+	+ +	+	+ +	+ +	O	+	O	+	O

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
GL SA01	+	++	O	O	+	+ +	?	+ +	+	O	+	O	-	++	+	+
GL SA02	+	+	+	-	-	+ +	?	+ +	+ +	+	?	+	-	++	++	++
GL SA03	O	-	O	-	O	O	?	+	+	O	+	-	O	O	++	O
GL SA04	O	O	O	O	O	O	?	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	++	O
GL SA05	O	-	O	-	O	O	?	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	++	O
GL SA06	O	-	O	-	O	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	++	O
GL SA07	O	-	O	-	O	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	++	O
GL SA08	+	+	O	O	+	+	?	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
GL SA09	+	+	O	-	+	+	?	+	+	O	O	O	O	+	O	+
GL SA10	+	O	O	O	+	+	?	+	+	O	O	O	O	+	+	O
HY SA01	+	+	O	O	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	O	+	-	O	-	++	O	O
HY SA02	O	+	O	O	+	+ +	?	+	+	O	O	-	O	+	O	O
HY SA03	O	+	O	-	+	+	?	+	+	O	-	O	O	+	+	O
HY SA04	O	+	O	-	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
HY SA05	O	+	O	-	O	O	?	+	+	O	-	+	O	+	O	O

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
HY SA06	+	+	O	O	++	+	?	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	O	O
HY SA07	+	-	O	-	+	+	?	+	+	O	-	+	O	+	O	O
HY SA08	O	-	O	?	O	O	?	+	+	O	?	O	-	?	?	O
CE SA01	+	+	O	-	+	++	?	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	++
CE SA02	+	+	O	-	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	++
CE SA03	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O
CE SA04	++	O	O	O	-	+	?	+	+	++	?	+	O	++	O	O
CE SA05	O	+	O	O	O	+	O	O	+	O	+	-	O	+	O	O
CE SA06	+	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	+	+	?	O	-	+	++	+
CE SA07	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	?	-	O	O	O	O
SG SA01	O	+	O	-	+	+	?	+	+	O	+	++	-	++	O	++
SG SA02	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	++	O	+	O	+
SG SA03	+	++	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	?	++	O	+	O	O
SG SA04	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	?	++	O	+	O	O
HG SA01	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	O	?	-	O	+	+	O

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
HG SA02	+	+	++	O	+	O	O	+	O	+	?	+	O	O	O	O
HG SA03	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	-	+	+	O
HG SA04	O	O	O	-	O	+	O	+	+	O	-	+	O	+	O	O
HG SA05	O	+	+	O	-	-	?	--	-	O	+	O	O	+	O	O
HG SA06	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	-	+	?	++	O	O	+	+
HG SA07	O	+	O	-	+	+	O	+	+	O	?	++	O	+	O	++
HG SA08	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	+	O	+	+	O
HG SA09	+ +	++	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	+ +	O	O	O	++	O	O
HG SA10	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	-	+	O	+	O	O
HG SA11	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	-	O	++	O	O
HG SA12	+ +	++	O	O	+	O	O	O	+	+ +	?	-	O	++	O	O
HG SA13	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	?	O	O	O	O	O
MH SA01	+	+	O	-	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+
MH SA02	+	+	O	-	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	O	O	+	+	++
MH SA03	O	+	O	-	O	+	O	+	+	O	?	O	O	+	O	++

Site Ref	IIA1	IIA2	IIA3	IIA4	IIA5	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA9	IIA10	IIA11	IIA12	IIA13	IIA14	IIA15	IIA16
MH SA04	+	++	O	O	+ +	+ +	?	+ +	O	+	?	O	+	O	O	O
MH SA05	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	O	O	+	+	O
MH SA06	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	O	O	+	O	O
MH SA07	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	O
MH SA08	O	+	O	O	O	O	?	+	+	O	O	+	O	+	O	O
MH SA09	O	+	O	O	+	O	?	O	+	O	O	O	O	+	-	O

Interpretation Summary: Site Assessments

IIA1 Social Infrastructure

The assessment indicates that the site allocations are expected to have predominantly neutral to minor positive effects on social infrastructure across the borough. Positive effects are concentrated within the major regeneration areas of Wood Green, Tottenham Hale, North Tottenham, and Seven Sisters and South Tottenham, where mixed-use redevelopment and town centre regeneration are expected to improve access to existing health, education, community, leisure and civic facilities. Significant positive effects are relatively limited and are associated with allocations that directly support the provision or enhancement of social infrastructure, including NT SA06 (The Selby Centre), WG SA05 (Wood Green Library), WG SA27 (Civic Centre), HG SA02 (Highgate School), and the specialist care and accommodation allocations at HG SA09, HG SA12, BG SA15 and BG SA16.
In neighbourhoods such as Crouch End, Hornsey, Muswell Hill, Green Lanes and parts of Bruce Grove, most allocations are assessed as neutral where they do not directly provide or result in the loss of social infrastructure and are unlikely to materially affect overall capacity. No significant negative effects are identified, reflecting the absence of allocations proposing the loss of existing schools, healthcare facilities or major community infrastructure without replacement.

IIA2 Improving Health

The assessment identifies a generally positive pattern of effects on health and wellbeing across the borough. Most site allocations are located within established urban areas that benefit from good access to healthcare facilities, parks and open spaces, walking and cycling routes, leisure facilities, public transport and local services. Consequently, a large proportion of allocations are assessed as having either minor positive or neutral effects through supporting healthy lifestyles, improving access to services and enabling residents to meet their day-to-day needs without reliance on private car travel.

Significant positive effects are focused on allocations that directly provide, retain or enhance health, leisure or specialist care facilities, or which offer substantial health and wellbeing benefits for existing and future residents. These include NT SA06 (The Selby Centre), SS SA03 (Tottenham Green Leisure Centre and Marcus Garvey Library), SG SA03 (Osborne Grove), MH SA04 (Alexandra Palace and Park), HG SA09 (Former Mary Guild Care Home) and HG SA12 (44-46 Hampstead Lane), which support healthcare provision, specialist accommodation, recreation opportunities or improved wellbeing outcomes.

Minor negative effects are generally associated with sites located adjacent to major roads, within Air Quality Focus Areas, close to industrial land, or on sites affected by potential contamination. These effects are most evident within parts of Tottenham Hale, Green Lanes, Hornsey and Wood Green, where future residents may experience greater exposure to air pollution, noise or other environmental burdens.

IIA3 Education

The assessment indicates largely neutral effects on education and training provision across the borough. Most site allocations do not directly provide educational facilities and are therefore unlikely to materially affect access to education or training opportunities. Neutral effects are particularly common within Wood Green, Bruce Grove, Hornsey, Highgate, Muswell Hill and Green Lanes where allocations focus primarily on housing, employment, town centre or mixed-use regeneration.

Positive effects are associated with allocations that either support the retention, reprovision or expansion of educational facilities, or explicitly allow for education and training uses within mixed-use schemes. Significant positive effects are limited and principally associated with HG SA02 (Highgate School), while minor positive effects occur on a number of regeneration sites that provide flexibility for educational, skills, training or community learning uses as part of broader mixed-use development proposals.

Negative effects are limited to a small number of allocations where existing educational facilities may be lost, relocated or reduced in scale. These include SS SA06 (Former Stamford Hill Primary School), SS SA07 (Tiverton Primary School) and WG SA11 (Mallard and Kingfisher Place), where the assessment identifies a potential reduction in educational provision without clear replacement identified. However, significant negative effects are not identified.

IIA4 Air, Light, Noise and Pollution

The assessment identifies a mixed pattern of effects, although minor negative impacts are most common across the borough. This reflects the fact that many allocations are located within town centres, in proximity to, or within industrial areas, or adjacent to railway lines. The introduction of new residential and other sensitive uses in these locations has the potential to increase exposure to environmental pollutants and noise.

Minor negative effects are particularly prevalent within Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove and Wood Green, where higher-density development is proposed in locations close to railway lines, commercial activity and Air Quality Focus Areas. Similar effects are identified on a number of Green Lanes, Stroud Green and Muswell Hill sites.

Most remaining allocations are assessed as neutral where development is unlikely to significantly alter environmental conditions or where no sensitive uses are proposed. Significant positive effects are not identified, reflecting the absence of allocations involving the large-scale removal of existing polluting land uses.

IIA5 Climate Change Mitigation

The assessment identifies a mixed but generally neutral to minor positive pattern of effects for climate change mitigation across the borough, reflecting the balance between the benefits of developing accessible brownfield sites and the embodied carbon impacts associated with large-scale redevelopment. Minor positive effects are most common in Bruce Grove, Green Lanes, Hornsey, Crouch End, Highgate and Muswell Hill, where allocations are generally of a modest scale, make efficient use of previously developed land and existing infrastructure, and are less reliant on extensive demolition or tall-building construction.

The strongest positive effects are associated with allocations that prioritise the retention, reuse or enhancement of existing assets, most notably WG SA27 (Civic Centre) and MH SA04 (Alexandra Palace and Park), together with environmentally focused sites that support carbon sequestration, such as HY SA01 (Hornsey Filter Beds).

In contrast, a number of allocations within the major renewal areas of Wood Green, Tottenham Hale, North Tottenham and parts of Seven Sisters and South Tottenham are assessed as having minor negative effects. Although these sites are generally located in highly accessible locations with high PTAL and SAM ratings, many are identified for tall buildings and comprehensive redevelopment resulting in potentially significant whole-life carbon impacts associated with demolition, construction and the use of carbon-intensive structural materials and building services associated with tall buildings. Under the whole-life carbon approach adopted for this assessment, the climate mitigation benefits of accessibility and efficient land use are therefore partially offset by the likely emissions associated with large-scale redevelopment. No allocations are assessed as having significant negative effects, reflecting the absence of proposals combining poor accessibility, inefficient land use and substantial demolition without mitigation.
Overall, the site allocations are expected to support the transition to a low-carbon borough, whilst the assessment highlights the importance of building retention, retrofit, whole-life carbon reduction and embodied carbon minimisation in the delivery of major regeneration schemes.

IIA6 Climate Adaptation and Resilience

The assessment identifies a predominantly minor to significant positive effect on climate adaptation and resilience across the borough, making this one of the strongest-performing sustainability objectives within the assessment. Positive effects are anticipated for the majority of allocations as redevelopment provides opportunities to incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), urban greening, tree planting, improved building performance and other climate-resilient design measures. Many allocations also provide opportunities to reduce existing surface water runoff, improve resilience to overheating by providing cool spaces and strengthen the borough's wider green and blue infrastructure network.

The strongest positive effects are concentrated within the borough's major regeneration areas, including North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and South Tottenham, Wood Green and Bruce Grove, where comprehensive redevelopment and estate renewal proposals provide significant opportunities to introduce new green infrastructure, improve flood resilience and create more climate-resilient urban environments. Significant positive effects are identified at a number of larger allocations, including NT SA01 (High Road West), NT SA02 (Tottenham Hotspur Stadium), NT SA03 (Northumberland Park Estate), TH SA06 (Lock Keepers Cottage), TH SA07 (Former Garage Site), WG SA05 (Wood Green Library), WG SA16 (Quicksilver Place), WG SA18 (Clarendon Road Gateway) and BG SA01 (Bruce Grove Station), where substantial opportunities exist to deliver urban greening, improved drainage and climate adaptation measures. Significant positive effects are also identified at environmentally focused allocations such as at HY SA01 (Hornsey Filter Beds), where new wetlands are proposed to enhance existing green and blue infrastructure.

Neutral effects are generally associated with smaller infill, backland or constrained urban sites where opportunities to materially improve resilience to climate change are more limited due to site size, location or development constraints. Negative effects are limited to a small number of allocations where development is proposed within existing open spaces, green infrastructure networks or where proposed uses are particularly vulnerable to flood risk, such as the gypsy and traveller pitches proposed at BG SA15 (Brookside Green) and BG SA16 (Rear of the Roundway). A small number of allocations in Wood Green and Highgate also generate minor negative effects where opportunities for adaptation are constrained or sensitive existing green infrastructure assets could potentially be affected.

Overall, the site allocations are expected to make a substantial positive contribution to the borough's resilience to climate change. The widespread incorporation of urban greening, sustainable drainage, flood mitigation measures and climate-responsive design is anticipated to improve resilience to flooding, overheating and extreme weather events across most neighbourhoods, while opportunities associated with strategic green and blue infrastructure corridors, open spaces and watercourse enhancement provide additional longer-term adaptation benefits.

IIA7 Water Resources and Pollution

The assessment identifies a mixture of minor positive and uncertain effects in relation to water resources and pollution across the borough. Minor positive effects are anticipated for many allocations on previously developed land where redevelopment is expected to improve water efficiency, incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), increase soft landscaping and improve the management of surface water runoff compared with existing conditions. The strongest positive effects are associated with a small number of allocations that provide opportunities to enhance water environments and associated blue-green infrastructure, including sites linked to the Moselle, River Lea, New River and other watercourses, together with allocations where opportunities for deculverting or wider watercourse enhancement have been identified. Significant positive effects are therefore concentrated within parts of North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale, Hornsey and Wood Green, where site allocations support strategic improvements to the borough's Blue Ribbon Network.

A notable feature of the assessment is the relatively high number of uncertain effects, particularly within Wood Green, Tottenham Hale, Hornsey, Green Lanes, Stroud Green and parts of Bruce Grove and Muswell Hill. In many cases this reflects the location of sites within Source Protection Zones or other environmentally sensitive areas where further site-specific investigations will be required to determine the potential effects of development on groundwater quality, water resources and pollution pathways. Whilst policy requirements relating to sustainable drainage, water efficiency and pollution control are likely to mitigate adverse effects, the extent of any residual impacts cannot be fully determined at the plan-making stage.
No significant negative effects have been identified and only a limited number of allocations are expected to generate adverse effects on water resources. Overall, the site allocations are expected to support the sustainable management of water resources across the borough, although the eventual effects for a number of sites will depend on detailed design, drainage strategies, hydrogeological assessments and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures through the development management process.

IIA8 Biodiversity and Open Space

The assessment identifies a broadly positive pattern across the borough, with most allocations expected to deliver biodiversity net gain, urban greening and enhanced green infrastructure as part of redevelopment proposals. The strongest positive effects are concentrated within the major regeneration areas of Tottenham Hale, Wood Green, North Tottenham and parts of Seven Sisters, where large-scale redevelopment provides opportunities to create new public realm, introduce extensive planting, improve ecological connectivity and strengthen access to green infrastructure.

Other neighbourhoods are characterised primarily by smaller brownfield or urban redevelopment sites, which provide opportunities for biodiversity enhancements and urban greening but are less likely to deliver strategic-scale improvements to ecological networks or open space provision.
Negative effects are limited to a small number of sites located within, or substantially affected by, sensitive environmental designations such as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), Green Belt, ecological corridors and sites of biodiversity importance – HGSA05 land adjacent 27 Aylmer Road loss of MOL with limited opportunities to enhance biodiversity, THSA07 former garage site – located within Lea Valley corridor, potential to erode ecological connectivity & adverse effects on openness. All other allocations are considered capable of avoiding or mitigating significant effects through site design, biodiversity enhancement and green infrastructure measures.

Overall, the site allocations are anticipated to make a positive contribution to biodiversity, nature recovery and green infrastructure across all neighbourhoods, with significant adverse effects confined to a small number of environmentally constrained sites.

IIA9 Soils and Minerals

The assessment identifies a predominantly positive pattern of effects in relation to soils and the efficient use of land resources across the borough. This reflects the fact that the vast majority of allocations are located on previously developed land and support the redevelopment and intensification of brownfield sites within existing urban areas. Minor positive effects are common across most neighbourhoods where development makes efficient use of land through medium- and higher-density forms of development, reducing pressure on undeveloped land and supporting the sustainable use of finite land resources. Positive effects are particularly evident within the borough's regeneration areas, including North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and South Tottenham, Bruce Grove and Wood Green, where significant areas of previously developed land are proposed for redevelopment.

The strongest positive effects are concentrated within those allocations identified as potentially suitable for tall buildings, where development is expected to optimise land use capacity in highly accessible locations and make particularly efficient use of limited urban land resources. Significant positive effects are therefore most prevalent in Wood Green, which contains the largest concentration of tall-building allocations, together with parts of Tottenham Hale, North Tottenham, Seven Sisters and South Tottenham, Green Lanes and Stroud Green. These allocations are generally located within town centres, growth areas and highly accessible locations where intensification supports strategic objectives for compact urban growth and reduces the need for development on undeveloped land elsewhere.

Negative effects are limited and are generally associated with allocations affecting areas of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), Green Belt or other undeveloped land, where development may result in the loss of existing soil resources, permeable surfaces or open land functions. Such effects are concentrated within a small number of allocations, including sites such as HG SA05 (Land Adjacent 27 Aylmer Road) and other allocations involving development within established open spaces or environmentally sensitive locations. However, the number of such sites is limited in comparison with the overall portfolio of allocations.

Overall, the site allocations are expected to make a positive contribution to the efficient use of land and soil resources by focusing growth on previously developed sites, promoting urban regeneration and supporting higher-density development in sustainable locations. As a result,

significant positive and minor positive effects substantially outweigh negative effects, indicating that the Local Plan is likely to support the long-term sustainable management of land resources across the borough.

IIA10 Social Inclusion and Equality

The assessment identifies a predominantly positive pattern of effects in relation to social inclusion and equality across the borough, reflecting the concentration of development within accessible urban areas and neighbourhoods experiencing comparatively higher levels of deprivation, socioeconomic disadvantage and health inequalities. Positive effects are particularly evident within the major regeneration and growth areas of North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and South Tottenham, Bruce Grove and Wood Green, where redevelopment is expected to improve access to housing, employment opportunities, services, public transport, public realm improvements and community facilities. These allocations have the potential to contribute to wider objectives relating to reducing spatial inequalities and supporting more inclusive growth across the borough.

The strongest positive effects are concentrated within North Tottenham, where a number of allocations score significant positive effects due to their location within areas of high deprivation and their potential to support comprehensive regeneration, improve access to services and opportunities, and deliver wider social and economic benefits. Significant positive effects are also identified for a number of larger regeneration schemes within Tottenham Hale, Bruce Grove, Seven Sisters and South Tottenham and Wood Green, where redevelopment is expected to improve accessibility, support inclusive communities and increase opportunities for groups that may currently experience barriers to accessing housing, services, employment and community infrastructure.

Neutral effects are generally associated with smaller-scale allocations, particularly within Hornsey, Crouch End, Highgate, Muswell Hill and parts of Stroud Green, where development is unlikely to materially affect patterns of social inclusion or inequality at the borough scale. Negative effects are limited and are primarily associated with a small number of allocations where existing community, employment or local service functions may be affected, or where redevelopment could result in the loss of facilities relied upon by particular groups unless appropriate replacement or mitigation measures are secured. Overall, however, the assessment indicates that the Local Plan allocations are expected to make a positive contribution towards reducing inequalities and supporting social inclusion, with benefits concentrated within the borough's principal regeneration areas and neighbourhoods experiencing the greatest social and economic challenges.

IIA11 Historic Environment, Culture and Character

The assessment identifies a mixed pattern of effects in relation to heritage, townscape and cultural significance across the borough. Positive effects are anticipated where redevelopment provides opportunities to repair the urban fabric, remove elements that detract from local character, enhance the setting of heritage assets, reinforce established townscape patterns or support the conservation and interpretation of industrial heritage. These effects are particularly evident within parts of Bruce Grove, Crouch End, Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and Tottenham Hale, including sites within the Harringay Warehouse Living District, where allocation requirements seek to maintain and enhance the area's distinctive industrial character, urban grain, building form and townscape qualities. Significant positive effects are limited to a small number of allocations with clear conservation-led regeneration objectives, most notably Wards Corner, together with allocations that support the retention, restoration and long-term conservation of heritage assets and their settings.

Uncertain effects occur within this assessment, particularly within Highgate, Muswell Hill, Wood Green, Hornsey and parts of Stroud Green, where allocations are located within Conservation Areas, the setting of listed buildings or important local and strategic view corridors, including panoramic views from Alexandra Palace and the effects of development are heavily dependent on detailed design, scale, massing, architecture and materials and cannot be fully determined at the plan-making stage. This is evident within parts of North Tottenham, where proposed growth and intensification, including identified tall building locations, intersect with local heritage assets and locally important views. In these cases, the eventual effects on heritage significance and townscape character will depend on the detailed design of future development proposals and their relationship with surrounding heritage assets, local character and key views. Consequently, a precautionary uncertain score has been applied where both enhancement opportunities and potential heritage impacts may arise.

Minor negative effects are generally associated with allocations located within highly sensitive heritage contexts where designated heritage assets, Conservation Areas or established townscape character may be affected and where clear enhancement opportunities are less evident. However, the assessment does not indicate a consistently negative pattern within the borough's regeneration areas. In North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters and South Tottenham, a mix of positive, uncertain and negative effects is identified, reflecting the varied relationship between individual allocations and the historic environment. Positive effects within these neighbourhoods are associated with conservation-led regeneration, the retention and restoration of heritage assets, enhancement of industrial heritage and the reinforcement of existing townscape character.

Overall, the assessment suggests that the majority of effects on heritage and townscape will ultimately depend on the extent to which the design of future development responds positively to local character and delivers high-quality, contextually sensitive design. Whilst a number of allocations provide opportunities to enhance heritage significance and improve townscape quality, particularly through the removal of detracting features and

the restoration of historic assets, careful design will be essential to ensure that growth is successfully accommodated within Haringey's Conservation Areas, heritage settings and important view corridors.

IIA12 Transport and Connectivity

The assessment identifies a strongly positive pattern of effects for transport and connectivity across the borough. Most allocations are located within highly accessible urban locations with good public transport accessibility levels, established walking and cycling networks and close to employment, services and town centres. As a result, positive effects are widespread throughout the site portfolio.

Significant positive effects are concentrated within town centre locations of Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove and Wood Green, where allocations are located adjacent to Underground stations, rail stations, bus interchanges and strategic active travel routes. Particular benefits are identified around Tottenham Hale Station, Seven Sisters Station and Wood Green Metropolitan Centre, where development will reinforce sustainable travel patterns and reduce reliance on private vehicles.

Minor positive effects are identified on a number of smaller allocations across Highgate, Hornsey, Muswell Hill, Green Lanes and Crouch End that have reasonable access to public transport and local services but are not served by the highest accessibility levels found elsewhere in the borough.

Negative effects are limited to a small number of sites located in relatively lower-accessibility locations or where development intensity may not align with existing transport capacity. However, no significant negative effects are identified, reflecting the generally sustainable spatial strategy of concentrating growth within accessible locations.

IIA13 Waste

The assessment identifies a predominantly neutral pattern of effects in relation to waste and the circular economy. Most allocations neither support nor result in the loss of strategic waste management infrastructure and are therefore unlikely to materially affect borough-wide waste management capacity.

Minor positive effects are associated with sites involving the retention, reuse or refurbishment of existing buildings and structures, thereby reducing construction waste and supporting circular economy principles. These effects are evident on a limited number of heritage-led regeneration and adaptive reuse schemes across the borough.

Minor negative effects are more common and are associated with larger redevelopment sites, particularly within Tottenham Hale, Wood Green, Seven Sisters and North Tottenham, where comprehensive redevelopment and higher-density development may generate increased construction and operational waste streams. Some allocations involving substantial demolition are also expected to generate short-term waste management pressures.

No significant positive or significant negative effects are identified, as no allocation is anticipated to either deliver major waste infrastructure or result in the loss of strategic waste management facilities

IIA14 Housing

The assessment identifies overwhelmingly positive effects for housing delivery across the borough. The vast majority of site allocations are expected to deliver new homes and contribute towards meeting Haringey's identified housing needs, including affordable housing requirements and the provision of accessible and adaptable homes.

