



Mill Hill East

Area Action Plan
Supporting Documents

Sustainability Appraisal
May 2008



Local Development Framework

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Glossary

| | |
|-------|--|
| CA | Countryside Agency |
| DC | Development control |
| DCLG | Department for Communities and Local Government (formerly Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)) |
| DEFRA | Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs |
| DETR | Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions |
| DfT | Department for Transport |
| DPD | Development Plan Document |
| EA | Environment Agency |
| EH | English Heritage |
| EN | English Nature |
| EU | European Union |
| HA | Highways Agency |
| HECA | Home Energy Conservation Act |
| GCSE | General Certificate of Secondary Education |
| IMD | Index of Multiple Deprivation |
| LA | Local Authority |
| LDD | Local Development Document |
| LDF | Local Development Framework |
| LPA | Local Planning Authority |
| NE | Natural England |
| ODPM | Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now named the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)) |
| PPG | Planning Policy Guidance |
| PPS | Planning Policy Statement |
| RDA | Regional Development Agency |
| RES | Regional Economic Strategy |
| RPG | Regional Planning Guidance |
| RSS | Regional Spatial Strategy |
| SA | Sustainability Appraisal |
| SAP | Standard Assessment Procedure |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SFRA | Strategic Flood Risk Assessment |
| SOA | Super Output Area |
| AAP | Supplementary Planning Document |

| | |
|-------|---|
| SPG | Supplementary Planning Guidance |
| SFO | Sustainability Framework Objectives |
| SUDS | Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems |
| TBA | To be allocated |
| UDP | Unitary Development Plan |
| UNECE | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe |
| WHS | World Heritage Site |

Non-Technical Summary

The Area Action Plan (AAP) for Mill Hill East is being prepared by Barnet Council to guide development and change up to 2016. Mill Hill East is an area of significant development potential - it was designated in the Mayor's London Plan, 2004 as an 'Area for Intensification' for the delivery of 2,000 new homes and 500 new jobs over the period 2001-2016.

Accompanying the preparation of an AAP is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. The purpose of a SA is to promote sustainable development by predicting the impact of the AAP policies against a range of social, economic and environmental criteria. Close working with the plan-making team has ensured that the outcomes of the SA assessment have been taken into account as the policies for the AAP have been developed.

It should also be noted that the assessment process for the Mill Hill East AAP incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2004/42/EC and the Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and for the purpose of this report is termed solely as a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

THIS REPORT

- Explains the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment process and methodology (Section 1);
- Section 2 provides a review of the relevant plans and programmes, outlines the baseline conditions for the area, identifies the key sustainability issues, provides the objectives against which the Mill Hill East AAP Policies have been assessed and the outcomes of the Scoping Report;
- Section 3 contains an assessment of the Mill Hill East AAP report. This includes key findings and an assessment of each section;
- Section 4 has more information on how to comment on this report and monitoring; and
- The Appendices contain details of the plan review; the indicators and baseline; and consultation responses to the Scoping Report.

KEY FINDINGS

The key findings of the sustainability assessment are summarised below against each of the objectives within the sustainability framework.