Significant positive effects are concentrated within the areas of Tottenham Hale, North Tottenham, Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove and Wood Green, where large-scale mixed-use redevelopment is expected to deliver substantial numbers of new homes. Significant positive effects are also identified for specialist housing allocations, including older persons accommodation, care accommodation, Gypsy and Traveller pitches and temporary accommodation proposals that address specific housing needs.

Minor positive effects are associated with smaller infill and redevelopment sites across Hornsey, Green Lanes, Crouch End, Highgate, Muswell Hill and Stroud Green, where housing delivery is anticipated but at a more modest scale.
Only a limited number of allocations are assessed as neutral where no new housing is proposed, and no significant negative effects are identified because no allocation is expected to result in a net loss of housing without replacement.

IIA15 Economy and Industry

The assessment identifies a strongly positive effect on the borough's economy and employment base. Many allocations retain, intensify or expand employment provision whilst also supporting wider town centre regeneration, mixed-use development and opportunities for business growth.

Significant positive effects are concentrated within Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters, Wood Green and Green Lanes, where major regeneration schemes are expected to deliver substantial new workspace, employment floorspace, commercial development and creative industries space.

Particular benefits arise from allocations that support office development, creative workspaces, industrial intensification and employment-led regeneration.

Minor positive effects are identified across much of the remainder of the borough where allocations support local employment opportunities, improve access to jobs or retain existing employment activity. These effects are especially evident within North Tottenham, Bruce Grove, Hornsey and Muswell Hill.

Negative effects are relatively limited and generally relate to allocations where residential development may constrain or replace existing employment activities. These effects are typically assessed as minor and are not expected to undermine the borough's overall employment land supply. No significant negative effects have been identified

IIA16 Town Centres

The assessment identifies a strongly positive pattern of effects for town centres across the borough. Many allocations are located within or immediately adjacent to designated town centres and are expected to support increased footfall, commercial activity, service provision and investment.

Significant positive effects are concentrated within Wood Green Metropolitan Centre, Tottenham Hale District Centre, Seven Sisters and Bruce Grove, where major mixed-use regeneration schemes will reinforce the role of these centres as locations for housing, employment, retail, leisure, cultural and community activity. The inclusion of active frontages, commercial floorspace and public realm improvements further strengthens these positive effects.

Minor positive effects are associated with smaller allocations that introduce additional residents and employment opportunities within walking distance of local centres, thereby supporting expenditure, activity levels and the long-term vitality of local shopping parades and neighbourhood centres.

Neutral effects are generally limited to sites located away from major centres or where development is unlikely to materially affect town centre performance. No significant negative effects have been identified, reflecting the strategy of directing growth towards existing centres rather than competing out-of-centre locations.

Appendix G: Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

This section summarises the HIA, which has been integrated within the IIA. HIA is not a statutory requirement of the plan preparation process, however, Planning Practice Guidance states that 'Local planning authorities should ensure that health and wellbeing and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans and in planning decision making'. It also states that 'a health impact assessment may be a useful tool to use where there are expected to be significant impacts'.

The table below identifies the primary links between the IIA objectives and the HIA priorities, reflecting the shared focus on the wider determinants of health and wellbeing. The mapping is intended to aid interpretation of the assessment framework and should not be viewed as limiting health considerations to specific objectives. Health and wellbeing implications have been considered throughout the assessment, and all policies and site allocations have been assessed against the full set of IIA objectives.

Table G.1: SUMMARY OF IIA OBJECTIVES RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

IIA Objective	Description	HIA PRIORITY
IIA1 Social Infrastructure	**Provision of social infrastructure in appropriate, accessible locations including education and health services.**	**PR2, PR1**
IIA2 Improving Health	**Contribute to the physical and mental health and wellbeing of residents, whilst addressing the social determinants of health.**	**All priorities**
IIA3 Education	**Improve quality of, and access to, education and training facilities.**	**PR7, PR2**
IIA4 Air, Light and Noise Pollution	**Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise air, light and noise pollution, particularly in vulnerable communities and areas experiencing the greatest environmental burden.**	**PR4, PR3**
IIA5: Climate Change Mitigation	**To minimise greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy demand, supporting a just transition to a net zero carbon and resource-efficient borough.**	**PR4, PR3**
IIA6: Climate Adaptation and Resilience	**Adapt to the effects of climate change including building resilience against current and future flood risk and minimising the risk of overheating to protect health and wellbeing.**	**PR4, PR3**
IIA7: Water Resources and Pollution	**To protect and enhance water quality, minimise pressure on water resources, reduce water consumption and manage wastewater sustainably.**	**PR4, PR5**

IIA8: Biodiversity and Open Space	**To safeguard, enhance and restore biodiversity and geodiversity, support nature recovery and ecological connectivity, and improve inclusive access to green infrastructure and natural spaces.**	**PR5, PR4**
IIA10: Social Inclusion and Equality	**Reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion, accessibility, community cohesion and equality of opportunity for all residents.**	**PR1, PR2**
IIA12: Transport and Connectivity	**To deliver a well-connected borough by promoting sustainable and active travel, enhancing accessibility and connectivity for people of all ages and abilities, and supporting the delivery of resilient digital infrastructure.**	**PR6, PR2**
IIA14: Housing	**To deliver high-quality, affordable and accessible homes that meet identified needs, reduce inequalities and support healthy communities.**	**PR3, PR1**

The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is structured around seven health priorities that reflect the key determinants of health and wellbeing that can be influenced through planning policy. In addition to assessing likely impacts against each priority, all policies should be considered through the lens of health inequalities and equity.

Cross-cutting health inequalities considerations

Health outcomes are not experienced equally across Haringey. Existing inequalities arise from differences in the wider determinants of health, including income, employment, education, housing quality, access to services, environmental conditions, transport accessibility, and access to green space and community assets. Accordingly, for all HIA priorities and assessment questions, the following cross-cutting consideration is applied: ' Will the policy contribute to reducing health inequalities between different population groups and neighbourhoods within Haringey, and ensure that benefits and adverse impacts are distributed equitably?'

Assessments have considered whether the policy is likely to:

- Reduce existing health inequalities;
- Maintain existing patterns of inequality; or
- Exacerbate existing health inequalities.

Consideration was also given to:

- The distribution of impacts across different communities and geographic areas;

- Whether benefits are likely to be experienced equally by all groups;
- Whether any groups may experience disproportionate adverse effects;
- Accessibility, affordability and inclusivity of outcomes generated by the policy; and
- Opportunities to improve health outcomes for communities experiencing the greatest health, social, economic or environmental disadvantage.

Particular regard was given to:

- Children and young people
- Older people
- Disabled people
- People with long-term health conditions
- People on low incomes
- Ethnic minority communities
- Women and girls
- Carers
- People experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity
- Other vulnerable or marginalised groups

Health inequality impacts are explicitly identified within the assessment commentary and reflected within proposed mitigation, enhancement or monitoring measures.

Digital connectivity is increasingly recognised as an important wider determinant of health and wellbeing. Access to reliable digital infrastructure can support access to healthcare services, education and training opportunities, employment, community participation and a range of public services. Digital connectivity can therefore help reduce social exclusion and improve accessibility, particularly for groups who may face barriers to accessing services in person.

The HIA has considered both the potential benefits and risks associated with digital infrastructure, as a cross-cutting consideration through relevant HIA priorities and IIA objectives. Potential positive health effects include improved access to healthcare, information, education, employment opportunities and social networks. Potential adverse effects may arise indirectly through environmental impacts associated with

digital infrastructure and supporting facilities. These may include noise, emissions from backup power generation, increased energy demand and water consumption associated with data centres and related infrastructure, where relevant.

The assessment therefore considers the extent to which policies may influence health outcomes through digital inclusion, access to services and information, and any relevant environmental effects associated with supporting infrastructure.

Particular consideration is also given to the cumulative effects of policies on communities experiencing multiple forms of disadvantage. Assessments consider how different determinants of health, including housing, employment, accessibility, environmental quality and access to services, may interact to influence health outcomes and health inequalities.

For each priority area, the HIA assesses whether the policies and proposals:

- Reduce or exacerbates health inequalities.
- Affect particular population groups differently.
- Result in cumulative impacts when combined with existing environmental, social or economic pressures.
- Improve outcomes for communities experiencing the greatest health disadvantage.

Table G.2: HIA FRAMEWORK

HIA PRIORITY	ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS	POLICY DETAILS/EVIDENCE	POSITIVE/ NEGATIVE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT/ MONITORING
PR1: HEALTHY AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES	A. Will the policies contribute positively to mental health and wellbeing? B. Will the policies help reduce loneliness and social isolation? C. Will the policies support social	• Improved mental health and wellbeing through increased social interaction and a stronger sense of belonging. • Reduced loneliness, social isolation and social exclusion.	**Relevant Policies** • PM1 Delivering Placemaking • SS1 Spatial Strategy • D1 Haringey Design Principles • D2 Design-led Approach and	Positive	• Continue to apply Inclusive Design principles to all development proposals, ensuring accessibility for people of all ages and abilities. • Prioritise delivery of community infrastructure and essential services within areas of greatest need and deprivation.

	interaction, community cohesion and a sense of belonging? D. Will the policies create safe and inclusive environments for people of all ages, backgrounds and abilities? E. Will the policies promote perceptions of safety and reduce the fear of crime? F. Will the policies support opportunities for community participation, culture and leisure? G. Will the policies contribute to reducing health inequalities between different population groups and neighbourhoods within Haringey, and ensure that benefits and adverse impacts	• Improved perceptions of safety and reduced fear of crime. • Increased opportunities for participation in community, cultural, sport and recreational activities. • More inclusive places that support people of all ages, backgrounds and abilities. • Stronger community cohesion and social resilience. • Improved quality of life through access to welcoming and inclusive public spaces. • Reduced inequalities in access to community, cultural, sport and recreation opportunities. • Improved outcomes for groups who may experience barriers to participation, including disabled people, older people, young people and	Delivering Design Quality • D3 Inclusive Design • D4 Public Realm • D5 Active Street Frontages and Shopfronts • C1 A Culturally Rich Borough • C2 Cultural, Sport & Recreation Facilities • S1 Social Infrastructure • S2 Protecting Social Infrastructure • S3 New and Enhanced Social Infrastructure		• Promote co-location of community, health and cultural facilities to maximise accessibility and social interaction. • Require development to incorporate Secured by Design principles, natural surveillance, active frontages and high-quality public realm. • Support opportunities for community participation, culture, leisure and social interaction through flexible and inclusive spaces. • Monitor access to community facilities and services across different demographic groups and neighbourhoods. • Monitor crime, anti-social behaviour, hate crime and perceptions of safety in areas experiencing growth and regeneration. • Monitor indicators relating to loneliness, social isolation and community participation where data is available.

	are distributed equitably?	ethnic minority communities.			
PR2: ACCESS TO HEALTH, CARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	A. Will the policies improve access to healthcare facilities and services? B. Will the policies support the provision of health, care and community infrastructure? C. Will the policies improve access to preventative health and wellbeing services? D. Will the policies reduce barriers to accessing services for people with differing needs? E. Will the policies support the co-location and integration of health, care and community facilities? F. Will the policies contribute to reducing health inequalities between	• Improved access to healthcare, social care and wellbeing services. • Improved access to preventative health services and early intervention support. • Better physical and mental health outcomes through adequate social infrastructure provision. • Reduced barriers to services for older people, disabled people and vulnerable groups. • Improved integration of health, care and community facilities. • Reduced pressure on existing services in growth areas. • Improved health outcomes and reduced health inequalities. • More equitable access to health, care and community services across different	**Relevant Policies** • S1 Social Infrastructure • S2 Protecting Social Infrastructure • S3 New and Enhanced Social Infrastructure • S4 Play Space • S5 Public Toilets • D3 Inclusive Design • D4 Public Realm • PM1 Delivering Placemaking • SS1 Spatial Strategy	Positive	• Ensure health, care and community infrastructure is planned and delivered alongside housing and population growth. • Engage with NHS bodies, the public health team and service providers to identify future infrastructure requirements. • Promote co-location of health, care and community services to improve accessibility and integrated service delivery. • Ensure facilities are accessible by walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport. • Prioritise provision of infrastructure in areas experiencing poorer health outcomes and higher levels of deprivation. • Require new development to address barriers to access for older people, disabled people and vulnerable groups. • Monitor provision, capacity and accessibility of health, care and community infrastructure across the borough.

	different population groups and neighbourhoods within Haringey, and ensure that benefits and adverse impacts are distributed equitably?	neighbourhoods and population groups.			• Monitor impacts of growth on health and social infrastructure demand.
PR3: HEALTHY HOMES	A. Will the policies increase access to high-quality housing? B. Will the policies contribute to housing affordability? C. Will the policies help reduce overcrowding and poor housing conditions? D. Will the policies support energy-efficient homes and help reduce fuel poverty? E. Will the policies provide homes that are adaptable and suitable for changing needs across the life course? F. Will the policies support the housing	• Improved physical and mental health through high-quality housing. • Reduced health inequalities associated with housing affordability • Reduced overcrowding and housing-related health inequalities. • Reduced exposure to damp, mould and poor housing conditions. • Reduced fuel poverty and energy costs. • Improved thermal comfort and indoor environmental quality. • Greater independence through accessible and adaptable housing. • Improved housing outcomes for older	**Relevant Policies** • D11 High-quality Housing • D1 Haringey Design Principles • D2 Design-led Approach and Delivering Design Quality • D3 Inclusive Design • H1 Meeting Housing Needs • H2 Genuinely Affordable Housing • H3 Housing Mix • H7 Housing Older People and Vulnerable People • ZC4 Energy Efficiency • CR3 Minimising Overheating Risk in Buildings	Positive	• Support delivery of genuinely affordable, energy efficient homes that meet identified local needs. • Require homes to achieve high standards of accessibility, adaptability, thermal comfort, daylight, ventilation and amenity. • Ensure housing growth is accompanied by appropriate social infrastructure, open space and community facilities. • Promote a diverse housing offer, including homes for families, older people, disabled residents and those requiring supported housing. • Minimise risks associated with overcrowding, damp, mould and poor indoor environmental quality.

	needs of older people, disabled people and other groups with specific housing needs? G. Will the policies contribute to reducing health inequalities between different population groups and neighbourhoods within Haringey, and ensure that benefits and adverse impacts are distributed equitably?	people and people with specific needs.			• Monitor affordable housing delivery, housing quality and accessibility standards achieved. • Monitor indicators relating to overcrowding, homelessness, temporary accommodation and housing affordability. • Review whether new housing is contributing to reductions in health inequalities and supporting healthy lifestyles
PR4: HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE	A. Will the policies improve air quality and reduce exposure to pollution? B. Will the policies reduce exposure to noise and other environmental nuisances? C. Will the policies reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support climate change mitigation?	• Improved air quality and reduced exposure to pollution. • Reduced exposure to flooding, overheating and environmental hazards. • Increased resilience to climate change and extreme weather events. • Reduced risks associated with heat stress and flood events. • Reduced exposure to environmental noise.	**Relevant Policies** • CR1 Climate Adaptation and Resilience • CR2 Supporting Urban Cooling • CR3 Minimising Overheating Risk in Buildings • CR4 Managing and Reducing Flood Risk • CR5 Sustainable Drainage	Positive	• Ensure development incorporates sustainable drainage systems, urban greening, tree planting and flood resilience measures. • Require overheating assessments and climate-resilient design measures in all major developments. • Minimise exposure to poor air quality, noise and environmental hazards through design, layout and mitigation measures. • Prioritise interventions in locations where environmental

	D. Will the policies increase resilience to climate change impacts, including overheating, drought and extreme weather events? E. Will the policies reduce flood risk and associated health impacts? F. Will the policies support the sustainable use of natural resources? G. Will the policies contribute to reducing health inequalities between different population groups and neighbourhoods within Haringey, and ensure that benefits and adverse impacts are distributed equitably?	• Improved environmental quality and quality of life. • Reduced greenhouse gas emissions. • Improved protection of vulnerable communities from climate-related risks. • Reduced environmental health inequalities by addressing disproportionate exposure to air pollution, overheating and flood risk. • Potential adverse effects may arise from noise, vibration, emissions from backup power generation, increased energy demand, water consumption, light pollution and wider environmental impacts associated with digital infrastructure, including data centres.	• CR6 Water Efficiency and Reducing the Risk of Drought • CR7 Subsidence • CR8 Air Quality • ZC1-ZC7 • D6 Artificial Lighting and Managing Noise Pollution • G1 Green and Blue Infrastructure		risks disproportionately affect vulnerable communities. • Promote energy efficiency and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions through design and construction. • Monitor flood risk, urban heat island effects, air quality and environmental health indicators. • Monitor delivery and effectiveness of climate adaptation and resilience measures. • Monitor environmental outcomes for communities most vulnerable to climate-related impacts. • Require assessments of noise, air quality, energy demand and water consumption where proposals for strategic digital infrastructure or data centres are brought forward.
PR5: ACCESS TO NATURE, OPEN SPACE AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	A. Will the policies improve access to parks, open	• Increased opportunities for physical activity and active recreation.	**Relevant Policies** • G1 Green and Blue Infrastructure	Positive	• Protect and enhance access to parks, green spaces, waterways and nature-rich environments, particularly in areas currently experiencing deficiencies.

	spaces and nature? B. Will the policies enhance biodiversity and ecological networks? C. Will the policies increase opportunities for physical activity, play and recreation? D. Will the policies improve access to green space for communities experiencing deprivation or poorer health outcomes? E. Will the policies support nature-based solutions that contribute to health, wellbeing and climate resilience? F. Will the policies contribute to reducing health	• Improved mental health and wellbeing through access to nature. • Improved access to open space, particularly in areas of deficiency. • Enhanced biodiversity and environmental quality. • Improved opportunities for children's play and informal recreation. • Reduced health inequalities associated with poor access to green space. • Enhanced climate resilience through multifunctional green infrastructure. • Reduced inequalities in access to high-quality green space, nature and opportunities for recreation. • Reduced exposure to extreme heat through increased access to shade and urban cooling.	• G2 Green Belt, Local Green Space and Metropolitan Open Land • G3 Open Space • G4 Urban Greening • G5 Biodiversity and Biodiversity Net Gain • G6 Trees • G7 Food Growing • G8 Watercourses • S4 Play Space • CR2 Supporting Urban Cooling • C2 Cultural, Sport & Recreation Facilities		• Require biodiversity net gain and habitat enhancement measures that strengthen ecological connectivity. • Ensure green spaces are designed to be accessible, welcoming, inclusive and safe for all users. • Prioritise investment in green infrastructure within deprived neighbourhoods and areas with limited access to nature. • Support delivery of high-quality play, recreation and outdoor sports facilities. • Promote opportunities for community food growing and nature-based activities. • Monitor accessibility to open space, biodiversity net gain delivery and quality of green infrastructure. • Monitor use of parks and green spaces across different communities to identify and address inequalities in access. • Monitor tree canopy coverage, access to shade and urban cooling benefits across neighbourhoods to identify and

	inequalities between different population groups and neighbourhoods within Haringey, and ensure that benefits and adverse impacts are distributed equitably? G. Will the policies increase access to shading, urban cooling and climate-resilient green infrastructure, particularly in areas most vulnerable to overheating?	• Reduced risk of heat-related illness, particularly for children, older people and people with long-term health conditions. • Improved thermal comfort in public spaces and active travel routes. • Improved opportunities for social connection, community participation and access to local services through digital connectivity.			address inequalities in exposure to heat-related risks. • Prioritise tree planting, shade provision and other urban cooling measures along walking routes, in public spaces, around schools, play spaces, town centres and areas experiencing the greatest overheating risk.
PR6: HEALTHY STREETS, MOBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY	A. Will the policies promote walking, wheeling and cycling? B. Will the policies support Healthy Streets principles?	• Improved access to employment, education, healthcare and community facilities. • Increased walking, wheeling and cycling. • Improved transport accessibility and inclusion.	**Relevant Policies** • T1 Achieving Sustainable Travel • T2 Walking and Wheeling • T3 Cycling • T4 Public Transport • T5 Car Parking	Positive	• Enhance walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport connectivity, particularly between deprived communities and key services. • Ensure all transport and public realm improvements follow Inclusive Design and Healthy Streets principles.

	C. Will the policies improve accessibility and connectivity for people of all ages and abilities? D. Will the policies reduce reliance on private car travel? E. Will the policies improve access to employment, education, health services and community facilities? F. Will the policies reduce road danger and improve transport safety? G. Will the policies support the provision of high-quality and resilient digital infrastructure whilst avoiding or minimising adverse effects	• Reduced car dependency and transport-related pollution. • Improved road safety and reduced transport-related injuries. • Improved digital connectivity and access to services. • Improved accessibility for disabled people, older people, children and other groups who may experience barriers to movement. • Reduced inequalities arising from transport exclusion and poor connectivity. • Improved access to digital health services, telemedicine and preventative healthcare. • Improved access to educational, employment and training opportunities. • Reduced inequalities associated with digital exclusion. • Potential adverse impacts arising from digital	• T7 Freight, Deliveries and Servicing • D3 Inclusive Design • D4 Public Realm • D7 Advertisements and Telecommunications		• Prioritise measures that improve safety, reduce road danger and encourage active travel. • Reduce severance created by major roads, railways and other infrastructure where opportunities arise. • Support delivery of high-quality digital infrastructure that improves equitable access to healthcare, education, employment and public services, whilst minimising adverse impacts on local communities and environmental quality. • Improve accessibility to healthcare, community facilities and employment opportunities through sustainable transport networks. • Monitor sustainable mode share, active travel participation and accessibility to key destinations. • Monitor transport and digital connectivity outcomes for disabled people, older people, children and other groups who may experience barriers to access.

	on local communities and environmental quality?
	H. Will the policies contribute to reducing health inequalities between different population groups and neighbourhoods within Haringey, and ensure that benefits and adverse impacts are distributed equitably?
	I. Will the policies help reduce digital exclusion and improve equitable access to digital services, infrastructure and skills?
		exclusion where access, affordability or digital literacy barriers persist.
		• Potential indirect impacts on health associated with exposure to harmful online content, unhealthy product advertising or online gambling, recognising that these effects are influenced by factors beyond the planning system.
		• Potential local environmental impacts associated with supporting digital infrastructure.
		• Reduced barriers to healthcare, education and employment.
		  • Reduced social isolation.
		  • Improved access to public services.
		  • Reduced digital inequalities.			

PR7: HEALTHY ECONOMY AND FOOD ENVIRONMENT	A. Will the policies improve access to employment, training	• Improved access to employment, skills and training opportunities.	• EI1 Inclusive and Resilient Economy • EI2 Designated Employment Land	Positive	• Support access to employment, apprenticeships, training and skills development opportunities, particularly for residents experiencing disadvantage.

	and skills opportunities? B. Will the policies contribute to reducing socioeconomic deprivation? C. Will the policies support healthy and vibrant town, district and local centres? D. Will the policies improve access to affordable healthy food and support healthy food environments? E. Will the policies support local food growing opportunities? F. Will the policies avoid or reduce concentrations of uses that may have adverse health impacts, including hot food takeaways and gambling premises?	• Reduced socioeconomic deprivation and associated health inequalities. • Improved local economic resilience. • Improved access to affordable healthy food. • Increased opportunities for community food growing. • Healthier town centres and high streets. • Reduced exposure to uses associated with adverse health outcomes. • More vibrant, inclusive and economically resilient town centres. • Reduced socioeconomic inequalities through improved access to employment, training and local economic opportunities. • Improved dietary health outcomes through better access to affordable healthy food.	• EI3 Non-Designated Employment Sites • EI5 Affordable Employment Space • EI6 Employment, Skills Development and Local Business Growth • TC1 Vibrant Town Centres and High Streets • TC2 Town Centres First • TC3 Town Centre Uses • TC4 Redevelopment in Town Centres • TC5 Town Centre Activation • TC6 Use Concentration and Clustering • TC8 Visitor, Evening and Night Time Economy • G7 Food Growing		• Promote delivery of affordable employment space and support local business growth. • Support healthy, vibrant and inclusive town, district and local centres. • Promote access to affordable healthy food and support healthy food environments. • Encourage community food growing projects and opportunities for local food production. • Resist over-concentrations of uses that may have adverse health impacts, including hot food takeaways and gambling premises. • Support local economic resilience and community wealth-building initiatives. • Monitor employment, skills attainment and deprivation indicators. • Monitor access to healthy food and the distribution of hot food takeaways and gambling premises.

	G. Will the policies support local economic resilience and community wealth building? H. Will the policies contribute to reducing health inequalities between different population groups and neighbourhoods within Haringey, and ensure that benefits and adverse impacts are distributed equitably? I. Will the policies avoid or minimise exposure to advertising, marketing or commercial activities that may adversely affect health outcomes, particularly for children and young people?	• Reduced exposure to advertising associated with unhealthy products and behaviours. • Reduced exposure to gambling-related advertising. • Support for healthier food environments. • Potential improvement in mental wellbeing through reduced exposure to harmful commercial influences.			• Monitor town centre vitality, vacancy rates and economic activity across the borough. • Monitor the distribution and concentration of digital advertising infrastructure across the borough. • Monitor exposure of children and young people to advertising associated with unhealthy food, gambling and other potentially harmful products. • Monitor implementation of advertising restrictions and healthy food environment policies.

Appendix H: Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

In addition to the detailed EqIA set out below, a corporate Equality Impact Assessment has been completed using Haringey's standard form. A copy of this is attached to the IIA appendices.

EQIA Assessment Table: Haringey's Placemaking Framework

Policies Assessed

- PM1 Delivering the Placemaking Framework
- Placemaking Objectives:
- PO1 A Fair Place
- PO2 A Healthy and Safe Place
- PO3 A Sustainable and Resilient Place

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	PO1 and PO2 promote access to housing, services, green spaces, education, recreation and health facilities. Positive impacts are expected for both younger and older people.	Ensure age-friendly design principles are reflected in policy implementation.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Strong positive impacts expected. PM1 promotes inclusive growth, accessibility, health and equal access to opportunity. These principles underpin later policies on inclusive design, housing and transport.	Monitor delivery of accessible housing and inclusive design outcomes.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts expected through commitments to inclusion, belonging and equitable access to opportunity.	Continued engagement with underrepresented groups.

Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Positive impacts expected through support for family housing, social infrastructure, healthcare and accessible communities.	Ensure infrastructure delivery keeps pace with growth.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	PO1 explicitly seeks to address inequality, improve access to opportunities and deliver more equitable outcomes. Significant positive impacts anticipated.	Monitor whether benefits are distributed equitably across communities.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected through support for community infrastructure, culture and social inclusion.	Continue engagement with faith groups during implementation.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	PO2 specifically seeks places where women and girls feel safe and able to participate fully in community life.	Ensure safety considerations remain embedded in policy delivery.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts expected through support for inclusive communities and cultural participation.	Ongoing monitoring and engagement.

Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Tackling inequality is a core objective of PM1 through housing, employment, transport, culture, health and infrastructure.	Monitor deprivation, affordability and accessibility indicators.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Haringey's Placemaking Framework

PSED Test	Assessment	Impacted Groups	Overall Impact
Eliminate discrimination	**Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework)** and the associated **Placemaking Objectives PO1 (A Fair Place), PO2 (A Healthy and Safe Place) and PO3 (A Sustainable and Resilient Place)** establish an overarching commitment to reducing inequalities, improving accessibility and ensuring that development contributes positively to the needs of diverse communities. The framework explicitly recognises inequalities relating to housing, health, employment, access to services, environmental quality and feelings of safety. It promotes inclusive placemaking, equitable access to opportunities and participation in planning and development processes. These objectives are reinforced through the Placemaking Priorities relating to housing, social infrastructure, culture, connectivity, the economy and environmental quality, and provide a strategic foundation for later policies concerning inclusive design, housing accessibility, social infrastructure, active travel and public realm	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Significant Positive

	improvements. No elements of the Placemaking Framework are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	The Placemaking Framework places reducing inequalities at the centre of the Local Plan and seeks to ensure that all residents can access housing, employment, education, healthcare, recreation, culture and community life. **PO1** specifically seeks to reduce spatial and social inequalities and improve access to opportunities across the borough. **PO2** seeks to address health inequalities and improve access to healthy, safe and inclusive environments. **PO3** promotes climate resilience and access to high-quality green and blue infrastructure, recognising the unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens. The Placemaking Priorities support delivery of affordable housing, social infrastructure, employment opportunities, cultural participation, active travel and improved accessibility. Collectively, the framework is expected to contribute significantly towards improving opportunities for disadvantaged and underrepresented communities and supports many of the wider determinants of health and equality.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Sexual Orientation; Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Significant Positive
Foster good relations	The Placemaking Framework promotes belonging, participation and community	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or	Significant Positive

	cohesion as fundamental components of successful placemaking. The framework places strong emphasis on collaboration, co-design, community engagement and strengthening the relationship between residents, communities, businesses and public bodies through the Placemaking Approach. Priorities relating to culture, community infrastructure, public spaces and neighbourhood identity are expected to create opportunities for positive interaction between different groups and encourage greater participation in civic and community life. The framework's emphasis on celebrating Haringey's diversity, heritage and cultural assets is also expected to contribute positively towards mutual understanding, inclusion and civic pride.	Belief, Disability, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	

Overall Equality Conclusion for the Haringey Placemaking Framework

Overall Effect: Significant Positive (++)

PM1 is effectively the Local Plan's overarching equalities framework. It embeds reduction of inequality, social inclusion, accessibility, health, safety and opportunity across the entire Plan. Positive impacts are expected across all protected characteristics and particularly for disabled people, ethnic minority communities, women and girls, older people and residents experiencing deprivation.

EQIA Assessment Table: Spatial Strategy (Policy SS1)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and	++	The strategy concentrates investment in areas with the greatest need while delivering housing, infrastructure and	Ensure supporting social infrastructure is delivered alongside growth.

	community facilities for children, young people and older people?		services across the borough. Young people and older residents are expected to benefit from improved accessibility and services.	
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts expected through investment in accessible centres, public transport corridors and mixed-use neighbourhoods.	Continue prioritising inclusive design and transport accessibility.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts anticipated through investment in town centres, public spaces and community facilities.	Inclusive engagement during masterplanning and implementation.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Positive impacts through delivery of housing, social infrastructure and accessible neighbourhoods.	Ensure family-focused facilities are delivered alongside growth.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. The strategy focuses substantial investment in Tottenham and other areas where housing need, deprivation and inequality are more pronounced.	Monitor affordability and displacement risks.

Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected through investment in centres and community infrastructure.	Continue engagement with faith organisations.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Positive impacts anticipated through improvements to centres, transport, employment locations and public realm.	Apply safety principles throughout implementation.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts expected through creation of vibrant mixed-use centres and improved community infrastructure.	Ongoing engagement and monitoring.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. The strategy channels housing, jobs, transport infrastructure and community facilities into areas experiencing the greatest deprivation and opportunity gaps, particularly parts of Tottenham and Wood Green.	Monitor affordable housing, employment and accessibility outcomes.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Spatial Strategy (Policy SS1)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted Groups	Overall Impact
Eliminate discrimination	**Policy SS1** seeks to direct growth, investment and placemaking activity in a manner that reduces existing inequalities across the borough. The strategy focuses investment in areas experiencing higher levels of deprivation and poorer access to opportunities, notably parts of Tottenham and Wood Green, whilst supporting	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	improved accessibility, housing provision, employment opportunities, social infrastructure and environmental quality across all neighbourhoods. The strategy is supported by neighbourhood placemaking priorities, site allocations and borough-wide policies relating to housing, transport, social infrastructure, employment and inclusive design. The spatial approach seeks to remove barriers to accessing opportunities and services and supports the creation of accessible neighbourhoods and public spaces. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	The spatial strategy provides a mechanism for directing housing, employment, infrastructure and environmental improvements to locations where need and opportunity are greatest. Significant investment is proposed in areas such as North Tottenham, South Tottenham, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale and Wood Green, where evidence identifies higher levels of deprivation, housing need and health inequalities. The strategy supports improved access to affordable housing, employment opportunities, schools, healthcare facilities, community infrastructure, public transport and open spaces. The combination of neighbourhood investment, housing growth, town centre enhancement	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Significant Positive

	and transport improvements is expected to help address longstanding inequalities in access to opportunities and services. These benefits are further reinforced by housing, social infrastructure, employment, transport and neighbourhood policies throughout the Local Plan.		
Foster good relations	The spatial strategy supports placemaking, neighbourhood identity and community cohesion through investment in centres, public spaces, cultural infrastructure and social facilities. By directing growth towards accessible locations and supporting the creation of mixed-use neighbourhoods, the strategy provides opportunities for interaction between different communities and promotes a stronger sense of belonging. The strategy is also supported by neighbourhood-specific policies and placemaking priorities which seek to celebrate local identity, improve public spaces and enhance cultural and community facilities. Together these measures are expected to support community participation, civic pride and positive relationships between different communities across the borough.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Disability and Sexual Orientation	Positive to Significant Positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for the Spatial Strategy

Overall Effect: Significant Positive (++)

SS1 delivers equality benefits through where growth and investment are directed. The strongest positive impacts arise from focusing housing, employment, transport and infrastructure investment in areas experiencing the greatest deprivation and need, particularly North Tottenham, South Tottenham, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale and Wood Green.

The main equality risks arise from growth and regeneration pressures, including affordability impacts and the potential displacement of existing residents and businesses. However, these risks are recognised throughout the Local Plan and are mitigated by the affordable housing, affordable employment space, community infrastructure and inclusive economy policies.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Regeneration and growth pressures	Potential increases in property values and rents.	Affordable housing, affordable employment space and anti-displacement measures.
Concentration of development activity	Temporary construction impacts affecting existing communities.	Phasing, construction management and engagement.
Unequal distribution of benefits	Some communities may perceive unequal investment.	Ongoing monitoring and review through the Local Plan monitoring framework.

Unlike PM1, which establishes the equality principles for the entire Plan, SS1 is the mechanism that spatially distributes opportunities and investment across Haringey, making it one of the most important policies for advancing equality of opportunity in practice.

Neighbourhood Policies (including site allocations)

EQIA Assessment Table: North Tottenham Neighbourhood (Chapter 7)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. The strategy proposes substantial affordable housing delivery, new parks, improved play provision, community facilities, cultural opportunities and enhanced access to Lee Valley	Monitor delivery of play space, open space and community infrastructure as regeneration progresses.

			Regional Park. Consultation identified concerns regarding young people's safety, access to opportunities and provision of play and recreation facilities. The strategy directly responds through new and improved public spaces, play facilities and community infrastructure. Older residents are expected to benefit from safer streets, better services and improved accessibility.	
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Major regeneration schemes, public realm improvements, new neighbourhood centres, social infrastructure and transport improvements offer opportunities to deliver highly accessible environments. Improved access to community facilities, public transport and open spaces is likely to benefit disabled residents. However, temporary disruption during construction and estate renewal programmes may affect accessibility.	Apply Policies D3 and D4 consistently and require accessible construction and phasing arrangements.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are expected through investment in community facilities, public spaces, cultural infrastructure and safer routes. The strategy places particular emphasis on inclusion, belonging	Continue inclusive engagement throughout implementation.

			and community participation. No specific adverse impacts identified.	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. The strategy applies equally across households and communities.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. High Road West, Northumberland Park Estate and other allocations will deliver substantial amounts of housing, including family housing, alongside healthcare, community facilities, parks and public spaces. Improvements to walking routes and local facilities are likely to benefit parents, carers and young children.	Monitor provision of family housing and supporting social infrastructure.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. North Tottenham contains some of the borough's most deprived communities and has a highly diverse population. The strategy explicitly seeks to address inequalities through affordable housing, employment opportunities, cultural investment, improved infrastructure, enhanced public realm and better access to services. The North Tottenham Cultural Quarter also provides opportunities to celebrate local identities, histories and cultures.	Monitor affordability, displacement risk and access to opportunities for existing communities.

Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected through enhancement of social infrastructure, community hubs and public spaces. Improved facilities and community infrastructure may support faith groups and wider community participation.	Continue engagement with community and faith organisations during implementation.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Safety emerged as a key issue through consultation and Tottenham Voices engagement, particularly for women, girls and young people. The strategy includes improved public realm, better lighting, safer routes, more active streets and enhanced public spaces. Specific consultation feedback also identified the need for safer recreation and gym provision for women and girls.	Continue embedding community safety principles throughout regeneration projects.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	++	Positive to significant positive impacts anticipated. NTN2 specifically supports LGBTQ+ venues within the North Tottenham Cultural Quarter and seeks to promote a diverse, inclusive cultural ecosystem. Improved cultural infrastructure, community facilities and public spaces may support visibility and participation.	Protect and support LGBTQ+ cultural venues where opportunities arise.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to	++	Significant positive impacts expected and likely represent the strongest equality effect of the	Monitor affordable housing delivery, employment outcomes, displacement risks

	housing, employment and opportunity?		chapter. North Tottenham contains some of the borough's most deprived communities. The strategy proposes around 4,000 homes, major investment in town centres, employment land, affordable housing, social infrastructure, cultural investment, skills opportunities, open spaces and transport improvements. These interventions are explicitly intended to address inequality and improve life chances.	and accessibility of community benefits.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: North Tottenham Neighbourhood (Chapter 7)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policies NTN1 (North Tottenham Neighbourhood) and NTN2 (North Tottenham Cultural Quarter) promote an accessible, inclusive and connected neighbourhood through major investment in housing, public realm, community infrastructure, employment opportunities, cultural facilities and sustainable transport. The strategy seeks to improve accessibility to services and public spaces, strengthen walking and cycling connections, improve safety, enhance access to Lee Valley Regional Park and create new public spaces and community facilities. Regeneration proposals at High Road West, Northumberland Park Estate, the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium area and associated site allocations provide opportunities to reduce barriers experienced by disabled people, older people, parents and carers, and communities	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	currently facing exclusion. These objectives are reinforced by Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), D4 (Public Realm), T2 (Walking and Wheeling) and T4 (Public Transport). No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies NTN1 and NTN2 support significant improvements in access to housing, employment, skills, culture, community infrastructure, open space and sustainable transport. The strategy seeks to deliver approximately 4,000 new homes, employment growth, new community facilities, improved schools and services, enhanced public realm and improved connectivity. Major initiatives including High Road West, Northumberland Park Estate, North Tottenham Cultural Quarter, improvements around the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium, and investment in local centres and public spaces are expected to provide housing, jobs, skills opportunities, cultural facilities and improved access to services. The strategy explicitly focuses on one of Haringey's most deprived areas and seeks to address long-standing inequalities in health, housing, employment and access to opportunity. Together with Policies H1-H3 (Housing), EI1 (Inclusive and Resilient Economy), EI6 (Employment, Skills Development and Local Business Growth), S1-S3 (Social Infrastcture), these measures are expected to make a substantial contribution to improving equality of opportunity.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Significant positive
Foster good relations	Policies NTN1 and NTN2 promote a vibrant, culturally rich and community-focused neighbourhood through investment in public spaces, community facilities, cultural infrastructure and heritage-led placemaking. The strategy seeks to strengthen local identity, celebrate North Tottenham's diversity and support community participation	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief,	Significant positive

	through the North Tottenham Cultural Quarter, community infrastructure, improved public spaces and enhanced access to sport, leisure and cultural opportunities. New public spaces, community facilities, parks and cultural venues are expected to create opportunities for interaction between communities and strengthen civic pride and belonging. The neighbourhood strategy was informed by extensive community engagement and aligns with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure). These measures are expected to support community cohesion, social interaction and a stronger shared sense of place.	Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	

Overall Equality Conclusion for North Tottenham Neighbourhood (Chapter 7)

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

North Tottenham is one of the areas of the borough experiencing the greatest levels of deprivation, health inequality, housing need and environmental disadvantage. The neighbourhood strategy is explicitly designed to address these inequalities and deliver inclusive regeneration. The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage through housing, employment and infrastructure investment.
- Ethnic minority communities through improvements in housing, opportunity and community infrastructure.
- Children and young people through new play facilities, safer public spaces, education and employment opportunities.
- Women and girls through safety improvements and better access to facilities.
- Older and disabled people through improved accessibility and social infrastructure.
- LGBTQ+ communities through support for inclusive cultural infrastructure and protected venues.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation

Growth and regeneration pressures	Potential for rising property values and rents affecting lower-income households and existing communities.	Affordable housing policies (H1-H3), council housing delivery, affordable employment space provision and ongoing monitoring of affordability.
Estate renewal and redevelopment	Potential disruption to existing communities during construction and redevelopment phases.	Resident-led approaches, phased delivery, relocation commitments and ongoing engagement requirements. Northumberland Park Estate and High Road West both include extensive engagement requirements.
Construction impacts	Noise, disturbance and temporary accessibility issues.	Construction Management Plans and implementation of Design policies.
Cultural and commercial change	Potential loss of local character or displacement of smaller businesses.	Affordable employment space, heritage-led placemaking, support for independent businesses and cultural infrastructure policies.

Potential negative effects relate primarily to regeneration pressures, affordability concerns and temporary disruption. However, these impacts are recognised within the strategy and are expected to be mitigated through affordable housing delivery, resident-led regeneration approaches, community engagement and ongoing monitoring.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++). North Tottenham is likely to experience some of the strongest equality benefits of any neighbourhood chapter because the strategy is specifically focused on reducing existing inequalities and improving access to opportunity.

EQIA Assessment Table: Tottenham Hale Neighbourhood (Chapter 8)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Tottenham Hale is identified as a major growth area delivering substantial housing, employment space, community facilities, open spaces and improved connectivity. Young people are expected to benefit from employment opportunities,	Monitor delivery of social infrastructure, community facilities and open spaces alongside population growth.

			improved public spaces and access to services. Older residents are likely to benefit from enhanced accessibility, healthcare provision and opportunities for social participation.	
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Tottenham Hale benefits from major transport interchange improvements and new accessible public realm, housing and community infrastructure. Policies promoting inclusive design, sustainable travel and high-quality public spaces are likely to improve access to services, employment and recreation.	Ensure implementation continues to prioritise inclusive design, accessible routes and step-free movement throughout the Growth Area.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through high-quality public realm, active streets, cultural facilities and inclusive community spaces. Improved connectivity and increased activity throughout the day may contribute positively to perceptions of safety and belonging.	Continue inclusive engagement through delivery and masterplanning processes.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. The policies apply equally across all residents and households.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Delivery of new homes, social infrastructure, open spaces and accessible walking routes is likely to benefit pregnant women,	Monitor delivery of family-sized housing and supporting infrastructure.

	to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?		families with children and carers. Improved proximity to services may reduce barriers to accessing healthcare, childcare and community facilities.	
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Tottenham Hale is a highly diverse area with significant levels of housing need and socioeconomic disadvantage. The strategy seeks to provide affordable housing, employment opportunities, public realm improvements and access to services. These measures are expected to support ethnic minority communities who are disproportionately affected by housing and economic inequalities.	Monitor affordability, displacement risk and access to opportunities for existing communities.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected through investment in social infrastructure, community space and public realm improvements. Improved neighbourhood facilities may benefit diverse faith communities and support wider participation in community life.	Continue engagement with faith and community organisations during implementation.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through better public realm, improved walking routes, enhanced transport connectivity and increased activity in public spaces. Women and girls may	Ensure detailed design continues to consider women's safety and inclusive place-making principles.

			particularly benefit from safer streets, natural surveillance and improved access to employment and services.	
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts anticipated through inclusive public spaces, cultural facilities and opportunities for community participation. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Encourage inclusive programming and management of community and cultural facilities.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Tottenham Hale is a key growth location intended to deliver homes, jobs, transport improvements, education facilities and community infrastructure. Residents experiencing deprivation are expected to benefit from improved access to employment, affordable housing, public transport and services.	Monitor affordable housing delivery, employment outcomes and accessibility of community benefits.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Tottenham Hale Neighbourhood (Chapter 8)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policies THN1 (Tottenham Hale Neighbourhood), THN2 (Tottenham Hale District Centre), THN3 (Tottenham Hale Growth Area) and THN4 (Tottenham Hale Industrial Area) promote an accessible, inclusive and connected neighbourhood through major investment in housing, public realm, community infrastructure, employment areas and sustainable transport. The strategy seeks to improve accessibility across	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	Tottenham Hale, strengthen pedestrian and cycle connections, improve access to services and facilities, reduce severance, support step-free movement and create safer public spaces. Major public realm improvements around Tottenham Hale Station, Tottenham Hale District Centre and the wider Growth Area are expected to reduce barriers experienced by disabled people, older residents, parents and carers and others who may be vulnerable to exclusion. These objectives are reinforced by Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), D4 (Public Realm), T1 (Achieving Sustainable Travel), T2 (Walking and Wheeling) and T4 (Public Transport). No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies THN1, THN2, THN3 and THN4 support significant improvements in access to housing, employment, education, community infrastructure, green spaces and sustainable transport. The strategy seeks to deliver at least 2,500 new homes, enhanced social infrastructure, improved public transport accessibility, employment growth, creative industry clusters and new community facilities. Key proposals including Tottenham Hale Retail Park, Tottenham Hale Station, Ashley Link, Berol Yard, Down Lane Park improvements, Tottenham Lock, and the South Tottenham Hale Employment Area are expected to provide new homes, jobs, public spaces, services and opportunities. The strategy also supports affordable workspace, skills development, enhanced access to Lee Valley Regional Park and improved active travel connections. Together with Policies EI1 (Inclusive and Resilient Economy), EI6 (Employment, Skills Development and Local Business Growth), S1-S3 (Social Infrastructure) and borough-wide housing policies, these measures are	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Significant positive

	expected to make a substantial contribution to improving equality of opportunity and reducing barriers to participation.		
Foster good relations	Policies THN1, THN2, THN3 and THN4 promote a vibrant, inclusive and community-focused neighbourhood through investment in community infrastructure, cultural activity, employment opportunities, public spaces and green infrastructure. The strategy seeks to create a cohesive community, strengthen local identity and improve connectivity between existing and new neighbourhoods. New public spaces, community facilities, green corridors, Tottenham Lock, Down Lane Park enhancements and district centre improvements are expected to create opportunities for social interaction and participation among diverse communities. The strategy also supports creative industries, cultural activity and community infrastructure that will help reinforce a shared sense of place. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure) and are expected to strengthen community cohesion, participation and belonging.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Significant positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Tottenham Hale Neighbourhood (Chapter 8)

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Tottenham Hale strategy is expected to generate substantial positive equality impacts through the coordinated delivery of housing, employment, community infrastructure, transport improvements and public realm investment.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, through improved access to housing, employment and services.
- **Ethnic minority communities**, through increased opportunities, housing provision and improved neighbourhood infrastructure.
- **Children and young people**, through access to education, recreation and employment opportunities.
- **Women and girls**, through safer and more accessible public environments.
- **Disabled and older people**, through improved accessibility, transport connections and social infrastructure.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Rising housing values associated with regeneration	Potential affordability pressures for lower-income households.	Delivery of affordable housing through Policies H1-H3 and ongoing monitoring of affordability indicators.
Redevelopment and intensification	Potential displacement of existing residents and businesses.	Affordable housing provision, affordable employment space policies and continued community engagement.
Construction impacts	Temporary noise, disturbance and accessibility issues.	Construction Management Plans and implementation of Design policies.
Growth-related pressure on services	Additional pressure on schools, healthcare facilities and community infrastructure if growth outpaces delivery.	Delivery of infrastructure through Policies S1-S5 and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to affordability pressures, displacement risks and temporary construction impacts. These are expected to be mitigated through the wider Local Plan policy framework, particularly affordable housing, affordable workspace, inclusive design and social infrastructure policies.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++). Tottenham Hale is one of the borough's principal growth locations and is expected to make a significant contribution towards reducing inequalities and improving access to opportunity, housing, services and community infrastructure.