Table 1: Key findings including mitigation

| SA Framework Objectives | Key Findings |
|--|--|
| 1. To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to public transport are inherent in the AAP and the SA would hope to encourage and influence such proposals, such as upgrading and development of bus routes and improvements to bus / underground stops / waiting facilities and improvements to linkages between the underground station and the site. • The Mill Hill East AAP promotes walking and cycling connections to key services in the area, including open space. The AAP also promotes walking to school and work initiatives, for e.g. The Walking Bus • New development could provide the infrastructure required for car clubs. • Wider strategic measures such as improved underground services could be considered. However we recognise this is outside the scope of the AAP. |
| 2. To increase accessibility to and within the site and promote connectivity with the surrounding areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved public transport, walking and cycling will improve accessibility • Development will provide new and improved local facilities with improved access. • Open spaces will also be more accessible. This could be part of a strategic approach to health, education and other core services undertaken by LB Barnet. |
| 3. To encourage sustainable development that is compact and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenity that will reduce the need to travel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The redevelopment of low density development and previously developed land to high density land uses is an efficient use of the available land, especially towards the south of the site. • Social cohesion and the accessibility of necessary services for the local population will be ameliorated. |
| 4. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and create new wildlife habitats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, enhancement and creation of open spaces will provide opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity in the entire site. • Renewal of the existing woodland in the south offers opportunity to also create new habitat in mature woodland. • Biodiversity could be benefited further through the active enhancement and creation of habitat areas. • Impacts are mitigated and new ecological space is created by the integration of living roofs. This has an indirect benefit of reducing the visual impact of the development, as well as forming part of the flood management strategy. |
| 5. To ensure local people have access to satisfying opportunities for employment and occupation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New employment opportunities will be provided within the Mill Hill East AAP area. • Greater emphasis has been placed on supporting local business enterprise and local / independent retailers. • In the short term, existing businesses could be threatened due to the scale of construction nuisance. |
| 6. To promote a high quality of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mill Hill East AAP promotes the use of the Code |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>urban design in conjunction with sustainable design and construction principles and techniques</p> | <p>for Sustainable Homes in line with recent Government consultation and requires a minimum of Level 4 with the ultimate objective of achieving Level 6 and zero carbon by 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and community development is required to meet BREEAM Excellent standards. • The scale of development will increase site-wide energy and water use and waste production, unless action is taken to reduce the impact of the existing buildings. |
| <p>7. To ensure indigenous and inward investment which is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and housing redevelopment of the area coupled with new community infrastructure, new retail development and services, and greater accessibility provide opportunities to increase the economic prosperity of the area. |
| <p>8. To protect, maintain and enhance the quality of open spaces and ensure effective access to open space</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each part of Mill Hill East AAP addresses urban design in a positive and appropriate manner. • Open space will be enhanced and made more accessible. |
| <p>9. To improve health, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing more employment opportunities to Mill Hill East will help to address poverty and in turn reduce health inequalities. • The provision of improved parks will provide facilities available for all, and so reduce inequalities. • There is a need to ensure that target of affordable housing onsite is reached so that the proportion of people in sub-standard and unhealthy accommodation will be reduced. • Active lifestyles are encouraged through the provision of functional open space and good walking and cycling infrastructure. • Improvements to housing in the area are likely to have very meaningful effects on health, through the creation of good quality, well-constructed homes. • The policies included provide for the establishment of new health facilities, such as a doctors' / dentists' surgery in the area. |
| <p>10. To reduce crime and the fear of crime</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime prevention and fear of crime are complex issues however the Mill Hill East policies look to transform both the physical and social environment of the area. The results should be a safer-feeling, more vibrant community with a higher quality built environment that will reduce the opportunities for crime. |
| <p>11. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mill Hill East AAP looks to bring regeneration to the area through mixed use development and community facilities. • The 50% affordable target will ensure greater diversity of household types and this should bring different people, incomes and vitality to the area. |
| <p>12. To improve the quality of life where people live</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New residents will benefit from a range of services, open spaces, employment opportunities, public transport links and well-designed homes. • Existing residents will be able to access the services, open spaces, employment and public transport links via a more walkable and pleasant environment. • There will be short term impacts on quality of life due to construction nuisance, which could be managed and minimised through a scheme such as the |

| | |
|--|--|
| | Considerate Constructors Scheme. |
| 13. To provide good education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AAP recognises the need for secondary school places to be provided off-site and requires a new, primary school onsite which will help provide new social infrastructure to support skills for students and the wider community. • The greater mix of tenure identified in the AAP should also increase aspirations for education throughout the area. |
| 14. To foster a vibrant and cohesive community that participate in decision-making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of community facilities and usable neighbourhood areas provide opportunities for fostering social and community spirit. |
| 15. To preserve and enhance the urban and rural landscape, in keeping with the character of the wider area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AAP has a very positive impact on the townscape and landscape. • Intelligent use of sight lines, cladding systems, street tree planting and living roofs will mitigate the potential visual impact of development on nearby protected landscapes. • Lower density residential units towards the north of the site ensure the suburban nature of the area, close to the Green Belt is maintained. • The central / southern location of facilities and services, giving good accessibility to public transport, employment locations and key services will aim to reduce commuting. • The new and improved open spaces will also reduce air and noise pollution. |
| 16. To maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural / leisure assets of Mill Hill East. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AAP approaches the historic environment sensitively, retaining the Officers' Mess for commercial, community or residential uses. • Improving access to the surrounding Green Belt will encourage recreational use and promote the connection of the community with the wider area. • The frontage of Partingdale Lane and setting of nearby heritage assets needs to be sensitively treated. |
| 17. To minimise noise pollution, especially around land use interfaces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scale of development and construction proposed throughout the Mill Hill East AAP area is likely to have a temporary negative impact on pollution levels. The development could mitigate this through the specification of the Considerate Constructors Scheme. • The layout of the scheme will ensure that noise generating land uses (potentially the CHP or employment uses) will be buffered from residential land use as appropriate. Open spaces and tree planting will also act as a noise buffer, protecting areas vulnerable from road noise. |
| 18. To reduce the impact of flooding to people and property of Mill Hill East | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters the AAP requires an integrated approach to drainage including SUDS and greywater recycling which will be delivered through the requirement for a drainage strategy. |

THE IMPACT OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ON THE AAP

As explained above, the Sustainability Appraisal process is designed to have a positive impact on the plan appraised, in this case the Mill Hill East AAP. Set out below are some of the key policy issues, by AAP section that the SA was able to positively influence.