EQIA Assessment Table: Seven Sisters and South Tottenham Neighbourhood (Chapter 9)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services,	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Seven Sisters and	Monitor delivery of open space, play provision,

	employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?		South Tottenham contain a young and diverse population alongside growing need for housing, open space and community infrastructure. The strategy supports delivery of new homes, improvements to town centres, enhanced public realm, community facilities and improved access to jobs and services. Young people are expected to benefit from training, employment and recreation opportunities, while older people should benefit from improved accessibility and community facilities.	community facilities and age-friendly public realm improvements.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through improvements to public realm, transport accessibility, housing delivery and community infrastructure. Enhanced walking routes, more accessible streets and new development delivered in accordance with inclusive design policies should improve mobility and access to services.	Ensure all regeneration projects apply Policies D3 Inclusive Design and D4 Public Realm and prioritise accessible movement routes.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts anticipated through improved public spaces, active town centres, community facilities and increased opportunities for participation in community life. Improvements to neighbourhood quality and accessibility may strengthen	Continue inclusive engagement with diverse communities throughout implementation.

			perceptions of safety and belonging.	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts have been identified. The strategy applies equally across all household types and residents.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through delivery of family housing, community facilities, improved walking environments, public realm improvements and enhanced access to local services. Parents, carers and families should benefit from homes located close to services, schools and public transport.	Monitor delivery of family-sized housing and supporting infrastructure.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Seven Sisters and South Tottenham are among the borough's most ethnically diverse neighbourhoods and include communities experiencing high levels of overcrowding, housing need and socioeconomic disadvantage. The strategy supports affordable housing, employment opportunities, town centre improvements, community facilities and cultural activity which may help reduce inequalities and improve life opportunities. Seven Sisters Market and the area's important cultural identity also contribute to positive outcomes	Monitor affordability, potential displacement pressures and impacts on existing communities and businesses.

			relating to belonging and representation.	
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through protection and enhancement of community infrastructure, improved accessibility and support for vibrant neighbourhood centres. Diverse faith communities are likely to benefit from improved access to facilities and services.	Continue engagement with local faith organisations during implementation.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through safer streets, enhanced public realm, improved walking routes and active town centres. Consultation identified safety as an important issue, particularly for women and girls. Increased activity, natural surveillance and better public spaces are expected to contribute positively to perceptions of safety.	Ensure detailed design reflects community safety and Violence Against Women and Girls principles.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved public spaces, cultural activity, community facilities and opportunities for participation in community life. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Promote inclusive community facilities and cultural programming where appropriate.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. South Tottenham contains areas of substantial deprivation and inequality. The strategy supports affordable housing delivery, employment	Monitor affordable housing delivery, employment outcomes, town centre vitality and accessibility of benefits to existing communities.

			growth, town centre investment, public realm improvements, sustainable travel and community infrastructure. These measures are expected to disproportionately benefit lower-income residents and households experiencing disadvantage.	

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Seven Sisters and South Tottenham Neighbourhood (Chapter 9)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policies SSSN1 (Seven Sisters and South Tottenham Neighbourhood), SSSN2 (Seven Sisters District Centre) and SSSN3 (South Tottenham) promote an accessible, inclusive and connected neighbourhood through improvements to public realm, sustainable transport, community infrastructure, cultural facilities and local centres. The strategy seeks to improve accessibility to services and public spaces, enhance walking and cycling connections, improve safety, support step-free access at Seven Sisters Station, and strengthen access to employment and community facilities. The neighbourhood policies also support retention and enhancement of community infrastructure, including facilities used by diverse communities. Together with Policies D3 (Inclusive Design) and D4 (Public Realm), these measures are expected to reduce physical and social barriers experienced by disabled people, older people, women and girls, parents and carers, and other residents who may experience exclusion. No policies are	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies SSSN1, SSSN2 and SSSN3 support significant improvements in access to housing, employment, cultural infrastructure, community facilities and sustainable transport. The strategy seeks to deliver at least 1,200 new homes, employment growth, affordable workspace, enhanced cultural facilities, improved community infrastructure and major public realm improvements. Key proposals including Wards Corner/Seven Sisters Market, Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter, Seven Sisters Station, Gourley Triangle, Bernard Works and improvements throughout the district centre are expected to increase access to housing, jobs, culture and services. The policies also support permanent retention and enhancement of Seven Sisters Market, protection of small business spaces, affordable workspace provision, improved station accessibility and enhanced walking and cycling connections. Together with Policies EI1 (Inclusive and Resilient Economy), EI6 (Employment, Skills Development and Local Business Growth), C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough), S1 (Social Infrastructure) and the borough-wide housing policies, these measures are expected to make a substantial contribution to reducing inequalities and improving access to opportunities.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive
Foster good relations	Policies SSSN1, SSSN2 and SSSN3 promote a vibrant, culturally rich and community-focused neighbourhood through support for Seven Sisters Market (Latin Village), Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter, heritage assets, community facilities and enhanced public spaces. The strategy explicitly recognises the area's diversity, international	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief,	Significant positive

	character and cultural significance and seeks to strengthen these qualities through investment in culture, community infrastructure, creative industries and public realm improvements. New and enhanced public spaces, community facilities and cultural venues are expected to provide opportunities for interaction between different communities and support participation in neighbourhood life. The policies also seek to celebrate the area's heritage and cultural diversity whilst reinforcing its role as a gateway to Tottenham. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure) and are expected to strengthen social cohesion, civic pride and a shared sense of belonging.	Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	

Overall Equality Conclusion for Seven Sisters and South Tottenham Neighbourhood (Chapter 9)

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Seven Sisters and South Tottenham strategy is expected to generate substantial positive equality impacts by addressing housing need, improving access to employment and services, enhancing community infrastructure and supporting vibrant and inclusive neighbourhood centres.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, through improved access to housing, employment and services.
- Ethnic minority communities, through investment in neighbourhoods with high levels of diversity and housing need.
- Children and young people, through access to recreational, educational and employment opportunities.
- Women and girls, through safer and more welcoming public spaces.
- Disabled and older people, through improved accessibility and access to facilities.
- Local communities and cultural groups, through protection and enhancement of places that contribute to community identity and belonging.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Regeneration and redevelopment pressures	Potential increases in housing costs and commercial rents affecting existing residents and businesses.	Affordable housing policies, affordable workspace policies, protection of community infrastructure and monitoring of affordability indicators.
Displacement of existing communities or businesses	Potential impacts on established communities and independent businesses if regeneration is not carefully managed.	Community engagement, delivery of affordable housing, affordable employment space requirements and support for local enterprises.
Construction impacts	Temporary noise, disruption and accessibility issues associated with redevelopment projects.	Construction Management Plans and application of Design policies.
Pressure on infrastructure	Population growth could increase demand on local schools, healthcare and community facilities.	Delivery of infrastructure through Policies S1-S5 and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Potential adverse effects relate principally to regeneration pressures, affordability concerns and the potential displacement of existing residents or businesses. However, these risks are recognised within the wider Local Plan and are expected to be mitigated through affordable housing, affordable workspace, community infrastructure and ongoing monitoring.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++). The chapter is likely to make a substantial contribution towards reducing inequalities and supporting inclusive growth in one of Haringey's most diverse and dynamic neighbourhoods.

EQIA Assessment Table: Bruce Grove Neighbourhood (Chapter 10)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. The strategy supports new housing, town centre improvements, public realm investment, community infrastructure and improved access to services. Young people are expected to benefit from access to employment, education and	Monitor delivery of community infrastructure, open space improvements and age-friendly public realm enhancements.

			recreation opportunities, while older residents may benefit from improved accessibility, safer streets and enhanced community facilities.	
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through public realm improvements, enhanced walking routes, accessible housing delivery and investment in local services. Improvements to the District Centre and surrounding streets provide opportunities to improve movement, accessibility and access to facilities.	Ensure development proposals comply with Policies D3 Inclusive Design and D4 Public Realm and prioritise step-free access.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through enhanced public spaces, active frontages, community facilities and increased opportunities for participation in local life. The emphasis on inclusive placemaking is likely to contribute positively to feelings of safety and belonging.	Continue inclusive engagement with local communities throughout implementation.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. The strategy applies equally across all households and residents.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services,	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through delivery of housing, improved access to local services, public realm enhancements and better connectivity within the District Centre. Families, carers and	Monitor provision of family-sized housing and supporting infrastructure.

	public spaces and transport infrastructure?		pregnant women are likely to benefit from improved neighbourhood facilities and accessible services.	
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Bruce Grove is a highly diverse area with significant levels of deprivation, housing need and economic inequality. The strategy supports affordable housing, local employment, town centre vitality, cultural activity and improved community infrastructure, all of which are likely to benefit ethnic minority communities disproportionately affected by these issues.	Monitor affordability, displacement risk and accessibility of regeneration benefits to existing communities.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through protection and enhancement of community infrastructure, improved accessibility and investment in the District Centre. These measures may support faith communities and wider community participation.	Continue engagement with local faith and community organisations.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through public realm improvements, safer streets, active frontages and increased activity throughout the District Centre. Women and girls may particularly benefit from improved perceptions of safety and accessibility in public spaces.	Ensure detailed design and public realm schemes continue to incorporate women's safety considerations.

Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are expected through inclusive public spaces, cultural activity, community facilities and opportunities for participation in neighbourhood life. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Support inclusive community and cultural facilities where appropriate.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Bruce Grove contains areas experiencing deprivation and economic disadvantage. The strategy supports housing delivery, town centre investment, employment opportunities, improved public transport accessibility and enhanced community infrastructure. These interventions are expected to disproportionately benefit residents on lower incomes and those experiencing barriers to opportunity.	Monitor affordable housing delivery, employment outcomes and the distribution of regeneration benefits.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Bruce Grove Neighbourhood (Chapter 10)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policy BGN1 (Bruce Grove Neighbourhood) promotes an accessible, safe and inclusive neighbourhood through improvements to Bruce Grove District Centre, Broadwater Farm, public realm, walking and cycling connections, community facilities and open spaces. The policy seeks to improve accessibility to services, public spaces and local facilities, enhance safety, create new pocket parks and public realm	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	improvements, and improve connections across the neighbourhood. Particular emphasis is placed on improving accessibility and quality of life within Broadwater Farm and along the High Road corridor. These objectives are reinforced by Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm) and are expected to reduce physical and social barriers experienced by disabled people, older residents, parents and carers, and communities vulnerable to exclusion. No aspects of the neighbourhood strategy are considered likely to result in direct or indirect discrimination.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policy BGN1 supports significant improvements in access to housing, employment, community facilities, green spaces, public transport and local services. The policy supports delivery of at least 400 new homes, employment growth, enhancement of Bruce Grove District Centre, renewal of Broadwater Farm, improved access to parks and open spaces, and investment in community infrastructure. Major regeneration proposals at Broadwater Farm include new homes, community facilities, employment space, a wellbeing hub, enterprise facilities and improved public spaces. The strategy also supports improved east-west connectivity, safer walking and cycling routes, new public realm and enhanced access to opportunities. Together with Policies EI1 (Inclusive and Resilient Economy), EI6 (Employment, Skills Development and Local Business Growth), S1 (Social Infrastructure), D3 (Inclusive Design) and borough-wide housing policies, these measures are expected to improve equality of opportunity and reduce barriers to participation.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

Foster good relations	Policy BGN1 promotes a vibrant, community-focused neighbourhood through support for Bruce Grove's historic High Road, Bruce Castle, community facilities, public spaces, cultural activity and local centres. The strategy seeks to strengthen civic identity through heritage-led regeneration, enhancement of Bruce Castle Historic Quarter, improvement of public spaces, support for independent businesses and expansion of community and cultural opportunities. Regeneration of Broadwater Farm, investment in community facilities and creation of new public spaces are expected to provide opportunities for social interaction and participation by diverse communities. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure) and are expected to support community cohesion, participation and a stronger shared sense of place.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Significant positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Bruce Grove Neighbourhood (Chapter 10)

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Bruce Grove strategy is expected to generate substantial positive equality impacts through investment in housing, town centre renewal, community infrastructure, employment opportunities and public realm improvements.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, through access to housing, jobs and services.
- Ethnic minority communities, through investment in a diverse area experiencing significant need.
- Women and girls, through safer and more accessible public spaces.
- Children and young people, through improved access to facilities, education and opportunities.
- Older and disabled residents, through improved accessibility and local services.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Regeneration-related change	Potential increases in property values and rents affecting lower-income residents.	Delivery of genuinely affordable housing through Policies H1-H3 and ongoing monitoring of affordability indicators.
Commercial change within the District Centre	Risk of displacement of small businesses or changes to local character.	Affordable employment space policies, support for local business growth and town centre protection policies.
Construction impacts	Temporary disruption, noise and accessibility issues during redevelopment.	Construction Management Plans and application of Design policies.
Increased demand on infrastructure	Population growth may increase pressure on schools, health services and community facilities.	Delivery of infrastructure through Policies S1-S5 and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Potential adverse impacts relate principally to affordability pressures, commercial change and temporary construction impacts. However, these effects are expected to be mitigated through affordable housing requirements, support for local businesses, community engagement and the wider Local Plan policy framework.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++). The Bruce Grove strategy is expected to make an important contribution to reducing inequalities, strengthening community cohesion and improving access to opportunities within one of Haringey's key neighbourhood centres.

EQIA Assessment Table: Wood Green Neighbourhood (Chapter 11)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Wood Green is identified as Haringey's principal metropolitan centre and largest Growth Area, providing substantial housing, employment, cultural, educational and community infrastructure. Young people are expected to benefit from increased education, training and employment opportunities, while older residents	Monitor delivery of social infrastructure, public realm and open space improvements alongside growth.

			should benefit from improved accessibility, healthcare provision, public spaces and community facilities.	
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Regeneration proposals include major public realm improvements, enhanced transport accessibility, new housing, community facilities and improved walking and cycling routes. These measures, together with Policies D3 and D4, provide substantial opportunities to improve accessibility and reduce barriers to movement and participation.	Ensure accessibility standards are embedded throughout masterplanning, public realm and transport projects.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through enhanced public spaces, cultural activities, community facilities and inclusive place-making. Increased activity and improved public realm are likely to strengthen safety, belonging and participation.	Continue inclusive engagement during regeneration and implementation.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. The strategy applies equally to all household types and residents.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated through delivery of housing, community infrastructure, healthcare facilities, improved public transport accessibility, enhanced public spaces and new recreational opportunities. Families and carers are expected to benefit	Monitor delivery of family-sized housing and supporting community infrastructure.

			from improved access to services concentrated within the Metropolitan Centre.	
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Wood Green is one of the borough's most diverse centres and serves a wide catchment of communities. Policies supporting affordable housing, inclusive economic growth, cultural infrastructure, community facilities and public realm improvements are likely to benefit ethnic minority communities who are disproportionately affected by housing need, overcrowding and socioeconomic disadvantage. The Cultural Heart proposals also create opportunities to celebrate and strengthen diverse cultural identities.	Monitor affordability, displacement risks and accessibility of regeneration benefits to existing communities.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved access to community infrastructure, cultural facilities and public spaces. The Metropolitan Centre role of Wood Green means improvements are likely to benefit a wide range of faith communities across the borough.	Continue engagement with faith organisations and community groups throughout implementation.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through improved public realm, enhanced connectivity, active frontages, greater town centre activity and better-designed public spaces. Women and girls	Apply community safety and Violence Against Women and Girls principles within public realm and regeneration schemes.

			may particularly benefit from safer routes, improved lighting, natural surveillance and easier access to employment and services.	
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through cultural infrastructure, inclusive public spaces and enhanced opportunities for participation in cultural and community life. The Cultural Heart and wider town centre improvements may contribute to visibility, inclusion and belonging.	Encourage inclusive cultural programming and community engagement.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Wood Green is intended to be a major focus for housing delivery, employment growth, education, culture and transport investment. Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage are likely to benefit disproportionately from affordable housing, employment opportunities, skills development, public transport accessibility and community infrastructure improvements.	Monitor affordable housing delivery, employment outcomes and accessibility of regeneration benefits for existing residents.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Wood Green Neighbourhood (Chapter 11)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policies WGN1 (Wood Green Neighbourhood), WGN2 (Wood Green Metropolitan Centre) and WGN3 (Wood Green Growth Area) promote	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity;	Positive

	an accessible, inclusive and well-connected metropolitan centre through major investment in housing, public realm, community infrastructure, sustainable transport and cultural facilities. The policies seek to improve access to services and opportunities, strengthen walking and cycling connections, create welcoming public spaces and support inclusive neighbourhoods. The Growth Area strategy also supports delivery of accessible housing, community infrastructure and improved connectivity throughout the centre. These objectives are reinforced by Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), D4 (Public Realm), T1 (Achieving Sustainable Travel), T2 (Walking and Wheeling) and T4 (Public Transport) and are expected to reduce physical and social barriers experienced by disabled people, older residents, parents and carers, women and girls, and residents experiencing disadvantage. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.	Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	
Advance equality of opportunity	WGN1, WGN2 and WGN3 collectively support significant improvements in access to housing, employment, education, culture, community facilities, healthcare, green spaces and sustainable transport. WGN2 (Wood Green Metropolitan Centre) seeks to strengthen Wood Green's role as a major centre providing jobs, services, cultural facilities and public transport accessibility, while WGN3 (Wood Green Growth Area) supports large-scale housing delivery, employment growth, community infrastructure and public realm improvements. Key Placemaking Focus Areas including Wood Green Central, The Mall, Cultural Quarter and Alexandra Gate, Station Road and Commons, and Myddleton Road will deliver homes, jobs, community facilities and improved public spaces. Site allocations	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

	including WGSA01 Wood Green Central, WGSA04 Library Site and WGSA05 Spouter's Corner will provide housing, community facilities, employment space and enhanced civic infrastructure. Together with Policies EI1 (Inclusive and Resilient Economy), EI6 (Employment, Skills Development and Local Business Growth), S1 (Social Infrastructure) and C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough), these measures are expected to improve equality of opportunity and reduce barriers to participation in economic, cultural and community life.		
Foster good relations	WGN1, WGN2 and WGN3 promote a vibrant, diverse and inclusive metropolitan centre through support for cultural infrastructure, community facilities, public spaces and civic activity. The policies seek to strengthen Wood Green's role as a cultural and community destination through enhancement of the Cultural Quarter, libraries, leisure facilities, community spaces, creative industries and cultural venues. New public squares, parks, laneways and community facilities are expected to provide opportunities for social interaction and participation by residents from different backgrounds. The strategy was informed by the Wood Green Voices programme, which identified priorities relating to inclusion, culture, greener streets, improved services and a more inclusive economy. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough), Policy D4 (Public Realm) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure) and are expected to support community cohesion, participation and a shared sense of place.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Significant positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Wood Green Neighbourhood (Chapter 11)

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Wood Green strategy is expected to generate some of the most significant positive equality impacts in the Local Plan due to the scale of planned housing, employment, cultural and infrastructure investment.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, through access to jobs, housing, education and services.
- Ethnic minority communities, through investment in one of Haringey's most diverse centres and support for cultural infrastructure.
- Children and young people, through improved access to education, employment, recreation and cultural opportunities.
- Women and girls, through safer public spaces and improved accessibility.
- Disabled and older residents, through enhanced accessibility, public transport and community infrastructure.
- The wider borough population, through Wood Green's role as Haringey's principal metropolitan centre.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Major regeneration and growth	Potential increases in land values, rents and housing costs affecting lower-income households.	Delivery of genuinely affordable housing through Policies H1-H3 and ongoing affordability monitoring.
Commercial restructuring	Potential displacement of existing small businesses and independent traders.	Affordable employment space policies, support for local business growth and town centre policies.
Construction activity	Temporary disruption, noise, accessibility impacts and disturbance during delivery of major schemes.	Construction Management Plans and implementation of Design policies.
Population growth	Increased pressure on schools, healthcare facilities, community infrastructure and transport networks.	Infrastructure delivery through Policies S1-S5 and coordinated infrastructure planning.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to regeneration pressures, affordability concerns, commercial displacement and temporary construction effects. However, these risks are recognised within the wider Local Plan framework and are expected to be mitigated through affordable housing policies, affordable workspace provision, inclusive design requirements, community infrastructure delivery and ongoing monitoring.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++).

Given the scale of growth proposed, Wood Green and the Housing chapter are likely to represent the strongest positive equality impacts across the entire Local Plan, alongside North Tottenham, Social Infrastructure, Sustainable Travel and Employment & Industry.