5.4 Residential Development

- Target requiring 50% affordable housing.

5.5 Providing Opportunities for Job Creation

- Increased focus on encouraging local entrepreneurialism.

5.6 Community Facilities, Shops and Services

- Increased focus on provision of a range of community services.

5.7 Green Spaces and the Environment

- Promoting healthier lifestyles and regeneration through improving open space;
- Greater protection for environmental and built heritage;
- The promotion of walking and cycling within and between open spaces and the linking of green spaces.

5.8 Transport and Access

- Provision of pedestrian and cycle routes across entire area;
- Strategic approach to car parking rationalisation.

5.9 Sustainable Development

- Requiring Code for Sustainable Homes (Level 4 for initial phases of development and objective to reach Level 6 by 2014);
- Requiring BREEAM Excellent for all commercial and community buildings;
- Requirement for the use of sustainable construction materials as set out in the BRE Green Guide;
- Inclusion of SUDS and grey water recycling across the site;
- Inclusion of living roofs.

EXAMINATION OF THIS REPORT

The Draft Mill Hill East AAP, including this Sustainability Appraisal, is to be submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2008. Further public consultation will be undertaken at this time and the draft AAP will then be the subject of an Examination in Public by an independent Planning Inspector which is expected to take place in late 2008. The Inspector will examine the AAP against the established tests of soundness for Development Plan Documents and will provide a report detailing changes to the AAP which must be undertaken before it can be adopted as planning policy. Following this process, it is intended that the AAP will be adopted in Spring 2009 to form part of Barnet's Local Development Framework (LDF).

The AAP will be subject to monitoring and review. It will provide the framework for the consideration of all planning applications and prior to adoption the Submission Draft AAP will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. Any comments on the Submission Draft AAP and Sustainability Appraisal should be sent to:

Mill Hill East Consultation
Major Projects Team
Planning & Environmental Protection Directorate
London Borough of Barnet
Ground Floor, Building 4

North London Business Park
Oakleigh Road South
London
N11 1NP
or email: millhilleast@barnet.gov.uk

Comments should be received by 5.00pm on Monday the 23rd June, 2008.

1. BACKGROUND

The Area Action Plan (AAP) for Mill Hill East is being prepared by Barnet Council to guide development and change in the area up to 2016. Mill Hill East is an area of significant development potential - it is designated in the Mayor's London Plan as an 'Area for Intensification' for the delivery of a significant number of new homes and jobs over the period up to 2016.

The Mill Hill AAP will be a statutory planning document which will form part of the Barnet LDF. A key feature of the AAP will be the emphasis placed on implementation. It will seek to:

- Deliver planned growth in accordance with strategic planning policy;
- Stimulate strategic level development and economic growth;
- Protect areas sensitive to change;
- Focus on delivery of sustainable development and comprehensive improvements; and
- Ensure the effective delivery of Barnet's Three Strands Approach.

Accompanying the preparation of the AAP is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. The purpose of a SA is to promote sustainable development through meaningful integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. The SA process is designed to test the Mill Hill East AAP for soundness – through social, economic and environmental criteria.

A Sustainability Team within EDAW have been working closely with the plan-making team to ensure the two processes are integrated and iterative, ensuring that the SA process has informed the development of the Mill Hill East AAP. The SA Framework, Baseline, Indicators and Assessment within this SA have been informed by the Sustainability Appraisal for the London Plan to ensure consistency across the DPD documents.

This Report documents the impact of the SA process to date, and provides an assessment of the AAP document.

This SA Report was preceded by a Scoping Report (January 2007), which set out the sustainability objectives and baseline, including the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) set out in EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The Scoping Report and this SA report were revised in response to comments by statutory consultees received during consultation of the Preferred Options Report during autumn 2007.

1.1 STUDY AREA

The AAP study area which consists of approximately 48 hectares is shown below. It is within the ownership of seven different landholders, the largest being the Ministry of Defence (MoD) who have recently vacated the existing barracks releasing 20.5 hectares of land for development. As far as possible, the analysis of issues, baseline and assessment set out by this Sustainability Appraisal relate to the area within the AAP boundary but where specific data is unavailable analysis may be based on a wider context area.

Figure 1: The Mill Hill East AAP Area



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1.2 THE SUBMISSION DRAFT MILL HILL EAST AAP

The Mill Hill East AAP will form a statutory strategic plan for the re-development of the area and therefore will have a considerable role to play in the delivery of Borough housing targets and ensuring future development is sustainable.

A Draft AAP Report has been produced for submission and consultation. It sets out the proposed policies for the area and follows on from the preferred options report which documented the alternatives considered in the development of these policies. The AAP is divided into the following sections:

- Preface & Introduction
- Part 1 – Background to the AAP

- Part 2 – Policies and Proposals
- Part 3 – Design Guidance

This report contains the assessment of the Mill Hill East AAP as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

1.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA)

Sustainable Development – A Definition

In March 2005, a new Government strategy for sustainable development was set out called 'Securing the Future'. The following definition for sustainable development was provided:

The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations.

For the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations, that goal will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.

To achieve this, five key principles have been proposed in 'Securing the Future';

- Living Within Environmental Limits
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy
- Promoting Good Governance
- Using Sound Science Responsibly

These principles have been used to inform the development of the sustainability objectives which are set out later in this report (section 2.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework).

Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Appraisal (SEA)

The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental, and economic considerations in the preparation of statutory planning documents. Under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, SA is mandatory for RSS, for new or revised DPD and for AAPs.

An SEA is also required under the SEA Directive, and provides plan-making authorities with a process to incorporate environmental considerations into decision-making at an early stage and in an integrated way. SEA therefore assists authorities in taking full account of significant environmental impacts of plans.

The Government is encouraging the integration of the requirements of the SEA Directive within the SA process, providing an integrated assessment that considers economic, social and environmental impacts. In order to ensure that SA meets the requirements of SEA Directive, the DCLG (ODPM) has prepared guidance. This SA has following guidance

published in November 2005 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'.

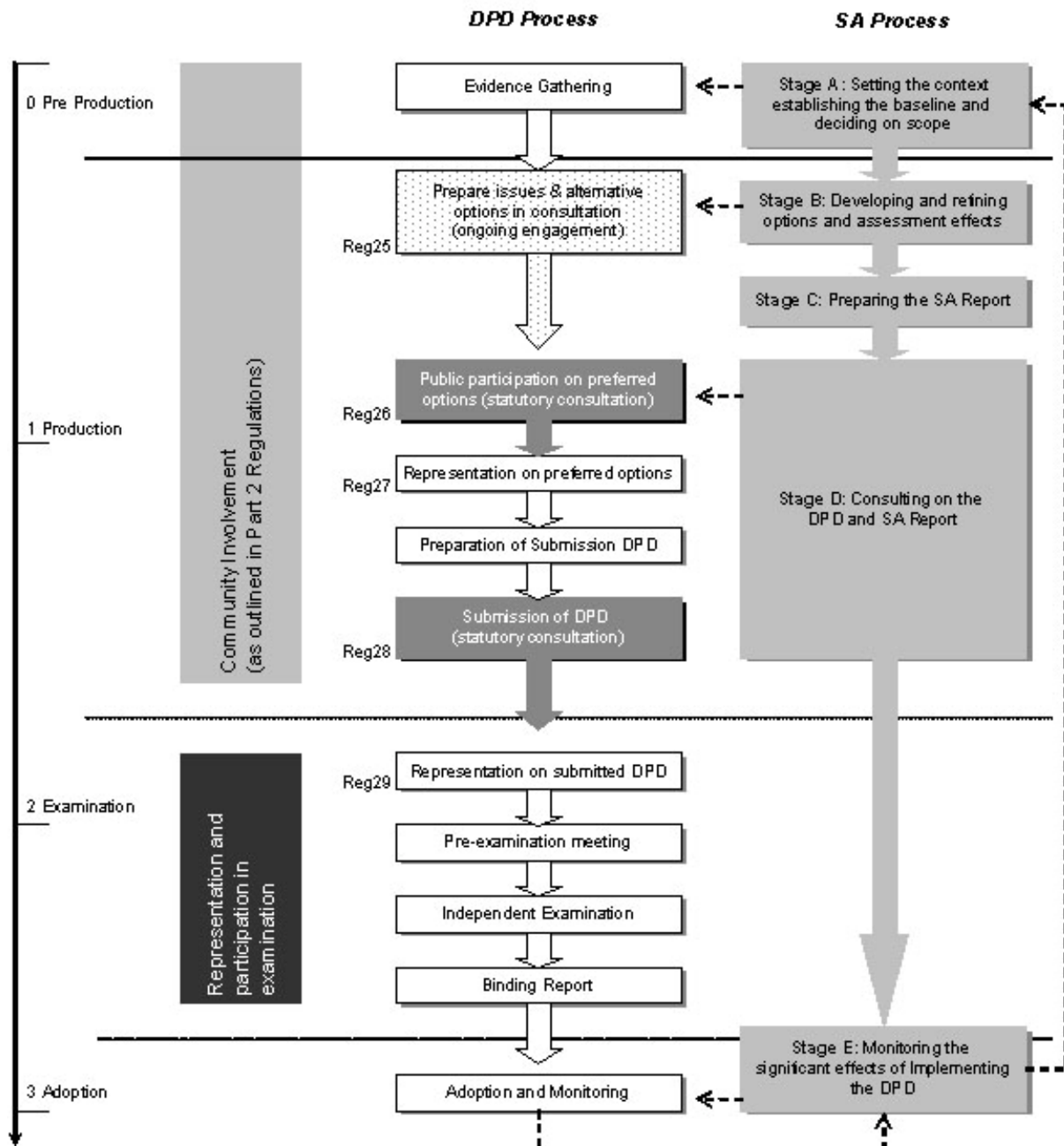
The assessment process for the Mill Hill East AAP therefore incorporates the requirements of the SEA and the SA Regulations and for the purpose of this report is termed solely as a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