EQIA Assessment Table: Green Lanes Neighbourhood (Chapter 12)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Green Lanes functions as a major centre providing access to shops, services, community facilities, employment opportunities and public transport. Improvements to the centre, public realm and neighbourhood environment are expected to benefit younger and older residents through increased accessibility, access to services and opportunities for social interaction.	Ensure improvements are age-friendly and include seating, accessible routes and safe crossings.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through public realm upgrades, enhanced pedestrian environments, improved accessibility to shops and services and increased compliance with inclusive design standards. As a busy district centre, improvements to movement and accessibility are likely to have substantial benefits for disabled residents.	Ensure all public realm projects comply with Policies D3 Inclusive Design and D4 Public Realm.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to public spaces, active frontages, community activity and increased accessibility. Enhanced neighbourhood quality may improve perceptions of safety and belonging	Continue inclusive engagement throughout implementation.

			for transgender and non-binary residents.	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts have been identified. The strategy applies equally across all residents and households.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through improved walkability, accessibility, local services and community infrastructure. Families with young children, carers and pregnant women are likely to benefit from improved access to services within walking distance of residential neighbourhoods.	Ensure family-friendly design measures are incorporated into public realm schemes.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Green Lanes is one of Haringey's most culturally diverse corridors and is strongly associated with the borough's Turkish, Kurdish, Greek Cypriot and wider international communities. Policies supporting town centre vitality, community infrastructure, cultural activity and local business growth are expected to strengthen cultural identity, economic participation and community cohesion.	Monitor impacts on existing businesses and ensure regeneration benefits are accessible to established communities.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved accessibility, enhanced public realm and better access to community infrastructure. Improvements to the district centre	Continue engagement with faith and community organisations.

			may support participation by a wide variety of faith communities.	
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Public realm improvements, enhanced walking routes, increased activity and active frontages are likely to improve perceptions of safety and accessibility. Women and girls may particularly benefit from improvements to streets, public spaces and access to services.	Ensure design and management of public spaces continue to address safety concerns identified through consultation.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are expected through provision of welcoming public spaces, community facilities and opportunities for participation in neighbourhood life. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Encourage inclusive management and programming of community spaces where appropriate.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Green Lanes provides access to local employment, retail services, affordable goods and community facilities. Enhancements to the district centre and support for local businesses are likely to disproportionately benefit residents who rely on local services and public transport. Improvements to the local economy and neighbourhood environment may help reduce socioeconomic inequalities.	Monitor accessibility of services, business diversity and affordability outcomes.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Green Lanes Neighbourhood (Chapter 12)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policy GLN1 (Green Lanes Neighbourhood) promotes an accessible, safe and inclusive neighbourhood through improvements to Green Lanes District Centre, public realm enhancements, better pedestrian and cycling connections, new and improved green spaces, and improved access to services and community infrastructure. The policy seeks to rebalance Green Lanes in favour of sustainable travel, improve movement across the neighbourhood, enhance accessibility to local centres and public spaces, and deliver new community facilities as part of major redevelopment sites including St Ann's Hospital and Arena Retail Park. These objectives are reinforced by Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm) and are expected to reduce physical and social barriers experienced by disabled people, older people, parents and carers, and other groups vulnerable to exclusion. No policies within the neighbourhood strategy are considered likely to result in direct or indirect discrimination.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	Policy GLN1 supports significant improvements in access to housing, employment, community facilities, cultural assets, green spaces and sustainable transport. The policy seeks to deliver at least 2,500 new homes, strengthen the role of Green Lanes District Centre, support affordable and creative workspace, improve access to open space, and enhance walking and cycling connectivity across the neighbourhood. Major placemaking focus areas including St Ann's Hospital, Arena Retail Park, the Warehouse Living District and Green Lanes District	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

	Centre are expected to provide new homes, employment opportunities, community facilities and public spaces. Together with Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), T2 (Walking and Wheeling), T3 (Cycling), T4 (Public Transport), C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and borough-wide housing and employment policies, these measures are expected to improve equality of opportunity and reduce barriers to participation in economic, social and community life.		
Foster good relations	Policy GLN1 promotes a vibrant, diverse and community-focused neighbourhood through support for Green Lanes District Centre, protection of its internationally recognised food and cultural offer, enhancement of public spaces and support for community and cultural infrastructure. The policy celebrates the area's multicultural character, including its Turkish, Kurdish, Cypriot and wider international communities, while supporting cultural facilities, community organisations and creative industries within the Warehouse Living District. New and improved public spaces, enhanced community facilities, better connections and a strengthened cultural offer are expected to promote interaction between different communities and reinforce a shared sense of place. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy D4 (Public Realm).	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Significant positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Green Lanes Neighbourhood (Chapter 12)

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Green Lanes strategy is expected to generate substantial positive equality impacts through investment in the major centre, enhancement of public spaces, support for local businesses and improvements to access, services and neighbourhood quality.
The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- Ethnic minority communities, through support for one of Haringey's most diverse cultural and economic centres.
- Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, through improved access to employment, affordable services and community infrastructure.
- Women and girls, through safer and more accessible public spaces.
- Older and disabled residents, through improved accessibility and easier access to local facilities.
- Children, young people and families, through improved neighbourhood environments and access to services.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Rising commercial rents	Potential pressure on independent businesses and existing traders.	Affordable employment space policies, support for local business growth and monitoring of town centre vitality.
Regeneration and environmental improvements	Potential increases in residential property values and affordability pressures.	Affordable housing policies and monitoring of affordability indicators.
Construction activity	Temporary disruption, noise and accessibility impacts during delivery of public realm and development projects.	Construction Management Plans and implementation of Design policies.
Changes to local character	Risk that redevelopment could affect valued cultural and community assets if not carefully managed.	Heritage, culture and town centre policies supporting local identity and cultural diversity.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to commercial pressures, affordability concerns and temporary construction impacts. However, these risks are expected to be mitigated through the wider Local Plan framework, including affordable housing, affordable workspace, heritage, culture and town centre policies.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++).
The Green Lanes chapter is likely to make a particularly important contribution to the Public Sector Equality Duty through its support for cultural diversity, inclusive economic growth, community cohesion and improved access to services in one of the borough's most diverse neighbourhoods.

EQIA Assessment Table: Hornsey Neighbourhood (Chapter 13)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. The strategy promotes improvements to the high street, public realm, sustainable transport, housing delivery and community infrastructure. Children and young people are likely to benefit from improved access to services, recreation and employment opportunities, whilst older residents are expected to benefit from enhanced accessibility, local facilities and opportunities for social interaction.	Ensure public realm improvements incorporate age-friendly design, seating, accessible crossings and opportunities for social interaction.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through enhanced public realm, improved walking and cycling routes, accessible transport connections and new development delivered in accordance with Policies D3 Inclusive Design and D4 Public Realm. Improvements around Hornsey Station may be particularly beneficial in improving accessibility and connectivity.	Ensure accessibility remains a key design requirement throughout implementation and delivery.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to public spaces, neighbourhood quality, accessibility and community facilities. Enhanced activity within the high street and public realm	Continue inclusive engagement and community participation throughout the delivery process.

			may contribute to greater feelings of safety and inclusion.	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. The strategy applies equally to all residents and household types.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through improved access to services, public transport, community facilities and housing. Better walkability and local access to facilities may particularly benefit parents, carers and pregnant women.	Ensure family-friendly design measures are integrated into town centre and public realm projects.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved access to housing, services, community infrastructure and employment opportunities. Investment in the town centre and public realm may improve accessibility and community participation for diverse communities across the area. Although Hornsey experiences lower levels of deprivation than eastern neighbourhoods, the strategy may still contribute to reducing inequalities through improved access to opportunities.	Monitor access to benefits across different groups and neighbourhoods.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved accessibility, public spaces and community infrastructure. These improvements	Continue engagement with community and faith organisations where appropriate.

			may benefit faith groups and support wider social participation.	
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Public realm improvements, safer walking routes, increased activity within the high street and improved accessibility may improve perceptions of safety and increase participation in community and economic life. Women and girls are expected to benefit from well-designed, active and welcoming streets and public spaces.	Ensure public realm schemes continue to incorporate women's safety considerations and inclusive design principles.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved public spaces, community facilities and opportunities for participation in town centre and community life. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Encourage inclusive programming and management of community spaces where appropriate.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through investment in the high street, improved accessibility, enhanced transport connections and access to employment and services. While Hornsey does not experience the same scale of deprivation as some eastern neighbourhoods, improved connectivity and local economic vitality are expected to generate positive benefits for lower-income	Monitor accessibility, housing affordability and local employment outcomes.

			households and residents facing accessibility barriers.	

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Hornsey Neighbourhood (Chapter 13)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policy HON1 (Hornsey Neighbourhood) promotes an accessible, safe and inclusive neighbourhood through enhancements to Hornsey High Street, improvements to public realm, sustainable travel connections and community infrastructure. The policy supports improvements to walking and cycling routes, accessibility to services and public spaces, and the creation of high-quality environments that can be used by all residents. The strategy also seeks to improve connections around Hornsey Station and strengthen access to local facilities and neighbourhood services. These objectives are reinforced by Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm) and are expected to reduce physical and social barriers experienced by disabled people, older people, parents and carers and others who may experience exclusion. No aspects of the neighbourhood strategy are considered likely to result in direct or indirect discrimination.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	Policy HON1 supports improved access to local services, community facilities, public transport, open spaces and employment opportunities. The neighbourhood strategy seeks to enhance Hornsey Town Centre, improve connectivity around Hornsey Station, support housing delivery and improve the quality and accessibility of public spaces. Associated site allocations support new housing, active ground floor uses, improved public realm and enhanced accessibility. Together with	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

	Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), D4 (Public Realm), T2 (Walking and Wheeling), T4 (Public Transport), S1 (Living Well) and borough-wide housing policies, these measures are expected to increase access to opportunities, services and facilities and help reduce barriers to participation in community life.		
Foster good relations	Policy HON1 promotes a vibrant, accessible and community-focused neighbourhood through support for Hornsey High Street, public spaces, local services and community facilities. Improvements to the town centre, public realm and local infrastructure are expected to create opportunities for social interaction and participation, helping strengthen community cohesion and a shared sense of place. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy D4 (Public Realm). The strategy is expected to support an inclusive neighbourhood where people from different backgrounds can access services, participate in community life and benefit from investment in local centres.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Hornsey Neighbourhood (Chapter 13)

Overall effect: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++)

The Hornsey strategy is expected to generate broadly positive equality impacts through improvements to accessibility, public realm, housing delivery, town centre vitality and community infrastructure.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Older people**, through improved accessibility and local services.
- **Disabled people**, through enhanced movement, public realm and transport connections.
- **Women and girls**, through safer and more welcoming public spaces.

- **Families, parents and carers**, through improved access to services and facilities.
- **Residents experiencing disadvantage**, through better connectivity and access to opportunities.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Rising property values associated with investment and regeneration	Potential affordability pressures for some lower-income households.	Affordable housing policies (H1-H3) and ongoing monitoring of affordability indicators.
Redevelopment pressures	Potential impacts on existing businesses and local character.	Heritage, town centre and affordable emp;loyment space policies together with community engagement.
Construction impacts	Temporary disruption, noise and accessibility issues.	Construction Management Plans and implementation of Design policies.
Increased demand on local services	Growth may place additional pressure on community infrastructure.	Delivery of infrastructure through Policies S1-S5 and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to affordability pressures, redevelopment impacts and temporary construction disruption. These risks are expected to be mitigated through the wider Local Plan policy framework, including affordable housing, inclusive design, heritage protection and social infrastructure policies.

Overall significance rating: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++).
Compared with neighbourhoods such as North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale and Wood Green, the Hornsey chapter is less focused on addressing acute deprivation and therefore its equality impacts are somewhat less transformative. However, it is still expected to make a meaningful contribution to advancing equality of opportunity through improved accessibility, neighbourhood quality, services and community cohesion.

EQIA Assessment Table: Crouch End Neighbourhood (Chapter 14)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement

Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to the District Centre, public realm, community facilities and access to services. Older people may particularly benefit from enhanced walkability, seating, accessibility and local services, while children and young people may benefit from improved access to recreational, cultural and community facilities.	Ensure public realm improvements incorporate age-friendly design, seating, shade, accessible crossings and opportunities for social interaction.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through improvements to the town centre environment, pedestrian routes, community facilities and public spaces. Enhanced accessibility, reduced street clutter and improvements to movement and wayfinding may increase access to services, employment and community life.	Ensure all schemes comply with Policies D3 Inclusive Design and D4 Public Realm and prioritise step-free access.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved public spaces, community activity and high-quality public realm. Enhanced accessibility and inclusive place-making may contribute positively to feelings of safety, belonging and participation.	Continue inclusive engagement with diverse groups during implementation.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. The policies apply equally across all residents and households.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant,	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved access to healthcare, shops, community	Ensure public realm improvements support

	breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?		facilities and public spaces within a walkable centre. Enhanced pedestrian environments may particularly benefit parents with buggies and families using local facilities.	accessibility for parents, carers and young children.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved access to services, public spaces, community facilities and local economic opportunities. While Crouch End is generally less deprived than some eastern neighbourhoods, improvements to accessibility and neighbourhood quality may benefit all communities and support inclusion.	Monitor access to benefits across different communities and user groups.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved access to community facilities, public spaces and services which may be used by a wide range of faith and community groups.	Continue engagement with local community and faith organisations where appropriate.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Public realm enhancements, improved walking routes, active frontages and increased activity within the District Centre may improve perceptions of safety, encourage active travel and support greater participation in community life by women and girls.	Ensure public realm schemes incorporate women's safety considerations and inclusive design principles.

Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved public spaces, community facilities and opportunities for participation in cultural and civic life. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Encourage inclusive use and management of public spaces and community facilities.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through support for a vibrant District Centre, local employment opportunities, community facilities and improved public realm. While socioeconomic deprivation is generally lower than in eastern parts of the borough, lower-income households may still benefit from improved accessibility and local services.	Monitor access to services and ensure investment benefits a broad range of users and communities.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Crouch End Neighbourhood (Chapter 14)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policy CEN1 (Crouch End Neighbourhood) promotes an accessible, safe and inclusive neighbourhood through public realm improvements, enhanced pedestrian and cycle connectivity, and a stronger, more accessible District Centre. The policy seeks to create greener, safer and more welcoming streets, improve accessibility to local services and cultural assets, and enhance public spaces across the town centre and Park Road. The policy also supports climate-resilient public realm improvements, new pedestrian connections and protection of community and cultural facilities. These objectives are reinforced by Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm) and are	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	expected to reduce physical and social barriers experienced by disabled people, older residents, parents and carers, and other groups that may be vulnerable to exclusion. No elements of the neighbourhood strategy are considered likely to result in direct or indirect discrimination.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policy CEN1 supports improved access to local services, cultural facilities, community assets, public spaces and sustainable transport. The policy seeks to strengthen the role of Crouch End District Centre as an inclusive hub, improve walking and cycling connections, create greener and more accessible streets, support new housing delivery and enhance opportunities for participation in community and cultural life. Site allocations including CE SA01 (Telephone Exchange), CE SA03 (156 Tottenham Lane), CE SA04 (93-113 Park Road) and CE SA05 (Lynton Road Depot/Park Road) include new homes, active ground-floor uses, new public spaces, improved pedestrian access and environmental improvements. In combination with Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), D4 (Public Realm), T2 (Walking and Wheeling), T3 (Cycling), C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and the borough-wide housing policies, these measures are expected to improve access to services, cultural opportunities, local employment and community life.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Positive
Foster good relations	Policy CEN1 promotes a vibrant, creative and community-focused neighbourhood through protection and enhancement of cultural assets, public spaces and community facilities. The policy seeks to reinforce Crouch End's role as a creative and cultural centre by supporting assets such as Hornsey Town Hall, Hornsey Library, ArtHouse Cinema, Kings Head Pub, local festivals and creative studios, while	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Positive

	enhancing public spaces that encourage social interaction and community participation. Public realm improvements, new gathering spaces, pocket parks and accessible streets are expected to strengthen community cohesion and create opportunities for interaction between residents from different backgrounds. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy D4 (Public Realm).		

Overall Equality Conclusion for Crouch End Neighbourhood (Chapter 14)

Overall effect: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++)

The Crouch End strategy is expected to generate broadly positive equality impacts through improvements to the District Centre, public realm, accessibility, community facilities and neighbourhood quality.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Older people**, through improved accessibility and local services.
- **Disabled people**, through more accessible public spaces and movement networks.
- **Women and girls**, through safer and more welcoming public environments.
- **Families, parents and carers**, through improved access to services and facilities.
- **The wider community**, through investment in public spaces, local facilities and community infrastructure.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Rising property values and desirability	Potential affordability pressures for lower-income households.	Affordable housing policies and borough-wide monitoring of affordability indicators.
Town centre change and redevelopment	Potential impacts on independent businesses or local character.	Town Centre, Culture and Heritage policies protecting local distinctiveness and supporting independent businesses.
Construction impacts	Temporary disruption, noise and accessibility impacts during implementation.	Construction Management Plans and application of Design policies.

Increased visitor activity	Potential pressure on local infrastructure and public spaces.	Public realm, transport and infrastructure planning to support growth and activity.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to affordability pressures, redevelopment impacts and temporary construction disruption. These risks are expected to be mitigated through the wider Local Plan policy framework, including affordable housing, heritage protection, town centre management and inclusive design policies.

Overall significance rating: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++).
Compared with Wood Green, Tottenham Hale and North Tottenham, the equality impacts are likely to be less transformative because the strategy is focused more on enhancing an existing successful centre than addressing deprivation. However, the chapter still makes a meaningful contribution to advancing equality of opportunity through improved accessibility, community wellbeing, public realm quality and inclusive access to services.

EQIA Assessment Table: Stroud Green Neighbourhood (Chapter 15)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to the district centre, pedestrian environment, public spaces and local services. Older people are likely to benefit from a more accessible and walkable neighbourhood, while children and young people may benefit from improved access to community, cultural and recreational opportunities.	Ensure public realm improvements incorporate age-friendly design, seating, shade, accessible crossings and opportunities for social interaction.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through enhanced accessibility to local services, improvements to the pedestrian environment and better connections between residential areas, public	Require all public realm and development proposals to demonstrate inclusive access and step-free movement.

			transport and community facilities. Delivery in accordance with Policies D3 (Inclusive Design) and D4 (Public Realm) should improve accessibility and reduce barriers to participation.	
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to public spaces, increased activity within the district centre and enhanced accessibility. These measures may help improve feelings of safety, inclusion and belonging.	Continue inclusive engagement with diverse communities throughout implementation.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts have been identified. The strategy applies equally to all residents and households.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to walkability, local services, healthcare access, public spaces and community infrastructure. Parents and carers may particularly benefit from a more accessible neighbourhood environment.	Ensure improvements support use by families with young children and people using buggies.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through enhanced access to services, shops, community facilities and public spaces. Improvements to neighbourhood quality and connectivity may support inclusion and participation by a broad range of communities.	Monitor accessibility and use of improvements by different groups and communities.

Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved accessibility and access to neighbourhood facilities which support community participation and social interaction.	Continue engagement with community and faith organisations where appropriate.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through public realm improvements, safer walking environments, increased activity and enhanced accessibility. Women and girls may particularly benefit from improvements to the quality, attractiveness and perceived safety of local streets and public spaces.	Ensure public realm projects continue to incorporate community safety and inclusive design principles.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved public spaces, community facilities and opportunities for participation in local civic and community life. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Encourage inclusive use and management of community facilities and public spaces.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	+	Positive impacts are expected through maintenance and enhancement of local services, community infrastructure, sustainable travel connections and a vibrant district centre. Although Stroud Green experiences lower levels of deprivation than some eastern neighbourhoods, lower-income households may still benefit from improved accessibility to	Monitor access to local services and ensure benefits of investment are distributed equitably.

			services and opportunities close to home.	

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Stroud Green Neighbourhood (Chapter 15)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policy SGN1 (Stroud Green Neighbourhood) promotes an accessible, safe and inclusive neighbourhood through improvements to the public realm, pedestrian and cycle connections, community facilities and local centres. SGN1 seeks to improve accessibility to services and public spaces, retain affordable and inclusive community and leisure facilities, and improve safety through public realm enhancements. These objectives are reinforced by Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm), helping to reduce physical and social barriers experienced by disabled people, older people and other groups that may be vulnerable to exclusion. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	Policy SGN1 supports enhanced access to local services, community facilities, leisure opportunities, green spaces and sustainable transport. The policy specifically seeks to safeguard and enhance community assets, improve access to Finsbury Park and local centres, strengthen pedestrian and cycling connectivity, and improve the quality of the public realm. SG SA04 (Osborne Grove) supports specialist housing provision for older and vulnerable residents. Together with Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), T2 (Walking and Wheeling), T4 (Public Transport) and C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough), these measures are expected to improve equality of opportunity and reduce barriers to participation.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Positive

Foster good relations	Policy SGN1 promotes a vibrant, community-focused neighbourhood through protection and enhancement of local centres, community facilities, public spaces and cultural assets. The policy supports retention of community and leisure facilities, improvements to public spaces, and the creation of new publicly accessible places for social interaction. These objectives align with Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy PM1 (Delivering Placemaking), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy D4 (Public Realm), and are expected to support community cohesion, social interaction and a shared sense of place.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Stroud Green Neighbourhood (Chapter 15)

Overall effect: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++)

The Stroud Green strategy is expected to generate broadly positive equality impacts through improvements to accessibility, neighbourhood quality, public realm, local services and community infrastructure.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Disabled people**, through improved accessibility and movement.
- **Older people**, through enhanced access to services and more walkable environments.
- **Women and girls**, through safer and better-designed public spaces.
- **Parents, carers and families**, through improved access to local facilities and services.
- **The wider community**, through enhanced neighbourhood quality, social interaction and community participation.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Rising property values associated with neighbourhood improvements	Potential affordability pressures for some lower-income households.	Affordable housing policies (H1-H3) and borough-wide monitoring of affordability indicators.

Redevelopment and intensification	Potential impacts on existing businesses, local character and community facilities.	Heritage, Culture, Town Centre and Community Infrastructure policies provide safeguards.
Construction impacts	Temporary disruption, noise and accessibility issues during implementation.	Construction Management Plans and application of Design policies.
Increased pressure on local facilities	Additional demand on infrastructure if population growth occurs.	Infrastructure planning through Policies S1-S5 and coordinated delivery mechanisms.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to affordability pressures, redevelopment impacts and temporary construction disruption. These risks are expected to be limited and mitigated through the wider Local Plan framework, particularly affordable housing, heritage, community infrastructure and inclusive design policies.

Overall significance rating: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++).
Compared with Wood Green, Tottenham Hale and North Tottenham, the Stroud Green chapter is primarily focused on maintaining and enhancing an existing neighbourhood centre rather than delivering transformational regeneration. Nevertheless, it is expected to make a meaningful contribution to advancing equality of opportunity by improving accessibility, quality of place, access to services and community wellbeing.

EQIA Assessment Table: Highgate Neighbourhood (Chapter 16)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to the local centre, public realm, walking environment, community facilities and local services. Older people are likely to benefit particularly from enhanced accessibility, improved public spaces, healthcare access and opportunities for social interaction. Children and young people may benefit from safer	Ensure public realm schemes incorporate age-friendly design, seating, shade, rest points and safe crossings.

			streets, access to open spaces and community facilities.	
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through improved pedestrian environments, enhanced accessibility to local services and community facilities, and better public realm design. Application of Policies D3 (Inclusive Design) and D4 (Public Realm) should improve mobility and reduce barriers to participation.	Require all schemes to demonstrate inclusive access and deliver step-free movement wherever possible.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to public spaces, accessibility and neighbourhood quality. The emphasis on inclusive, high-quality placemaking is expected to support feelings of safety, inclusion and belonging.	Continue inclusive engagement during implementation and public realm design.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts have been identified. The strategy applies equally across all residents and household types.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	+	Positive impacts are expected through enhanced accessibility, improved public realm, safer walking routes and access to local services and community facilities. The walkable nature of Highgate Village may particularly benefit parents, carers and families.	Ensure public realm improvements support use by families with young children and those using buggies.

Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through enhanced accessibility, improved public spaces, protection of community facilities and improvements to local services. While Highgate generally experiences lower levels of deprivation than eastern parts of the borough, improvements to neighbourhood accessibility and facilities should benefit all communities.	Monitor access to benefits and facilities by different communities and user groups.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improvements to accessibility, public realm and local facilities that support community participation and social interaction.	Continue engagement with local community and faith organisations where appropriate.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through safer public spaces, enhanced walking routes, improved lighting and public realm improvements. Women and girls may particularly benefit from a more accessible and welcoming village environment.	Incorporate community safety principles into public realm and transport improvements.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved public spaces, community life and neighbourhood facilities. No significant adverse impacts have been identified.	Encourage inclusive use of community facilities and public spaces.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved access to local services, public transport, community facilities and high-	Ensure investment and public realm improvements remain accessible and inclusive to all users.

			quality public spaces. Although deprivation levels are generally lower than in some other parts of Haringey, lower-income residents may still benefit from enhanced accessibility and neighbourhood services.	

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Highgate Neighbourhood (Chapter 16)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	Policy HGN1 (Highgate Neighbourhood) promotes an accessible, inclusive and safe neighbourhood through enhancements to Highgate Village, public realm, walking routes, community facilities and local services. The policy supports improved accessibility to neighbourhood services and public spaces and seeks to create a welcoming environment for all users. These aims are reinforced by Policy D1 (Haringey Design Principles), Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm), which require development to be accessible and inclusive. Improvements to public spaces, movement corridors and local facilities are expected to reduce barriers to participation experienced by some groups, particularly disabled people, older people and those with mobility impairments. No policies are identified that would result in direct or indirect discrimination against any protected group.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	Policy HGN1 supports improved access to community facilities, healthcare, local services, public spaces and the village centre. The neighbourhood strategy seeks to enhance walkability, strengthen	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity;	Positive

	access to community infrastructure, improve connections between key destinations and maintain a vibrant local centre that serves the needs of residents. These objectives are supported by Policy D3 (Inclusive Design), Policy D4 (Public Realm), Policy T2 (Walking and Wheeling), Policy T4 (Public Transport) and Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough). Improved accessibility and local service provision are likely to particularly benefit older people, disabled people, children and young people, parents and carers, and those who may experience barriers to accessing services and opportunities.	Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	
Foster good relations	Policy HGN1 supports a vibrant and inclusive village centre through the protection and enhancement of community facilities, local services, heritage assets and public spaces. The policy promotes high-quality placemaking and public realm improvements that create opportunities for social interaction, community participation and civic engagement. These objectives align with Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy PM1 (Delivering Placemaking), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough), Policy C2 (Cultural, Sports and Recreation Facilities) and Policy D4 (Public Realm). Investment in shared public spaces and neighbourhood facilities is expected to strengthen community cohesion, support positive interaction between different groups and foster a shared sense of belonging within Highgate.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Highgate Neighbourhood (Chapter 16)

Overall effect: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++)

The Highgate strategy is expected to generate broadly positive equality impacts through improvements to accessibility, public realm, local services, community facilities and neighbourhood quality.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Older people**, through improved accessibility, local services and opportunities for social interaction.

- **Disabled people**, through enhanced pedestrian environments and improved access to facilities.
- **Women and girls**, through safer and more welcoming public spaces.
- **Parents, carers and families**, through improved access to services and community facilities.
- **The wider community**, through investment in place quality, public spaces and neighbourhood cohesion.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Rising property values	Potential affordability pressures for lower-income households.	Affordable housing policies (H1-H3) and borough-wide monitoring of affordability indicators.
Heritage-led improvements and environmental enhancement	Potential increase in commercial and residential values.	Affordable housing, affordable employment space and town centre policies.
Construction impacts	Temporary disruption, noise and accessibility issues during implementation.	Construction Management Plans and application of Design policies.
Limited opportunities for major growth	Potential for benefits to be more incremental than transformational.	Continued investment in accessibility, public realm and community infrastructure.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to additional affordability pressures together with temporary construction-related disruption. These risks are expected to be mitigated through borough-wide affordable housing policies, inclusive design requirements, heritage protections and ongoing monitoring.

Overall significance rating: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++).
Compared with Wood Green, Tottenham Hale and the Tottenham neighbourhoods, the Highgate chapter is less focused on large-scale growth and regeneration. Its equality benefits are therefore likely to be more incremental, centred on improving accessibility, quality of place, community wellbeing and inclusive access to services, whilst helping foster good relations and supporting healthy, age-friendly neighbourhoods.

EQIA Assessment Table: Muswell Hill Neighbourhood (Chapter 17)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services,	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improvements to the	Ensure public realm improvements incorporate

	employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?		District Centre, public realm, local services and community infrastructure. Older people are likely to particularly benefit from improved walkability, accessibility and access to local services, while children and young people may benefit from enhanced access to recreation, community facilities and safer public spaces.	age-friendly design principles, including seating, shade, rest points and safe crossing facilities.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through public realm enhancements, accessibility improvements and better connections between homes, services, public transport and community facilities. Application of Policies D3 (Inclusive Design) and D4 (Public Realm) should help ensure that improvements are inclusive and accessible.	Require development and public realm projects to demonstrate step-free access and inclusive design.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved public spaces, enhanced neighbourhood quality and increased opportunities for participation in community life. Improvements to accessibility and the public realm may contribute positively to feelings of safety and belonging.	Continue inclusive engagement with diverse communities during implementation.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts have been identified. The strategy applies equally to all residents and household types.	None required.

Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through enhanced accessibility, improved pedestrian environments and better access to local services and community facilities. Parents and carers may particularly benefit from a more walkable and accessible neighbourhood centre.	Ensure public realm improvements consider the needs of people with buggies and young children.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved access to local services, community facilities and public spaces. While Muswell Hill experiences comparatively lower levels of deprivation than some eastern neighbourhoods, improvements to accessibility and neighbourhood quality are expected to benefit all communities.	Monitor accessibility and use of facilities by different communities and user groups.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved access to community infrastructure, public spaces and local facilities that support social interaction and community participation.	Continue engagement with local community and faith organisations where appropriate.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated through public realm improvements, safer walking routes, active frontages and enhanced accessibility. Women and girls may particularly benefit from improvements that increase	Ensure detailed design reflects community safety and inclusive design principles.

			perceptions of safety and comfort when using public spaces.	
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved public spaces, community facilities and opportunities for participation in local community life. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Encourage inclusive use and management of community facilities and public spaces.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved accessibility, local services, community infrastructure and a vibrant district centre. Although Muswell Hill generally experiences lower levels of socioeconomic deprivation than some other parts of the borough, lower-income residents may still benefit from improved local access to services and opportunities.	Ensure investment and improvements remain accessible and beneficial to all sections of the community.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Muswell Hill Neighbourhood (Chapter 17)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	**Policy MHN1 (Muswell Hill Neighbourhood)** promotes an accessible, inclusive and safe neighbourhood through enhancements to Muswell Hill District Centre, public realm, local services, community facilities and sustainable transport connections. The policy supports improvements to walking and cycling infrastructure, increased accessibility to local destinations, enhanced public spaces and improved connectivity to green spaces and community assets. These	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	objectives are reinforced by Policy D1 (Haringey Design Principles), Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm), which seek to ensure development is accessible and usable for all residents. Together, these measures are expected to reduce barriers to participation and improve inclusion for groups that may otherwise experience disadvantage or exclusion. No policies are identified that would result in direct or indirect discrimination against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policy MHN1 supports improved access to services, community infrastructure, public spaces, recreation, sustainable transport and local employment opportunities. The policy seeks to enhance the accessibility of Muswell Hill District Centre, strengthen connections to green spaces such as Alexandra Park and Parkland Walk, improve walking and cycling routes, and support new housing and community facilities. In addition, Policy MHN2 (Alexandra Park and Palace Cultural Quarter) promotes access to cultural, leisure and community opportunities at a major borough-wide destination. Site allocations including MHSA08 Royal British Legion Hall (community facility reprovision) and MHSA10 Woodridings Court (new housing) further support community needs. These objectives are reinforced by Policy D3 (Inclusive Design), Policy T2 (Walking and Wheeling), Policy T4 (Public Transport) and Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough). They are expected to particularly benefit older people, disabled people, children and young people, parents and carers, and those who may face barriers in accessing local services and opportunities.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Positive

Foster good relations	Policy MHN1 seeks to maintain and enhance Muswell Hill's role as a vibrant district centre and community hub through improvements to public spaces, local facilities, cultural assets and neighbourhood centres. Policy MHN2 (Alexandra Park and Palace Cultural Quarter) supports the continued provision of inclusive cultural, leisure, heritage and community activities at Alexandra Palace and Alexandra Park, which provide opportunities for interaction between diverse communities. The neighbourhood strategy also supports improvements to public realm, local centres, green spaces and community facilities that encourage social interaction and participation in local life. These objectives align with Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy PM1 (Delivering Placemaking), Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough), Policy C2 (Cultural, Sports and Recreation Facilities) and Policy D4 (Public Realm). Together they are expected to strengthen community cohesion, support social integration and foster a shared sense of belonging within Muswell Hill.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Muswell Hill Neighbourhood (Chapter 17)

Overall effect: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++)

The Muswell Hill strategy is expected to generate broadly positive equality impacts through investment in local services, accessibility, public realm, community facilities and neighbourhood quality.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Older people**, through improved accessibility, walkability and access to local services.
- **Disabled people**, through enhanced public realm and more inclusive movement networks.
- **Women and girls**, through safer and more welcoming public spaces.
- **Parents, carers and families**, through improved access to services and community infrastructure.
- **The wider community**, through enhancements to neighbourhood quality, social interaction and community wellbeing.

Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation

Issue	Impact	Mitigation
Rising property values and neighbourhood desirability	Potential affordability pressures for lower-income households.	Affordable housing policies (H1-H3) and borough-wide monitoring of affordability indicators.
Redevelopment and town centre change	Potential impacts on independent businesses or local character.	Heritage, Culture, Town Centre and Affordable Employment Space policies.
Construction impacts	Temporary disruption, noise and accessibility issues during project delivery.	Construction Management Plans and implementation of Design policies.
Increased demand on local facilities	Additional pressure on services if population growth occurs.	Infrastructure planning through Policies S1-S5 and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to additional affordability pressures associated with neighbourhood improvements, redevelopment impacts and temporary construction disruption. These risks are expected to be mitigated through the wider Local Plan policy framework, particularly affordable housing, heritage, town centre, community infrastructure and inclusive design policies.

Overall significance rating: Positive to Significant Positive (+/++).
Like Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey and Stroud Green, the Muswell Hill chapter is focused primarily on enhancing an established neighbourhood rather than delivering large-scale regeneration. Consequently, its equality impacts are expected to be positive but less transformative than those associated with North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale, Wood Green, Housing, Social Infrastructure and Employment & Industry. It nevertheless makes an important contribution to advancing equality of opportunity by improving accessibility, quality of place, local services and community cohesion.

Borough-wide Policies

EQIA Assessment Table: Design Policies (Chapter 18)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Strong positive effects expected through Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), D4 (Public Realm) and D11 (High-quality Housing). These policies promote accessible public spaces, child-friendly design, play opportunities, accessible routes and age-friendly environments. Older people are likely to benefit from improved accessibility and opportunities for social interaction.	Continue monitoring accessibility and age-friendly design outcomes through implementation and development management.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive effects anticipated. Policy D3 requires developments to be accessible and usable by all, including wheelchair users, and requires inclusive design statements. Policy D11 requires accessible and adaptable homes and wheelchair-user housing. Public realm policies require inclusive access, accessible wayfinding, places to sit and rest, accessible toilets and step-free movement.	Ensure consistent application of D3 and D11 through planning decisions and design review processes.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	0	Construction activity and redevelopment may create temporary disruption to movement and accessibility. However, this is expected to be short-term and	Monitor provision of Construction Management Plans and temporary accessibility measures, in accordance with the policies.

			mitigated through construction management requirements and accessibility standards	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	+	Policy D3 explicitly requires places to feel safe and welcoming, including from the perspective of gender-diverse people. Improved public realm quality and inclusive engagement requirements are likely to benefit transgender and non-binary residents.	Continue engagement with equality groups during implementation.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	+	Inclusive design standards, step-free access, safer walking environments, public toilets, seating and improved public realm accessibility are expected to positively benefit pregnant women and parents of young children. Policies D3, D4 and D11 are particularly relevant.	Ongoing application of inclusive design requirements.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Policy D1 requires developments to support inclusion and diversity. D3 promotes inclusive access for users regardless of race, faith or ethnicity. Improved public realm and community safety may particularly benefit communities experiencing inequalities in access to public spaces.	Monitor whether benefits are equitably distributed across neighbourhoods.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Inclusive public spaces, accessible routes and safer neighbourhoods are likely to benefit faith communities and facilitate access to community facilities and places	None identified.

			of worship. No adverse impacts identified.	
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive effects expected. Policy D3 specifically requires developers to consider the needs of women, girls and gender-diverse people. Policy D4 requires public realm design to improve safety, natural surveillance, lighting and inclusive access. Consultation responses also highlighted safety as a key concern for women and girls.	Ensure implementation reflects Violence Against Women and Girls principles and Secured by Design guidance.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	The emphasis on inclusive design, social integration and welcoming public spaces is expected to generate positive effects for LGBTQ+ residents. No adverse impacts identified.	Continue engagement with LGBTQ+ organisations where appropriate.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Strong positive effects anticipated. The design chapter supports improved public realm, housing quality, accessibility, safety and environmental quality. These improvements are likely to disproportionately benefit communities experiencing deprivation and poorer environmental conditions. Policy PM1's objective of reducing inequality is reinforced through design requirements.	Ensure investment and quality improvements are delivered across both east and west Haringey.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Design Policies (Chapter 18)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Design chapter contains some of the strongest equalities provisions in the Local Plan. Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) requires development to be accessible, safe and usable by all users, regardless of age, disability or mobility needs, and requires Inclusive Design Statements and consideration of inclusive evacuation. Policy D4 (Public Realm) promotes accessible, inclusive and welcoming public spaces, including provision for wayfinding, seating, play, inclusive toilets and consideration of neurodiversity. Policy D11 (High-quality Housing) requires accessible and adaptable homes, wheelchair-user housing, tenure-blind development and inclusive access arrangements. Policy D15 (Managing Construction Impacts) requires mitigation of disruption that could disproportionately affect vulnerable groups. Together, these policies are expected to reduce physical and social barriers experienced by many protected groups and no policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected characteristic.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Significant positive
Advance equality of opportunity	The Design chapter is expected to make a substantial contribution to improving equality of opportunity across Haringey. Policy D3 promotes universal access and inclusive design. Policy D4 seeks high-quality, safe and accessible public spaces that support social integration and participation. Policy D11 requires accessible and adaptable housing, wheelchair-user homes, adequate space standards, tenure-blind design and high-quality residential environments. Policy D5 (Active	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Significant positive

	Street Frontages) supports vibrant and accessible centres, while Policy D1 (Haringey Design Principles) embeds inclusion, safety, connectivity and healthy environments into all development. These policies are expected to improve access to housing, services, employment opportunities, public spaces and community life, particularly for disabled people, older people, women and girls, parents and carers and residents experiencing disadvantage.		
Foster good relations	The Design chapter promotes inclusive and welcoming places that encourage interaction between communities and support a shared sense of belonging. Policy D4 (Public Realm) supports social integration, community participation, play, public gathering spaces and high-quality public environments. Policy D1 (Haringey Design Principles) and Policy D2 (Design-led Approach) seek to create neighbourhoods that reflect local character while being inclusive and welcoming to all. Policy D5 (Active Street Frontages) encourages activity, natural surveillance and vibrant public spaces, while Policy D3 promotes environments where everyone can participate with dignity and confidence. Together these policies are expected to strengthen community cohesion, increase participation in public life and foster positive interaction between different groups.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Disability, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment, Sex and Sexual Orientation	Significant positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 18: Design

Overall effect: **Significant Positive (++)**

The Design chapter is expected to generate some of the strongest positive equality impacts in the Local Plan. In particular:

- **Very strong positive impacts** for disabled people, older people, women and girls, and residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage.
- **Positive impacts** for all other protected characteristics through improved engagement, accessibility, safety, inclusion and quality of place.
- No significant adverse effects identified.

Any temporary negative effects associated with construction are expected to be mitigated through development management and construction controls.
This is broadly the style and level of detail I would recommend replicating chapter-by-chapter through Housing, Social Infrastructure, Employment, Sustainable Travel and Green Infrastructure, before producing the final summary EQIA matrix.

EQIA Assessment Table: Heritage Policies (Chapter 19)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	+	Positive impacts expected. Heritage assets contribute to local identity, educational opportunities and lifelong learning. Conservation-led placemaking can enhance opportunities for intergenerational engagement and strengthen understanding of local history and culture. Older residents may particularly value retention of familiar landmarks and neighbourhood character	Promote inclusive interpretation and public engagement activities.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	?	Generally positive impacts are anticipated where historic environments are enhanced and made more accessible. However, heritage constraints can sometimes limit physical alterations needed to improve	Apply Policy D3 Inclusive Design alongside heritage policies and seek inclusive access solutions wherever possible.

			accessibility. The Local Plan supports sensitive adaptation of heritage assets and early consideration of inclusive design.	
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Heritage policies seek to celebrate Haringey's diverse histories and communities. Positive impacts may arise through greater recognition of diverse identities and histories within the public realm. No adverse impacts identified.	Encourage interpretation that reflects diverse communities and experiences.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No specific impacts identified. Heritage policies apply equally to all residents and communities.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	+	Improvements to historic environments, public spaces and heritage assets may contribute positively to wellbeing and use of neighbourhood centres by parents and carers. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Ensure public realm improvements remain accessible and inclusive.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. The Plan emphasises valuing diverse histories, cultures and identities, including migrant communities and under-represented histories. Conservation-led placemaking and heritage interpretation create opportunities to strengthen	Encourage heritage interpretation reflecting the full diversity of Haringey's communities.

			representation and cultural belonging amongst Haringey's diverse ethnic communities.	
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected through protection of heritage assets, historic places of worship and culturally significant buildings and spaces. These policies may help maintain important community anchors and support community identity.	Continued engagement with faith communities regarding heritage assets.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	+	Heritage-led regeneration can improve environmental quality, perceptions of safety and civic pride through restoration and enhancement of historic areas. Positive impacts are expected for all genders. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Ensure heritage improvements are accompanied by inclusive public realm design.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts may arise where interpretation and cultural programming recognise LGBTQ+ histories and experiences as part of Haringey's evolving heritage. No adverse impacts identified.	Encourage inclusive interpretation of heritage assets where appropriate.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated where heritage-led regeneration contributes to improved public realm, local economic activity and community identity. However, in some areas environmental improvements could contribute to rising property values and affordability pressures over time.	Monitor regeneration impacts and continue delivery of affordable housing and community infrastructure policies.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Heritage Policies (Chapter 19)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Heritage chapter promotes equitable access to Haringey's historic environment and seeks to ensure that heritage assets continue to contribute positively to the lives of all residents. Policies HE1-HE5 support the conservation, enhancement and sensitive adaptation of heritage assets while recognising the need for sustainable and inclusive use. The policies operate alongside Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm), helping ensure that heritage-led regeneration and conservation projects consider accessibility and inclusion. Where heritage constraints may potentially affect accessibility improvements, the policies support balanced solutions which improve access while conserving significance. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	The Heritage chapter supports access to cultural, educational, recreational and community opportunities associated with Haringey's historic environment. Policies HE1-HE5 seek to conserve and celebrate buildings, places, landscapes and heritage assets that contribute to community identity and wellbeing. Historic parks, conservation areas, cultural landmarks and heritage-led regeneration schemes can provide important opportunities for learning, volunteering, recreation, cultural participation and community engagement. The policies are expected to	Age; Disability; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Positive

	particularly benefit older residents, disabled people (where accessibility improvements are secured), young people accessing educational opportunities, and communities whose histories and identities are reflected in the borough's heritage assets. The heritage policies also work alongside Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and the neighbourhood strategies which seek to broaden participation in cultural and heritage activities.		
Foster good relations	The Heritage chapter is expected to make a significant contribution to community cohesion and a shared sense of place. Policies HE1-HE5 seek to conserve and celebrate Haringey's diverse historic environments, landscapes and cultural assets, helping communities understand and appreciate the borough's rich and varied history. Heritage assets often act as focal points for community activity, education, volunteering and cultural participation. Conservation and interpretation of historic buildings, parks and local landmarks can strengthen civic pride, support inter-generational learning and encourage interaction between communities. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive) and Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough).	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Significant positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 19: Heritage

Overall effect: Positive (+)

The Heritage chapter is expected to generate predominantly positive equality impacts, particularly in relation to:

- **Race and ethnicity**, through recognition and celebration of Haringey's diverse histories and cultures.

- **Older residents**, through protection of familiar landmarks and neighbourhood identity.
- **Community cohesion**, through strengthening belonging, identity and cultural understanding.
- **Socioeconomic wellbeing**, where heritage-led regeneration contributes to environmental improvements and investment.

The principal equality consideration is ensuring that heritage protection does not unintentionally create barriers to accessibility for disabled people. This risk is expected to be mitigated through the application of Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) alongside the heritage policies.
Overall significance rating: Positive (+) rather than Significant Positive (++), because the equality benefits are mostly indirect compared with chapters such as Housing, Design, Social Infrastructure and Sustainable Travel.

EQIA Assessment Table: Culture, Sport and Recreation Policies (Chapter 20)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. The chapter seeks to improve access to culture, sport and recreation with a focus on community participation. Young people may particularly benefit from access to such facilities. Older people may benefit from increased opportunities for social participation, volunteering and community engagement, helping reduce loneliness and isolation.	Ensure cultural , sport and recreation facilities are affordable, accessible and distributed across the borough.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	+	Positive impacts are expected through increased cultura, sport and recrational provision and community infrastructure. However, benefits will depend on facilities being physically accessible and inclusive. Accessibility requirements in the Design chapter are expected to complement these policies.	Apply Policy D3 Inclusive Design to facilities and events.

Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through promotion of inclusive cultural, sports and recreationa participation, community engagement and celebration of diversity. Cultural facilities can provide spaces for expression, visibility and social connection. No adverse impacts identified.	Encourage inclusive programming and engagement with LGBTQ+ groups.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. Policies apply equally across all residents.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	+	Positive impacts expected through improved community facilities, cultural venues, public spaces and local activities. Family-oriented events and facilities may support social inclusion and wellbeing.	Ensure family-friendly facilities and inclusive event design.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. The Plan explicitly seeks to support the heritage, creativity and identity of Haringey's diverse communities. Policies supporting cultural infrastructure, cultural quarters and creative industries provide opportunities to celebrate the borough's ethnic diversity and improve representation of under-represented communities.	Continue collaboration with diverse cultural organisations and communities.

Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts anticipated through support for community and cultural infrastructure, public events and opportunities for shared participation. Cultural activities may help foster understanding between different faith and belief groups.	Encourage inclusive cultural programming reflective of borough diversity.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	+	Positive impacts expected through greater access to cultural, sports and recreation facilities, public spaces and community activities. Improved activation of public spaces may also contribute to perceptions of safety and inclusion.	Ensure venues and events are designed and managed to promote safety and inclusion.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	++	Significant positive effects are anticipated. Cultural facilities, public art, creative industries and community spaces provide opportunities for expression, representation and community cohesion. The Plan's support for cultural diversity and inclusion may particularly benefit LGBTQ+ communities. The North Tottenham Cultural Quarter policy also explicitly supports LGBTQ+ venues.	Continue engagement with LGBTQ+ organisations and cultural providers.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Strong positive impacts expected. The Plan recognises that not everyone currently has equal access to culture, sport and recreation opportunities. Support for cultural facilities, creative industries, affordable workspace and local participation is expected to	Promote affordable access to activities and monitor accessibility across neighbourhoods.

			improve opportunities for residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage. Cultural investment may also contribute to local economic development and employment.	

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Culture Policies (Chapter 20)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Culture chapter promotes inclusive access to cultural, sports and recreation opportunities across the borough. Policies C1-C6 support a diverse cultural sector, safeguard cultural facilities, encourage participation in cultural life and support spaces that are accessible to a wide range of communities. The policies recognise the importance of culture in creating welcoming and inclusive places and are intended to help ensure that cultural activities, venues and public spaces can be enjoyed by all residents. In combination with Policy D3 (Inclusive Design), Policy D4 (Public Realm) and Policy S2 (Social Infrastructure), the chapter is expected to reduce barriers to participation and inclusion. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies C1-C6 support a wide range of cultural, sports, recreation opportunities that are expected to improve access to participation, physical activity employment, skills development and cultural expression. Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) seeks to strengthen Haringey's cultural, sporting and recreational infrastructure wwith a focus on improving access to culture across the borough. Policy C2	Age; Race; Disability; Sex; Sexual Orientation; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

	(Cultural , Sport and Recreation Facilities) protects existing facilities and supports new provision. Policy C5 (Tottenham Creative Enterprise Zone) and Policy C6 (Warehouse Living) support creative industries, affordable workspace and employment opportunities within Haringey's creative economy. These measures are expected to increase access to cultural participation, creative employment and community life, particularly for young people, ethnic minority communities, LGBTQ+ communities, lower-income residents and groups currently under-represented within cultural industries.		
Foster good relations	The Culture, Sports and Recreation chapter is expected to make a substantial contribution to community cohesion, cultural understanding and a shared sense of belonging. Policies C1-C6 support cultural diversity, creative expression, public art, community events and cultural infrastructure that celebrate Haringey's diverse communities and histories. The policies support cultural, sports and recreation facilities and venues, public spaces and community facilities that provide opportunities for interaction between people from different backgrounds. Public art, cultural programming, creative industries and community participation are expected to improve visibility and representation of diverse communities, strengthen local identity and encourage social interaction. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure).	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Significant positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 20: Culture, Sports and Recreation

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Culture, Sports and Recreation chapter is expected to generate some of the strongest positive equality impacts within the Local Plan, particularly in relation to:

- **Race and ethnicity**, through celebration of diverse cultural identities and support for under-represented communities.
- **Socioeconomic status**, through improved access to cultural, sports and recreation participation, creative employment and affordable workspace.
- **Children and young people**, through access to cultural, sporting and recreational, educational and creative opportunities.
- **LGBTQ+ communities**, through support for inclusive cultural infrastructure and protection of LGBTQ+ venues.
- **Community cohesion**, through shared activities, events and spaces which foster a sense of belonging and understanding between different communities.