In line with the latest guidance, the SA expands the remit of SEA that is currently defined in the SEA Directive to include a wider range of sustainability objectives, including social and economic considerations.

1.4 HOW THIS SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL WAS UNDERTAKEN

This SA process is being carried out in line with the requirements of DCLG (ODPM) guidance.

Figure 2: SA Process alongside AAP Development Plan Document (DPD) Process



This Report covers the appraisal process to date. Table 2 details the key stages and outputs of the SA process as part of the Mill Hill East AAP.

Table 2: Summary of the SA Process

| Stage | Key SA Steps | SA Outputs |
|----------|--|--|
| A | <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives – Collecting baseline information – Identifying sustainability issues and problems – Developing the SA Framework – Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal | <p><i>Section in this report:</i> Section 2</p> <p><i>Also the Mill Hill East AAP SA Scoping Report (January 2007.)</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe:</i> The Scoping Report was issued in January 2007 for a 5 week consultation period.</p> <p><i>Process:</i> The Scoping Report was revised (February 2007) to reflect comments received from statutory consultees.</p> |
| B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Testing the AAP objectives against the SA framework. – Developing the AAP options. – Predicting and evaluating the effects of the draft AAP. – Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. – Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the AAP | <p><i>Section in this report:</i> Section 3</p> <p><i>Timeframe:</i> This has been ongoing during the preparation of the AAP.</p> <p><i>Process:</i> Involvement in design team meetings and informal consultation with statutory consultees.</p> |
| C | Preparing the SA report | This report has been completed. |
| D | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consultation on the Preferred Options Report and Draft SA. – Amendments to the preferred options approach in light of consultation and production of the Submission Draft AAP and SA reports. | <p>We are here in the process</p> <p><i>Section in this report:</i> Section 3 reviews the preferred options. Section 4 provides details on how to comment on the Mill Hill East AAP Report and this SA Report</p> <p><i>Timeframe:</i> The Draft SA and Preferred Options report was issued on the 17th September 2007 for a six week period of public consultation. The Draft AAP and SA will be submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2008 for consultation between May 12th and June 23rd 2008.</p> <p><i>Process:</i> Involvement in design team meetings.</p> |
| E | <p>Monitoring significant effects of the implementation of the AAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Using a finalised and agreed methodology, significant effects of the | <p><i>Section in this report:</i> Section 4</p> <p><i>Timeframe:</i> Annual monitoring</p> <p><i>Process:</i></p> |

| Stage | Key SA Steps | SA Outputs |
|-------|---|--|
| | <p>AAP must be monitored from an early stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability monitoring reports must be integrated with the Annual Monitoring Report, and appropriate remedial action taken when necessary. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A range of indicators have been identified that will show change over time as a result of the AAP. |

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter sets out the results arising from tasks undertaken within Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process. Much of this information is also contained in the SA Scoping Report. Table 3 below outlines the component parts in Stage A, and lists the outputs within this report.