No significant adverse equality impacts have been identified. Any risks relating to unequal access to cultural facilities are expected to be mitigated through inclusive design requirements, community engagement and the strategic distribution of cultural infrastructure across the borough.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++). This reflects the chapter's explicit focus on culture, belonging, diversity, participation and inclusion, which strongly align with the objectives of the Public Sector Equality Duty.

EQIA Assessment Table: Climate Resilience and Adaptation Policies (Chapter 21)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive effects expected. Children and older people are particularly vulnerable to overheating, air pollution and extreme weather events. Policies CR1-CR8 seek to improve climate resilience, support urban cooling, reduce overheating and improve air quality, resulting in important health and wellbeing benefits.	Prioritise interventions in areas experiencing the highest environmental and health inequalities.

Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Disabled people are often more vulnerable to the health effects of overheating, poor air quality and severe weather events. The policies support healthier and more resilient environments, improved building performance and better climate adaptation.	Ensure adaptation measures are designed and implemented inclusively.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved environmental quality and health outcomes. No differential impacts specific to transgender or non-binary residents have been identified.	None identified.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No specific impacts identified. Policies apply equally across communities.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Pregnant women and young children are among groups most vulnerable to overheating and air pollution. Measures addressing urban cooling, flood risk and air quality are expected to support healthier living environments.	Prioritise good environmental standards in residential developments and public spaces.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated. Ethnic minority communities are often disproportionately represented in areas experiencing poorer environmental conditions, including air quality issues and limited access to green	Monitor whether environmental benefits are distributed equitably across neighbourhoods.

			infrastructure. The policies seek to reduce these inequalities by improving environmental quality and climate resilience across the borough.	
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected through improvements to environmental conditions, neighbourhood quality and health outcomes. No significant adverse impacts identified.	None required.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	+	Positive effects expected for all genders through reduced exposure to air pollution, overheating and flood risks. Women, particularly those with caring responsibilities, may benefit from healthier and more resilient neighbourhood environments.	None identified.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through healthier and more resilient communities. No differential impacts identified.	None required.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. The Local Plan recognises that residents experiencing deprivation are often most vulnerable to climate change, overheating, flooding, fuel poverty and poor environmental conditions. Climate adaptation policies, urban cooling measures and improved air quality are expected to disproportionately benefit these communities. Energy-efficient buildings	Prioritise investment and climate adaptation measures within the borough's most deprived areas.

			may also contribute to reducing fuel poverty and living costs.	

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Climate Resilience and Adaptation Policies (Chapter 21)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Climate Resilience and Adaptation chapter promotes healthier, safer and more resilient environments for all residents. Policies CR1-CR8 seek to reduce exposure to environmental hazards including overheating, flooding, poor air quality, drought and climate-related risks. The chapter recognises that some groups are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change impacts and aims to ensure that development is designed to improve resilience and environmental quality. Measures to reduce overheating, improve air quality, manage flood risk and provide climate-adapted environments are expected to reduce barriers and vulnerabilities experienced by older people, disabled people, children and those with existing health conditions. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies CR1-CR8 are expected to make a significant contribution to reducing health and environmental inequalities. The chapter supports urban cooling, improved air quality, flood risk reduction, sustainable drainage and climate-resilient development. Evidence within the Local Plan recognises that climate-related impacts disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, including older residents, children, disabled people and lower-income households. Policies CR2 (Supporting Urban	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Socioeconomic Status	Significant Positive

	Cooling), CR3 (Minimising Overheating Risk in Buildings) and CR8 (Air Quality) are particularly important in improving health outcomes and protecting vulnerable groups from environmental risks. These measures are expected to improve equality of opportunity by creating healthier living environments and reducing environmental disadvantages experienced by some communities.		
Foster good relations	The Climate Resilience and Adaptation chapter supports the creation of healthier, greener and more resilient neighbourhoods that can be shared and enjoyed by all communities. By helping to improve environmental quality, public health and resilience to climate change, the policies are expected to contribute positively to quality of life across the borough. Climate adaptation measures, green infrastructure, sustainable drainage and improved environmental conditions can support community wellbeing and help create places that encourage social interaction and shared stewardship of the environment. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive) and the Green and Blue Infrastructure policies.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Disability, Race and Socioeconomic Status	Positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 21: Climate Resilience and Adaptation

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Climate Resilience and Adaptation chapter is expected to generate significant positive equality impacts across the borough, particularly for:

- **Children and young people**, who are vulnerable to air pollution and overheating.
- **Older people**, who are more susceptible to heat-related illness and extreme weather.

- **Disabled people**, who may be disproportionately affected by environmental hazards and poor health outcomes.
- **Pregnant women and young children**, who benefit from healthier environmental conditions.
- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, who are often most exposed to environmental inequalities, fuel poverty and climate risks.

The chapter strongly supports Haringey's Placemaking Objectives, particularly PO2: A Healthy and Safe Place and PO3: A Sustainable and Resilient Place, by helping to reduce health inequalities, improve environmental quality and increase resilience to climate change.

No significant adverse equality impacts have been identified. Any implementation risks can be managed through targeted delivery, monitoring and ensuring that climate adaptation measures are prioritised in communities experiencing the greatest levels of deprivation and environmental inequality.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++).

EQIA Assessment Table: Building a Zero Carbon Haringey Policies (Chapter 22)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Children and older people are particularly vulnerable to cold homes, overheating and poor air quality. Policies requiring energy-efficient homes, improved building performance and low-carbon heating are expected to improve comfort, health and resilience to climate change.	Prioritise delivery of high-quality energy-efficient housing and retrofit measures.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive effects are anticipated. Disabled people may spend more time at home and can be disproportionately affected by cold, damp or overheating. Improved energy	Ensure retrofit and energy measures remain accessible and inclusive.

			performance standards, retrofit and low-carbon heating infrastructure are expected to improve health, wellbeing and thermal comfort.	
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are expected through improved building performance, reduced energy use and healthier homes. No differential adverse impacts identified.	None identified.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No specific impacts identified. The policies apply equally across the population.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	+	Positive impacts are expected through warmer homes, improved air quality, reduced overheating and more resilient housing environments. These benefits may be particularly important for families with young children.	Maintain high standards for housing quality and building performance.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated. Ethnic minority households are disproportionately represented among groups experiencing overcrowding, poorer housing conditions and fuel poverty. Improved housing standards and energy performance may contribute to reducing some of these inequalities.	Continue monitoring housing quality and affordability outcomes.

Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through healthier, more energy-efficient homes and buildings. No significant adverse impacts identified.	Continue monitoring affordability outcomes.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	+	Positive impacts are expected for all genders through improved housing quality and lower energy consumption. Women may benefit disproportionately where they are more likely to be affected by caring responsibilities, lower incomes or fuel poverty.	Continue monitoring affordability outcomes.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts anticipated through improved housing quality, reduced energy costs and healthier living conditions. No adverse impacts identified.	None required.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Residents experiencing deprivation are more likely to be affected by fuel poverty, rising energy costs and poor-quality housing. Energy efficiency measures, retrofit-first approaches and low-carbon energy infrastructure can reduce household energy consumption and improve living conditions. The Local Plan explicitly identifies tackling inequality and the cost-of-living crisis as key objectives.	Monitor impacts on affordability, energy costs and fuel poverty indicators.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Building a Zero Carbon Haringey Policies (Chapter 22)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Building a Zero Carbon Haringey chapter supports the delivery of healthier, more energy-efficient and climate-resilient buildings for all residents. Policies ZC1-ZC7 apply consistently across development proposals and are intended to improve building performance, reduce energy consumption and support the transition to a zero-carbon borough. Measures including improved building fabric, energy efficiency standards, low-carbon heating infrastructure and improved environmental conditions are expected to benefit all residents without creating barriers for any protected group. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected characteristic.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies ZC1-ZC7 are expected to make a significant contribution to improving housing quality, reducing fuel poverty and improving health outcomes. The chapter promotes energy-efficient homes, retrofit-first approaches, low-carbon heating infrastructure and improved building performance. These measures are particularly relevant to groups that may be disproportionately affected by poor housing conditions, high energy costs and fuel poverty, including older people, disabled people, families with children and residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage. Policy ZC2 (Whole Life-Cycle Carbon and Retrofit), Policy ZC4 (Energy Efficiency) and Policy ZC5 (Low Carbon Heat) are likely to contribute to warmer, healthier and more affordable homes,	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

	helping reduce inequalities linked to housing quality and energy affordability.		
Foster good relations	The Building a Zero Carbon Haringey chapter supports the creation of healthier, more sustainable and climate-resilient communities throughout the borough. By helping reduce the impacts of fuel poverty, poor housing conditions and climate change, the policies are expected to contribute positively to community wellbeing and shared environmental benefits. The chapter supports borough-wide action on climate change and aligns with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive) and the Climate Resilience policies. Whilst the contribution to fostering good relations is more indirect than that of Culture, Social Infrastructure or Town Centre policies, the creation of healthier and more sustainable neighbourhoods is expected to have positive social benefits across communities.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Disability and Socioeconomic Status	Positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 22: Building a Zero Carbon Haringey

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Building a Zero Carbon Haringey chapter is expected to generate significant positive equality impacts, particularly for:

- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, through reduced fuel poverty, lower household energy costs and improved housing quality.
- **Disabled people**, who may be disproportionately affected by poor housing conditions, overheating and cold homes.
- **Older people**, who are particularly vulnerable to cold temperatures, overheating and poor indoor environmental quality.
- **Children, young people and families**, who benefit from healthier and more resilient homes.

- **Communities experiencing existing housing-related inequalities**, through higher quality, energy-efficient development.

Potential risks relate primarily to the possibility that higher environmental standards may increase development costs and affect viability, which could in turn influence affordable housing delivery. However, these risks are indirect, uncertain and are expected to be managed through the wider Local Plan policy framework, including affordable housing policies, viability processes and ongoing monitoring.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++), reflecting the chapter's strong contribution to reducing fuel poverty, improving housing quality, supporting health and wellbeing and addressing socioeconomic inequalities across the borough.

EQIA Assessment Table: Sustainable Travel Policies (Chapter 23)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. The chapter promotes safe walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport, helping children and young people access education, recreation and community activities. Older people are expected to benefit from improved accessibility, safer walking and wheeling environments and enhanced public transport connections. The Local Plan specifically seeks to create a borough where everyone can easily and safely access opportunities.	Prioritise accessibility improvements around schools, town centres, healthcare facilities and key community destinations.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	+	Positive impacts expected. The Local Plan recognises that transport accessibility barriers disproportionately affect disabled people. Policies promoting accessible public transport, step-free movement, improved walking and wheeling environments and	Ensure implementation aligns with D3 Inclusive Design and prioritises accessible routes and infrastructure.

			inclusive public realm are likely to enhance access to employment, services and social opportunities. Some disabled people rely on private vehicles for mobility and access to services. However, the policies seek to reduce car dependency while maintaining equitable accessibility and recognising differing mobility needs. Any potential adverse effects are expected to be limited and mitigated through disabled parking provision and accessible transport infrastructure.	
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive effects anticipated. Improved walking routes, active travel infrastructure and enhanced public realm may increase confidence, safety and inclusion for transgender and non-binary residents travelling around the borough.	Continue embedding inclusive design and community engagement within transport projects.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. Policies apply equally to all residents.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Better walking and wheeling environments, accessible public transport, safer crossings, reduced traffic dominance and improved public realm can improve mobility and access to services for pregnant women, parents and carers.	Ensure schemes incorporate seating, step-free access and crossing improvements.

Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	+	Positive impacts expected. Improved public transport connectivity and active travel infrastructure can support access to employment, education, healthcare and community facilities. This may be particularly important for communities experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage and lower levels of car ownership.	Monitor whether accessibility benefits are delivered equitably across neighbourhoods.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts are expected through better pedestrian, cycling and public transport connections across the borough. Improved accessibility may facilitate participation in community and faith activities.	None required.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive effects expected. Consultation identified safety as a major concern, particularly for women and girls. Policies promoting walking, wheeling, public transport accessibility, active travel and improved public realm are expected to contribute positively to safety, confidence and independent mobility.	Ensure transport schemes continue to consider Violence Against Women and Girls principles and perceptions of safety.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts anticipated through safer and more accessible public spaces, improved connectivity and enhanced neighbourhood environments. No adverse impacts identified.	None required.

Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Residents on lower incomes are generally more dependent on walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport. Policies that improve connectivity, affordability of travel, access to jobs and services and support the 15-minute neighbourhood concept are likely to reduce transport inequality and improve social inclusion. The Plan also recognises that sustainable travel can help address cost-of-living challenges by providing cheaper alternatives to private vehicle use.	Prioritise delivery in areas with the greatest deprivation and lowest accessibility levels.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Sustainable Travel Policies (Chapter 23)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Sustainable Travel chapter promotes equitable access to movement, services and opportunities through a transport hierarchy that prioritises walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport. Policies T1-T7 seek to improve accessibility, remove barriers to movement and ensure transport infrastructure is designed to meet the needs of a diverse range of users. Policy T2 (Walking and Wheeling) specifically promotes inclusive pedestrian environments and removal of barriers, while Policy T4 (Public Transport) supports improved accessibility, including step-free access. The chapter recognises the importance of equitable access to transport for disabled people, older people,	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	children and other vulnerable groups. Together with Policies D3 (Inclusive Design) and D4 (Public Realm), these measures are expected to reduce physical and social barriers to accessing services, employment, education and community life. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies T1-T7 are expected to make a significant contribution to improving equality of opportunity by increasing access to employment, education, healthcare, community facilities and other essential services. The chapter prioritises walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport, whilst improving accessibility and reducing dependence on private vehicles. Policy T2 (Walking and Wheeling) promotes safer and more accessible streets, Policy T3 (Cycling) supports inclusive cycling infrastructure and adapted cycle provision, and Policy T4 (Public Transport) supports improvements to accessibility and public transport connectivity. These measures are particularly important for groups that are less likely to have access to private vehicles, including young people, older people, disabled people and lower-income households. Improved connectivity is expected to reduce transport-related inequalities and improve access to opportunities across the borough.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Significant positive
Foster good relations	The Sustainable Travel chapter supports the creation of safer, healthier and more inclusive streets and public spaces that encourage interaction between communities. By prioritising walking, wheeling and cycling, reducing severance and improving the quality of public spaces, the chapter is expected to create more attractive and accessible neighbourhood environments. Improved walking routes, public	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Disability, Race, Sex and Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Positive

	transport accessibility and public realm improvements can support greater participation in community life and increase opportunities for social interaction. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive), Policy D4 (Public Realm) and the Healthy Streets approach embedded throughout the Local Plan.		

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 23: Sustainable Travel

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Sustainable Travel chapter is expected to have some of the strongest positive equality impacts across the Local Plan.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Disabled people**, through improved accessibility and more inclusive transport infrastructure.
- **Older people**, through safer and more accessible walking, wheeling and public transport environments.
- **Women and girls**, through policies promoting safer movement and public spaces.
- **Children and young people**, through improved access to schools, recreation and active travel opportunities.
- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, who are more likely to rely on walking, cycling and public transport and therefore benefit disproportionately from improvements in accessibility and connectivity.

A limited potential adverse impact may arise where car restraint measures affect groups who rely on private vehicles, particularly some disabled people. However, the Local Plan explicitly seeks to balance the reduction of car dependency with equitable accessibility, and these impacts are expected to be mitigated through accessible transport provision and disabled parking measures.

The chapter strongly supports the Placemaking objectives of creating A Fair Place and A Healthy and Safe Place, while helping connect residents to employment, education, services and opportunities across the borough.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++).

EQIA Assessment Table: Green and Blue Infrastructure Policies (Chapter 24)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Access to open space, recreation, walking routes and nature supports children's development, physical activity and mental wellbeing. Older people may particularly benefit from increased opportunities for walking, social interaction, relaxation and improved physical and mental health. The Local Plan seeks to improve the accessibility and quality of green and blue infrastructure across the borough.	Prioritise improvements in areas with deficiencies in access to open space.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive effects expected. Accessible parks, open spaces, walking routes and green infrastructure can improve physical health, mental wellbeing and opportunities for social participation. Design and accessibility policies elsewhere in the Plan support inclusive access to green infrastructure.	Ensure accessibility is integrated into green infrastructure design and management.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through improved, safer and more attractive public spaces and opportunities for social participation. No differential adverse impacts have been identified.	Consider inclusive design and community engagement in major green infrastructure projects.

Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No specific impacts identified. The policies apply equally across all residents and communities.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected through improved access to parks, open spaces, play facilities, walking routes and opportunities for recreation. Green infrastructure supports child development, health and wellbeing and provides opportunities for families to spend time outdoors.	Ensure open spaces and routes are accessible for prams and families with young children.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. The Local Plan recognises that some communities, particularly in more deprived parts of the borough, have poorer access to high-quality green and blue infrastructure. The chapter seeks to protect, enhance and expand access to these spaces, helping reduce environmental inequalities.	Monitor the geographical distribution of green infrastructure improvements and access.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected. Parks and open spaces provide opportunities for community gatherings, recreation and cultural activities that may benefit faith communities and support community cohesion.	None required.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through provision of higher quality, accessible and well-managed open spaces. Women and girls may particularly benefit where improved	Ensure green spaces incorporate inclusive design and safety considerations.

			design, visibility and accessibility increase confidence in using parks and outdoor spaces.	
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts expected through improved public spaces, recreation opportunities and community environments. No adverse impacts identified.	None required.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. The Local Plan identifies inequalities in access to green and blue infrastructure and seeks to focus improvements in areas where need is greatest. Better access to parks, recreation, food growing opportunities, tree cover and nature can contribute to improved health outcomes, reduced environmental inequalities and enhanced quality of life.	Prioritise delivery in areas with the highest deprivation and lowest levels of green space access.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Green and Blue Infrastructure Policies (Chapter 24)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Green and Blue Infrastructure chapter promotes equitable access to high-quality green spaces, open spaces, recreation facilities, biodiversity and natural environments across the borough. Policies **G1-G8** seek to enhance access to parks and nature, open spaces, green corridors, watercourses and urban greening measures whilst improving environmental quality and climate resilience. The policies support accessible green infrastructure and healthier neighbourhoods	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	for all residents. Together with Policy D3 (Inclusive Design), Policy D4 (Public Realm) and Policy S3 (Play Space), the chapter is expected to reduce barriers experienced by disabled people, older people, children and families in accessing high-quality outdoor environments. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies G1-G8 are expected to make a significant contribution to improving health, wellbeing and environmental equality. The chapter seeks to increase access to green space, recreation opportunities, urban greening, biodiversity and food growing opportunities across the borough. Policy G3 (Open Space), Policy G4 (Urban Greening), Policy G6 (Trees) and Policy G7 (Food Growing) are particularly relevant in improving quality of life and addressing disparities in access to environmental assets. Residents experiencing deprivation, children and young people, older people and disabled people are likely to benefit disproportionately from improvements in access to parks, recreation facilities and high-quality natural environments. The chapter also supports climate resilience and healthier living environments, helping to address environmental inequalities across Haringey.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Socioeconomic Disadvantage	Significant positive
Foster good relations	The Green and Blue Infrastructure chapter is expected to make a significant contribution to community cohesion and social inclusion. Parks, open spaces, allotments, food growing areas, green corridors and recreation spaces provide opportunities for people from different backgrounds to meet, exercise, participate in community activities and enjoy shared environments. Policies G1-G8 support the creation and enhancement of spaces that encourage social interaction,	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Disability, Race, Religion or Belief and Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

	volunteering, recreation and community participation. Community food growing opportunities, improved access to open spaces and enhanced biodiversity also support stronger local connections and stewardship of the environment. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure).		

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 24: Green and Blue Infrastructure

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Green and Blue Infrastructure chapter is expected to generate significant positive equality impacts across the borough.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Children and young people**, through improved access to recreation, play and healthy outdoor environments.
- **Older people**, through enhanced opportunities for physical activity, relaxation and social interaction.
- **Disabled people**, through improved access to nature and opportunities to support physical and mental wellbeing.
- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, who often have poorer access to high-quality green infrastructure and may experience greater environmental inequalities.
- **Communities in the east of the borough and areas of identified open space deficiency**, where improvements may help address longstanding inequalities in access to parks and natural environments.

The chapter strongly supports the Placemaking Objectives of A Fair Place, A Healthy and Safe Place, and A Sustainable and Resilient Place, particularly through reducing environmental inequalities, improving health and wellbeing and increasing resilience to climate change.

No significant adverse equality impacts have been identified. Any risks relating to unequal access or poor accessibility are expected to be mitigated through the application of inclusive design principles, accessibility standards and targeted delivery of green infrastructure improvements in areas of greatest need.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++).

EQIA Assessment Table: Housing Policies (Chapter 25)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are expected. Haringey faces acute housing affordability pressures, overcrowding and shortages of family housing. Policies H1, H2 and H3 seek to increase housing delivery and provide a mix of homes, whilst H7 supports specialist accommodation for older and vulnerable people. This should improve housing choice and accessibility across different life stages.	Monitor delivery of family housing, specialist housing and affordable housing through the AMR.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. The Local Plan explicitly recognises that disabled people are disproportionately likely to live in homes that do not meet their needs. Policies H7 and D11 support accessible, adaptable and specialist housing provision. Wheelchair-accessible homes and adaptable housing standards	Monitor delivery of M4(2) and wheelchair-user homes and specialist accommodation.

			should improve independence, health and quality of life.	
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through increased housing supply, affordable housing provision and improved housing security. Stable housing can contribute to improved wellbeing and social inclusion. No adverse impacts identified.	Continue engagement with equalities groups during implementation.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	Housing policies apply equally regardless of marital or civil partnership status. The increased supply and diversity of homes may benefit a range of household types. No adverse impacts identified.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Affordable housing, family housing and improved housing quality are likely to benefit pregnant women and families with young children. Reduced overcrowding and improved housing conditions may contribute to better health and wellbeing outcomes.	Monitor delivery of family-sized affordable housing.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced	++	Significant positive impacts expected. The Local Plan explicitly	Affordable housing requirements, monitoring of

	by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?		recognises that Black and minority ethnic communities experience disproportionately poor housing conditions and overcrowding. Increased housing delivery, genuinely affordable housing and family-sized homes should help address these inequalities. However, there remains a risk that regeneration and rising housing costs may contribute to displacement pressures if growth is not carefully managed.	affordability indicators and ongoing review of regeneration impacts.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected through increased housing choice, family accommodation and affordable housing. The policies should support diverse household structures and community needs across the borough.	Continue engagement with community and faith groups regarding housing needs.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Women, particularly lone parents, are more likely to experience housing insecurity and affordability issues. Increased delivery of affordable and family housing is therefore likely to	Monitor housing affordability and tenure outcomes.

			generate substantial benefits. Improved housing quality may also support health and wellbeing outcomes.	
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts expected through increased housing supply, affordable housing provision and specialist housing options. The Plan recognises that LGBTQIA+ people are disproportionately represented among rough sleepers and therefore improved housing outcomes may have particular benefits for this group.	None identified beyond continued monitoring and engagement.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Very significant positive impacts are anticipated. The Local Plan identifies the housing crisis as one of Haringey's most significant challenges. Policies H1-H3 and H11 seek to increase housing supply, maximise genuinely affordable housing and protect existing homes. These measures are expected to disproportionately benefit lower-income households, overcrowded households and residents experiencing deprivation.	Monitor affordable housing delivery, overcrowding indicators, homelessness and housing affordability trends.