Table 3: Stage A of SA

| Task | Purpose | Section of SA Scoping report | Output in this Report |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives | To document how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed. | Section 3 and Appendix A | A table summarising all European, national regional, sub-regional and local plans, programmes and sustainability objectives of relevance to Mill Hill East. (Appendix A and section 2.2). |
| A2: Collecting baseline information | To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues. | Section 4 and Appendix B | A table summarising evidence (as far as information is currently available) against a comprehensive range of key sustainability issues and indicators (Appendix B and section 2.3) |
| A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems | To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, by analysing the baseline and identifying sustainability issues and problems. | Section 5 | A summary of the key issues as they drive or are affected by sustainable development, drawing evidence from the baseline information (section 2.4). |
| A4: Developing the SA | To provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be | Section 6 and Appendix C | Drawing on and consistent with, |

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| Framework | appraised. | | the above three tasks a framework for testing options in the form of a matrix (Appendix C, and section 2.5). |
| A5: Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal | To consult with statutory bodies that have social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the SA covers the key sustainability issues. | Section 7 and Section 8 | Consultation responses on the Preferred Options Report and Draft SA were added in May 2008. (Appendix D). |

2.2 SUMMARY REVIEW OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

In order to conduct a meaningful sustainability appraisal of the AAP, the relationship of the Mill Hill East AAP with other relevant plans and programmes and the relevant sustainability objectives established at National, Regional, and Local level have been mapped and assessed. Accordingly, these objectives have been taken into account during the preparation of this Sustainability Appraisal. This mapping exercise was completed as part of Stage A in the Sustainability Process.

These strategies, along with community and stakeholder consultation and baseline analysis, have informed the options to be considered in the preparation of the Mill Hill East AAP. Mapping and documenting these strategies, and the relationships between them, enables potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed.

There is no definitive list of strategies and plans that may have influence within the Mill Hill East AAP. This review does not attempt to list all relevant information to Mill Hill East, but to establish relationships and common themes between plans and to identify the likely significant effects of the Mill Hill East AAP. It will not always be possible to achieve complete compatibility with the objectives or aspirations of other plans.

A full review of plans and strategies is contained within Appendix A. It reviews the relevant sustainability objectives of the plan, programme or sustainability objective and summarises the implications of these sustainability objectives on the Mill Hill East AAP. The challenge is for the AAP to incorporate these key principles and apply them locally.

2.3 COLLECTION OF BASELINE INFORMATION

Establishing the economic, social and environmental baseline characteristics of Mill Hill East provides the basis for establishing the following;

- An understanding of existing sustainability problems in the study area and the wider urban area;
- Key priorities and drivers for the SA objectives; and
- Predicting the effects of the AAP (on the baseline).

Approach

The approach to baseline information and selection of indicators has been in line with the London Plan Sustainability Appraisal. A consistent approach across all of Mill Hill East allows for comparison and consistency across different areas and scales over time, while also reducing the burden of data collection across a different indicator sets.

The indicators were identified as part of the SA process for the London Plan. Data was collated, analysed and presented in the Baseline Data Table set out in Appendix B.

Some data was not previously collected and could therefore not provide trend information. As a result, some baseline data has been unavailable at the time of assessment. While it is not ideal that an assessment be carried out in the absence of a comprehensive baseline, this SA has also been informed by the data available and an understanding of the gaps in the data.

Relationship to the SEA Directive

The baseline data collected to meet the requirements of Annex 1 (f) of the SEA Directive includes:

- Biodiversity
- Flora and fauna
- Landscape
- Climatic factors
- Soil
- Air
- Water (including resources, quality and groundwater)
- Cultural (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
- Material assets (including energy, waste, previously developed land and minerals);
- Human health
- The interrelationship between these factors

Baseline data was also collected for a range of economic and social topics. These sustainability topics were selected from a number of sources, including the DCLG (ODPM) guidance.

Focusing the Baseline Stage

In order to focus the baseline data collection stage, the following principles were considered:

- (a) Relevance – is the data helpful?
- (b) Current – is it up to date?
- (c) Availability – is the data easily assessable?
- (d) Accessibility – is the data easily accessible?
- (e) Interpretation – is it easy enough to understand?

Generally, if data did not fall within the above it was omitted. Where Mill Hill East data was unavailable, then Barnet, Regional or National level data was used where considered appropriate.

Presenting the Baseline Data

The baseline data tables are set out in Appendix B. The appraisal objectives have been used as the basis for the analysis of the baseline. In line with the iterative nature of the process, the objectives have also been influenced by the baseline. This approach is consistent with guidance from the DCLG (ODPM).