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Communities	Will housing policies improve provision of culturally appropriate accommodation?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated through Policy H10, which supports provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and seeks to address identified needs. This is one of the few policies specifically targeted towards a highly marginalised group and therefore delivers a strong equality benefit.	Monitor pitch delivery and review future accommodation needs evidence.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Housing Policies (Chapter 25)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Housing chapter seeks to address existing inequalities in access to suitable, secure and affordable housing across the borough. Policies H1-H13 support a range of housing types and tenures to meet diverse needs, including affordable housing, family housing, specialist accommodation, student housing and Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. Policy H7 (Housing Older People and Vulnerable People), Policy H10 (Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation) and Policy H13 (Temporary Accommodation) are particularly important in addressing the specific needs of groups that can experience disadvantage within the housing market. Together with Policy D11 (High-quality Housing) and Policy D3 (Inclusive Design), the chapter supports accessible, adaptable and inclusive housing and is expected	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	to reduce barriers faced by disabled people, older residents and other groups with specific housing needs. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	Policies H1-H13 are expected to make a substantial contribution to improving equality of opportunity across Haringey. The chapter seeks to address the borough's housing crisis through increased housing delivery, genuinely affordable housing, family-sized homes, specialist housing and protection of existing housing stock. Policy H2 (Genuinely Affordable Housing), Policy H3 (Housing Mix), Policy H7 (Housing Older People and Vulnerable People), Policy H10 (Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation) and Policy H13 (Temporary Accommodation) are particularly significant in supporting groups that experience disproportionate housing need, overcrowding, homelessness or poor housing conditions. The delivery of affordable and accessible homes is expected to improve access to housing, health, education, employment and wider life opportunities, particularly for lower-income households, ethnic minority communities, disabled people, older people and families with children.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Sexual Orientation; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive
Foster good relations	The Housing chapter supports the creation of mixed, inclusive and sustainable communities through provision of a range of housing types, tenures and accommodation choices. Policies promoting genuinely affordable housing, family housing, specialist accommodation and Gypsy and Traveller provision are expected to help create more inclusive neighbourhoods and reduce inequalities between communities. The chapter supports social integration by helping ensure that a wider range of people can access housing within the borough	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Disability, Race, Religion or Belief and Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

	and remain within their communities. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure) and are expected to contribute positively to community cohesion and social inclusion.		

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 25: Housing

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Housing chapter is expected to generate the **strongest positive equality impacts of any chapter in the Local Plan**.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, through delivery of genuinely affordable housing and improved housing security.
- **Ethnic minority communities**, who are disproportionately affected by overcrowding, poor housing conditions and housing need.
- **Disabled people**, through accessible and adaptable housing provision.
- **Older people**, through specialist accommodation and accessible homes.
- **Families with children**, through provision of family-sized housing and improved housing conditions.
- **Gypsy and Traveller communities**, through dedicated accommodation policies.
- **Women**, particularly lone parents and households experiencing housing insecurity.

Potential adverse impacts relate primarily to:

- Regeneration-related displacement risks.
- Increased land and housing values.
- Potential viability pressures affecting affordable housing delivery.

However, the Local Plan contains mitigation through affordable housing requirements, protection of existing housing stock, affordable housing viability mechanisms, specialist accommodation policies and ongoing monitoring.

The Housing chapter directly supports all three Placemaking Objectives, particularly PO1: A Fair Place, by seeking to reduce housing inequality and improve access to safe, stable and affordable homes for all residents.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++). The housing policies are likely to make the most substantial contribution to advancing equality of opportunity across Haringey and are therefore among the most important chapters in the EQIA.

EQIA Assessment Table: Social Infrastructure Policies (Chapter 26)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. The Local Plan identifies access to social infrastructure as fundamental to enabling residents to live healthy and fulfilled lives. Policies S1-S5 support provision, protection and enhancement of a wide range of social infrastrcture types. Children and young people are expected to benefit from play provision and youth facilities, while older people may benefit through improved access to community services and opportunities for social interaction, helping to address loneliness and isolation.	Prioritise infrastructure delivery in areas experiencing the greatest need and population growth.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive effects expected. Accessible health facilities, community infrastructure, public toilets, recreation facilities and local services can improve independence, wellbeing and	Ensure new and existing facilities meet inclusive design requirements and accessibility standards.

			participation in community life. The Local Plan also supports the clustering of services in accessible locations and improved inclusive access to infrastructure.	
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated. Community facilities and inclusive social infrastructure provide opportunities for participation, support networks and community engagement. No specific adverse impacts have been identified.	Encourage inclusive management and programming of community facilities.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No specific impacts identified. Policies apply equally to all residents regardless of household composition or marital status.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Access to healthcare facilities, play spaces, public toilets and community services will be particularly beneficial for pregnant women, parents and carers. Policy S4 supports provision of play space while Policy S5 improves access to public toilets, helping create more inclusive environments for families with young children.	Ensure facilities are family-friendly and accessible for prams and young children.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Many ethnic minority communities rely on community facilities, health services, cultural infrastructure and voluntary	Continue engagement with community organisations and monitor access to facilities across neighbourhoods.

			sector organisations. Policies protecting and enhancing social infrastructure are expected to support community resilience, reduce inequalities and improve access to services. Consultation responses also emphasised the importance of community infrastructure and culturally appropriate services.	
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Social infrastructure policies support the protection, enhancement and delivery of facilities used by diverse faith communities. Consultation responses highlighted the importance of community and faith facilities in supporting community cohesion and meeting local needs.	Engage with faith communities regarding infrastructure needs and future provision.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Women are more likely to undertake caring responsibilities and may particularly benefit from improved access to healthcare facilities, community services, play facilities, public toilets and local infrastructure. Enhanced access to services may also improve health and wellbeing outcomes.	Ensure facilities consider safety, accessibility and inclusion in design and operation.

Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts anticipated through improved access to community facilities, support services and opportunities for social participation. The protection of community infrastructure may also support organisations serving LGBTQ+ communities.	Encourage inclusive management and programming of facilities.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Residents experiencing deprivation often face barriers to accessing health services, community facilities, recreation opportunities and support networks. Social infrastructure policies seek to ensure facilities are available, accessible and distributed across communities, helping reduce inequalities and improve quality of life.	Prioritise infrastructure provision in areas of greatest deprivation and monitor accessibility outcomes.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Social Infrastructure Policies (Chapter 26)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Social Infrastructure chapter promotes equitable access to services, facilities and community infrastructure across the borough. Policies S1-S5 seek to safeguard, enhance and provide social infrastructure that is accessible, inclusive and responsive to local needs. Policy S3 (New and Enhanced Infrastructure) requires new facilities to be accessible, multifunctional and inclusive, whilst Policy S5	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	(Public Toilets) helps address barriers experienced by older people, disabled people, parents and carers. Together with Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm), the chapter is expected to reduce barriers to participation and access to services experienced by many protected groups. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	The Social Infrastructure chapter is expected to make a substantial contribution to improving equality of opportunity. Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure) supports a strategic approach to ensuring communities have access to health, education, recreation, community facilities and support services. Policy S2 (Protecting Social Infrastructure) safeguards existing facilities and Policy S4 (New and Enhanced Socila Infrastructure) requires new provision where needed, whilst Policy S4 (Play Space) ensures children have access to inclusive and accessible play opportunities. Policy S5 (Public Toilets) addresses barriers to accessing public spaces and services through provision of public toilets. These measures are particularly important for children and young people, older residents, disabled people, women, carers, faith communities and residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage. Improved access to facilities and services is expected to support better health, wellbeing, education and community participation outcomes.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive
Foster good relations	The Social Infrastructure chapter is expected to make a significant contribution to community cohesion and social inclusion. Community facilities, schools, health centres, recreation facilities, play spaces, libraries, faith facilities and public gathering spaces provide opportunities for interaction between different groups and support	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Disability, Race, Religion	Significant positive

	participation in community life. Policies S1-S5 promote accessible, inclusive and multifunctional facilities that can serve diverse communities. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive) and Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and are expected to strengthen social connections, encourage participation and foster a shared sense of belonging.	or Belief, Sex and Socioeconomic Status	

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 26: Social Infrastructure Policies

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Social Infrastructure chapter is expected to generate substantial positive equality impacts across the borough.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Children and young people**, through play facilities, education infrastructure and community services.
- **Older people**, through improved access to services, social interaction and community support.
- **Disabled people**, through accessible facilities and improved access to healthcare, recreation and community infrastructure.
- **Pregnant women, parents and carers**, through healthcare facilities, play provision and public toilets.
- **Faith communities**, through protection and enhancement of community facilities.
- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, through improved access to essential services, support networks and opportunities for participation.

The chapter directly addresses one of the key themes emerging from consultation, namely the importance of ensuring growth is supported by community infrastructure, health facilities, schools, recreational facilities and community spaces. It therefore plays an important role in reducing inequalities and supporting inclusive growth across Haringey.

No significant adverse equality impacts have been identified. Any risks relating to uneven infrastructure delivery can be managed through monitoring, infrastructure planning and implementation of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++).

EQIA Assessment Table: Employment and Industry (Chapter 27)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. The Local Plan identifies the need to improve access to good work opportunities, training and skills development, particularly for young people and communities experiencing disadvantage. Policies EI1 and EI6 support local employment, apprenticeships, skills development and business growth. Younger residents may particularly benefit from improved employment pathways and access to training opportunities. Older residents may also benefit from increased employment opportunities and local service provision.	Monitor local employment, apprenticeship and training outcomes secured through development.
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	+	Positive impacts are expected through growth in employment opportunities and requirements to promote local access to jobs, skills and training. Disabled people often face barriers to employment and may benefit from a larger and more diverse local economy. However,	Encourage inclusive employment practices and ensure employment space is designed in accordance with accessibility requirements.

			outcomes will depend on accessibility and inclusive recruitment practices beyond the planning system.	
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive impacts are anticipated through increased employment opportunities, affordable workspace and support for small businesses. No specific adverse impacts identified.	None identified.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. Policies apply equally across all residents and businesses.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	+	Positive impacts expected through increased local employment opportunities and more jobs accessible by sustainable travel. This may benefit parents and carers by reducing commuting requirements and increasing access to local economic opportunities.	Ensure mixed-use neighbourhoods continue to support access to services and employment close to home.
Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Ethnic minority communities are disproportionately represented among groups experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage and barriers to economic opportunity. Policies supporting employment growth, affordable workspace, skills development and local business growth are expected to improve access to jobs and enterprise opportunities. Protection of Haringey's diverse local economy may also support	Monitor employment outcomes and business participation across different communities.

			businesses owned by ethnic minority entrepreneurs.	
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive effects expected through economic growth, skills development and business creation. No specific adverse impacts identified.	None required.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Increased employment opportunities, affordable workspace and skills programmes are expected to benefit both women and men. Women may particularly benefit where barriers associated with caring responsibilities or lower incomes are reduced through local employment opportunities.	Monitor participation in employment and skills initiatives by gender where data is available.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts expected through increased employment opportunities, affordable workspace provision and support for entrepreneurship. No adverse impacts identified.	None required.
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. This is one of the most important equality outcomes of the chapter. The Plan explicitly seeks to create an inclusive economy, recognising significant inequalities in income, employment and opportunity, particularly between east and west Haringey. Affordable workspace, employment land protection, skills initiatives and local business growth are expected to disproportionately benefit	Monitor employment rates, local labour market outcomes, affordable workspace delivery and business growth across the borough.

			residents experiencing deprivation. Improved access to good quality jobs may help address wider inequalities in health and life outcomes.	

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Employment and Industry Policies (Chapter 27)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Employment and Industry chapter promotes fair access to employment opportunities, business growth, skills development and affordable workspace across the borough. Policies EI1-EI6 support an inclusive economy, safeguard employment land, encourage affordable workspace and seek to ensure that economic growth benefits local communities. Policy EI6 (Employment, Skills Development and Local Business Growth) is particularly significant as it seeks to secure local jobs, apprenticeships, training opportunities and workforce participation through development. These measures are expected to help address structural barriers faced by some groups in accessing employment and economic opportunities. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive
Advance equality of opportunity	The Employment and Industry chapter is expected to make a substantial contribution to advancing equality of opportunity. Policy EI1 (Inclusive and Resilient Economy) seeks to support economic growth that benefits all communities, whilst Policy EI5 (Affordable Employment Space) requires delivery of affordable workspace and Policy EI6 supports local employment, apprenticeships, training and business growth. The policies are particularly important for residents	Age; Disability; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive

	experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, young people, ethnic minority communities and groups facing barriers to employment. Improved access to jobs, training, business opportunities and affordable workspace is expected to help reduce inequalities in income, employment and economic participation. The chapter also supports retention and growth of small businesses, creative industries and local enterprises.		
Foster good relations	The Employment and Industry chapter supports inclusive economic participation and community prosperity. By helping ensure that growth generates local employment opportunities, affordable workspace, skills development and opportunities for local businesses, the policies have the potential to improve social inclusion and reduce inequalities between communities. The chapter supports a diverse economy and encourages participation by a broad range of residents and businesses. These objectives align with Policy PM1 (Delivering the Placemaking Framework), Policy SS1 (A Place Where We Can All Belong and Thrive) and the Plan's objective of creating a more inclusive economy. While the contribution to fostering good relations is more indirect than Culture or Social Infrastructure policies, improved access to economic opportunity is expected to have positive effects on social cohesion and inclusion.	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Sex and Socioeconomic Status	Positive

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 27: Employment and Industry

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Employment and Industry chapter is expected to generate substantial positive equality impacts across Haringey.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, through improved access to jobs, training, apprenticeships and local economic opportunities.
- **Ethnic minority communities**, who are disproportionately represented among groups facing economic disadvantage and barriers to employment.
- **Young people**, through skills development, apprenticeships and pathways into employment.
- **Women**, particularly where local employment opportunities reduce barriers associated with caring responsibilities.
- **Small businesses, entrepreneurs and creative industries**, through affordable workspace and business support measures.

The chapter directly supports PO1: A Fair Place and PP5: An Inclusive Economy within Haringey's Placemaking Framework by seeking to reduce economic inequalities and ensure that the benefits of growth are shared more widely across the borough.

Potential adverse impacts are limited but could arise where industrial intensification creates local environmental impacts such as noise, traffic or servicing activity, or where rising commercial values affect smaller businesses. The Plan's wider design, environmental and affordable workspace policies provide mitigation for these risks.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++). The chapter is likely to make a major contribution to advancing equality of opportunity by addressing one of Haringey's most significant challenges: unequal access to employment, income and economic opportunity.

EQIA Assessment Table: Town Centres and High Streets (Chapter 28)

Protected Characteristic	Assessment Question	Impact	Assessment / Commentary	Mitigation / Enhancement
Age	Will the strategy/policy improve access to housing, services, employment, recreation and community facilities for children, young people and older people?	++	Significant positive impacts are anticipated. Town centres provide access to essential day-to-day services, social infrastructure, cultural facilities, employment opportunities and public transport. Policies supporting vibrant, accessible and active town centres are likely to improve opportunities for social	Ensure town centre improvements are accessible, inclusive and age-friendly.

			interaction, reduce isolation and improve access to services, particularly for young people and older residents.	
Disability	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility and inclusion for disabled people?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Accessible town centres can improve access to services, employment, recreation and social opportunities. The chapter's objectives will operate alongside Policies D3 (Inclusive Design), D4 (Public Realm) and sustainable travel policies to improve accessibility and ease of movement.	Continue prioritising accessibility, step-free movement and inclusive public realm improvements.
Gender Reassignment	Will the strategy/policy contribute to safe, welcoming and inclusive neighbourhoods?	+	Positive effects anticipated through improved public realm, increased activity, active frontages and better managed town centre environments. These measures can contribute to feelings of safety and belonging for transgender and non-binary residents.	Maintain inclusive design and community engagement approaches.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Could the strategy/policy have differential impacts based on marital or civil partnership status?	0	No differential impacts identified. Policies apply equally across the population.	None required.
Pregnancy and Maternity	Will the strategy/policy improve accessibility, safety and inclusion for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or within the maternity period, including access to healthcare, public services, public spaces and transport infrastructure?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Well-served, walkable and accessible town centres support parents, carers and pregnant women by providing services, healthcare, retail facilities, seating, public toilets and safe public spaces close to home.	Ensure provision of family-friendly facilities, seating and accessible public toilets.

Race	Will the strategy/policy help address inequalities experienced by the neighbourhood's diverse ethnic communities?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Haringey's town centres and high streets are important centres of cultural diversity, enterprise and community life. Policies supporting town centre vitality, independent businesses, cultural activities and local services are likely to benefit Haringey's diverse ethnic communities and support community cohesion.	Monitor business diversity, community use and accessibility of town centre improvements.
Religion or Belief	Will the strategy/policy support access to community facilities and participation by diverse faith communities?	+	Positive impacts expected. Town centres often contain community infrastructure, meeting spaces and services used by faith communities. Improved accessibility and vitality may support continued use of these facilities.	Continue engagement with community and faith organisations where relevant.
Sex	Will the strategy/policy improve safety, accessibility and opportunities for women and girls?	++	Significant positive impacts anticipated. Consultation identified safety as a major concern, particularly for women and girls. Policies seeking active frontages, greater activity throughout the day and evening, improved public realm and healthier town centres may improve perceptions of safety and accessibility. Policies supporting management of the night-time economy are particularly relevant.	Ensure public realm, lighting and night-time economy management continue to consider women's safety.
Sexual Orientation	Will the strategy/policy support inclusion and participation for LGBTQ+ residents?	+	Positive impacts anticipated through improved cultural, social and commercial activity and enhanced opportunities for participation in public life. Active, inclusive centres may	Support diverse and inclusive programming within town centres where appropriate.

			provide opportunities for LGBTQ+ communities to access services, employment and cultural activities.	
Socioeconomic Status	Will the strategy/policy reduce deprivation and improve access to housing, employment and opportunity?	++	Significant positive impacts expected. Residents with lower incomes often depend heavily on local town centres for access to goods, services, employment opportunities and public transport. The chapter supports local economic activity, employment, affordable services and community infrastructure, helping reduce spatial and socioeconomic inequalities. The Local Plan places particular emphasis on strengthening centres in Tottenham, Wood Green and other areas experiencing disadvantage.	Monitor accessibility, affordability and distribution of investment across town centres.

Public Sector Equality Duty Assessment: Town Centres and High Streets Policies (Chapter 28)

PSED Test	Assessment Summary	Impacted groups (protected characteristics)	Overall impact
Eliminate discrimination	The Town Centres and High Streets chapter promotes fair and inclusive access to services, facilities, employment, retail, leisure, culture and community infrastructure. Policies TC1-TC8 seek to create accessible, welcoming and safe town centres and high streets through improvements to public realm, active frontages, town centre vitality and healthy environments. The policies work alongside Policy D3 (Inclusive Design) and Policy D4 (Public Realm) to improve accessibility and	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Gender Reassignment; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation	Positive

	reduce barriers experienced by older people, disabled people, parents and carers and other users of town centres. The chapter also supports a diverse range of uses and activities which help ensure centres remain accessible and relevant to different communities. No policies are identified that would directly or indirectly discriminate against any protected group.		
Advance equality of opportunity	The Town Centres and High Streets chapter is expected to make a significant contribution to improving access to employment, services, healthcare, public transport, culture, recreation and community facilities. Policy TC2 (Town Centres First) directs services and facilities to accessible locations, whilst Policy TC5 (Town Centre Activation) and Policy TC8 (Visitor, Evening and Night-Time Economy) support greater economic participation, cultural activity and community use of town centres. These policies are particularly important for residents who depend on local centres and public transport, including older people, disabled people, young people and lower-income households. Improved access to local services, jobs and facilities is expected to support equality of opportunity across the borough.	Age; Disability; Pregnancy and Maternity; Race; Sex; Socioeconomic Status	Significant positive
Foster good relations	The Town Centres and High Streets chapter supports vibrant and inclusive centres that act as focal points for community life. Policies TC1-TC8 encourage cultural activities, community uses, leisure, social interaction and civic participation. Town centres provide spaces where people from different backgrounds interact, access services and participate in community life. The chapter complements Policy C1 (A Culturally Rich Borough) and Policy S1 (Social Infrastructure) by	All protected characteristics, particularly Age, Race, Religion or Belief, Sex, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation	Positive

	supporting diverse uses, cultural activities and high-quality public spaces that encourage community participation and social interaction. These measures are expected to strengthen community cohesion, local identity and a shared sense of belonging.		

Overall Equality Conclusion for Chapter 28: Town Centres and High Streets

Overall effect: Significant Positive (++)

The Town Centres and High Streets chapter is expected to generate substantial positive equality impacts across the borough.

The greatest benefits are likely to be experienced by:

- **Residents experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage**, through improved access to local services, employment opportunities, affordable goods and public transport.
- **Older people**, through improved access to services and opportunities for social interaction.
- **Disabled people**, through more accessible town centre environments and improved connectivity.
- **Women and girls**, through safer and more active town centre environments.
- **Ethnic minority communities**, through support for diverse local businesses, cultural activity and community infrastructure.
- **Children, young people and families**, through enhanced access to community, leisure and cultural opportunities.

Potential adverse impacts are limited but may arise where redevelopment contributes to increasing commercial rents, displacement of small businesses or changes to the character of existing centres. However, these risks are mitigated through policies supporting affordable workspace, diverse town centre uses, local business growth and inclusive economic development.

The chapter strongly supports the Placemaking priorities of A Culturally Rich Borough, An Inclusive Economy, Supporting Us to Live Well, and Connecting to Opportunities, helping ensure that town centres remain accessible, vibrant and welcoming places for all communities.

Overall significance rating: Significant Positive (++). It is likely to make a major contribution to reducing socioeconomic inequalities, strengthening community cohesion and improving access to opportunities across Haringey.

Conclusion: What are the potential risks of not proceeding with the new Local Plan?

The Local Plan provides an important mechanism for promoting equality and reducing inequalities in Haringey. Without the introduction of the proposed policies, some groups with protected characteristics may be disproportionately affected by negative impacts and may not fully benefit from opportunities to improve social, economic and environmental outcomes.

1. Lack of Coordinated Policy Framework

In the absence of neighbourhood or thematic policies:

- Social infrastructure delivery may be fragmented or insufficient, leading to inequitable access to services.
- Health inequalities may persist or worsen, especially in deprived areas.
- Educational access and informal learning opportunities may be limited.
- Public realm improvements may not be prioritised, reducing safety and accessibility for vulnerable groups.

2. Risk to Cultural Equity and Representation

Without policies supporting cultural infrastructure:

- Underrepresented communities may lose opportunities for cultural expression and engagement.
- Heritage assets may be neglected or inappropriately developed.
- Town centres may become less inclusive and culturally vibrant.

3. Vulnerability of Creative Communities

Without protections for creative industries and warehouse living:

- Creative workers, often from diverse backgrounds, may face displacement.
- Live-work environments may become unsafe or unaffordable.
- Opportunities for informal learning and collaboration may be lost.

4. Environmental Exposure

Without strategic planning:

- Disabled people, older adults, and low-income groups may be exposed to:
    - Poor air quality
    - Excessive noise
    - Overheating and flood risk
- Lack of green infrastructure may reduce access to nature and worsen health outcomes.

5. Economic Exclusion

Without targeted employment and workspace policies:

- Women, ethnic minorities, young people, and disabled individuals may continue to face barriers to employment.
- Affordable workspace for small businesses and social enterprises may be lost.
- Creative and cultural economies may decline, reducing inclusive job opportunities.

6. Housing Inequality

Without inclusive housing policies:

- Accessible and adaptable housing may not be delivered.
- Specialist housing needs (e.g. for older people, disabled residents, GRT communities) may be unmet.
- Affordable housing delivery may be hindered.