Summary and Conclusion

While there are gaps in a number of areas as a result of the lack of available data (based on the indicators), workshops and other stakeholder involvement have helped provide a clear picture of key sustainability issues within Mill Hill, across the range of sustainability objectives.

Key conclusions from the baseline review relating to sustainability issues are summarised in Table 4 below.

2.4 KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

The Scoping Report identified a number of key sustainability issues. This analysis has informed the development of Mill Hill AAP objectives and options.

Key sustainability issues are highlighted in the table below.

Table 4: Key sustainability issues identified in the Scoping Report

| No. | Key Issues | Key Sources |
|---------------|---|--|
| <i>Social</i> | | |
| 1 | Provide residents with a very high standard of living and develop a sense of community identity and welfare. | Baseline – Community Needs UDP |
| 2 | Provide community facilities and essential services to allow easy access for everyone in the area without unnecessary utilization of motor vehicles. | Baseline – Community Needs UDP Sustainable Community Strategy |
| 3 | Provision of health facilities and the encouragement of healthy living complimented by access to a range of high quality open spaces and natural landscapes. | Baseline – Community Needs UDP Sustainable Community Strategy Corporate Plan |
| 4 | Inclusion of accessible cultural, recreational and leisure facilities in the area to improve community vibrancy and cohesion. | Baseline – Community Needs UDP |
| 5 | Provision of primary and secondary education facilities (with capacity) and community education centres for adult learning to meet the needs of the community. | Baseline – Education UDP Sustainable Community Strategy Corporate Plan Barnet's Educational Needs Generated by New Housing Developments SPG |
| 6 | Provide for the welfare of Mill Hill East's children and young people in particular | Baseline – Education Sustainable Community Strategy Corporate Plan Towards a Child Friendly London |
| 7 | Provide a range of social rented, intermediate and market | Baseline – Housing |

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| | housing that meets local needs. | UDP Sustainable Community Strategy Barnet Housing Strategy PPS3 |
| 8 | Provide quality affordable housing and an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes. | Baseline – Housing London Plan UDP Corporate Plan PPS3 Barnet Affordable Housing SPD |
| 9 | Increase the density of housing in the area, utilising brownfield sites, and clustering higher densities around transport links. | Baseline – Housing London Plan Three Strand Approach Barnet Affordable Housing SPD |
| 10 | Retain and improve good quality existing housing where possible. | Baseline – Housing UDP Barnet Affordable Housing SPD |
| 11 | Improve navigation through Mill Hill East through the establishment of focal points at key locations | Baseline - Connectivity |
| 12 | Providing effective access links connecting the site with key facilities and with routes out of London to the North and reduce congestion. | Baseline – Connectivity UDP Corporate Plan |
| 13 | Promote safer communities through the creation of active frontages and natural surveillance along pedestrian links. | Baseline – Safety Sustainable Community Strategy Corporate Plan Barnet Crime and Disorder and Drugs Strategy |
| 14 | Involve local communities in decision making | Baseline – Community Cohesion Corporate Plan PPS1 |
| Environmental | | |
| 15 | Preserving and enhancing the urban-fringe character of Barnet – a gateway to the green belt | Baseline – Character Three Strand Approach |
| 16 | Protecting views and the natural aspect of the landscape | Baseline – Character Three Strand Approach |
| 17 | Maintaining and enhancing the heritage of the area, particularly conserving and appreciating the value of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment found within and adjoining the site. This includes the consideration of the built heritage and archaeological assets . | Baseline – History PPG15 PPG16 |
| 18 | Providing a variety of high quality open spaces for a range of recreational activity | Baseline – Open Space Three Strand Approach Corporate Plan |
| 19 | Creating valuable habitats to enhance biodiversity and to provide and enhance existing habitats for species already using the site and surrounds | Baseline – Ecology UDP PPS9 |
| 20 | Develop good quality housing based upon sustainable design and construction principles. | Baseline – Resource Management |

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| | | London Plan Sustainable Design and Construction SPG PPS22 |
| 21 | Continue Barnet's efforts to facilitate high levels of recycling and effective waste management . | Baseline – Resource Management Barnet Waste Prevention Strategy Corporate Plan PPS10 |
| 22 | Ensure that noise pollution is controlled on site, especially around sensitive interfaces | Baseline – Developed Environment Mayor's Noise Strategy |
| 23 | Prevent and manage flooding on-site through sensitive design and an integrative approach to water management. | Baseline – Developed Environment PPS 23 PPS 25 |
| 24 | Reducing the reliance on private motor vehicles through effective design | Baseline – Connectivity Mayor's Air Quality Strategy Mayor's Transport Strategy |
| 25 | Providing for and encouraging walking and cycling | Baseline – Connectivity Mayor's Air Quality Strategy Mayor's Transport Strategy |
| 26 | Providing regular and well-connected public transport services | Baseline – Connectivity Mayor's Air Quality Strategy Mayor's Transport Strategy Barnet Transport Strategy 2006 - 2016 |
| 27 | Reducing carbon emissions and the effects of traffic on the environment | Baseline – Connectivity Mayor's Air Quality Strategy Barnet Transport Strategy 2006 - 2016 |
| 28 | Effective connections with the Mill Hill East tube station and bus service hub | Baseline – Connectivity UDP |
| 29 | Introduce measures to calm traffic and promote road safety. | Baseline – Safety Mayor's Transport Strategy |
| Economic | | |
| 30 | Create employment opportunities to counteract any job losses arising from the redevelopment of the area | Baseline – Employment UDP Sustainable Community Strategy |
| 31 | Encourage both indigenous and inwards investment into the area and widen the economic base. | Baseline – Economic Development UDP London's Economic Development Strategy |

2.5 THE SA FRAMEWORK

A Sustainability Framework (SF) provides the key objectives and indicators against which emerging options and policies can be tested against – and suggestions made for improvement.

The SF presented in Table 5 closely follows the Framework developed for the SA of the London Plan. This provides a consistent Framework against which to test all plans (DPDs) that form the Local Development Framework. The SA Framework includes a range of topics as required by the SEA Directive - including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets and cultural heritage. Further information on how the SF was developed for the London Plan SA can be found in 'Sustainability Appraisal of the London Plan' April 2004.

The draft objectives must be consistent with those at a national, regional and local scale. For each objective key criteria have been developed which help to focus the options stage of the AAP and the development of the plan. Table 5 shows the sustainability appraisal objectives for the AAP, and the sub-criteria used to assess the options and the proposal contained in the AAP.

Table 5: The sustainability appraisal framework

| No. | Objective | Key Criteria | Key Issue Reference | SA Reference |
|-----|---|--|------------------------|---|
| 1 | To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot. | Will it increase the proportion of journeys made using public transport rather than private car? Will it increase accessibility to public transport? Will it increase walking and cycling alternatives to using private cars? Will it increase car sharing? Will it improve road safety? Will it reduce carbon emissions? Will it act to reduce air pollution? | 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 | London Plan SA: -To focus development at locations which are currently well served by public transport with spare existing capacity, walking or cycling, or at locations where improvements are planned to achieve increases in their modal share; -To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot. Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. |
| 2 | To increase accessibility to and within the site and promote connectivity with the surrounding areas. | Will it reduce isolation? Will it improve access to the site by car? Will it improve access to the site by walking and cycling? Will it make navigation through the site easier? | 11, 12 | |
| 3 | To encourage sustainable development that is | Will it improve social cohesion? Will it reduce | 2, 4, 9 | London Plan SA: - To encourage sustainable development that is compact |

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| | compact and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenity that will reduce the need to travel. | dissatisfaction with local services? Will it improve the range of key services within easy access of the population? Will it improve access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities? Have densities been maximised especially around transport links? | | and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenity that will reduce the need to travel. Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To improve accessibility to community infrastructure and services. |
| 4 | To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and create new wildlife habitats. | Will existing species be provided for on site? Will new habitats be created? Will habitat corridors be included to facilitate movement of species? Will tree cover and woodland be retained and enhanced? Will it retain existing hedgerows, where practicable? | 19 | London Plan SA: - To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and create new wildlife habitats; - To increase tree cover as appropriate and ensure active and sustainable management of existing woodland. |
| 5 | To ensure local people have access to satisfying opportunities for employment and occupation. | Will it provide suitable employment opportunities for local people who may have lost employment due to the redevelopment of the site? Will it enhance local employment prospects? Will it improve the range of employment opportunities? Will it promote skills training? | 30 | London Plan SA: -To ensure Londoners have access to opportunities for employment and occupation; - To maximise the benefits of regeneration schemes for local people. Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To offer the opportunity of rewarding and satisfying employment; - To encourage sustained economic growth. |
| 6 | To promote a high quality of urban design in conjunction with sustainable design and construction principles and techniques. | Will it provide a high quality urban environment? Will it increase the success of the neighbourhood in the short and the long term? Will it promote and deliver sustainable design and construction? | 10, 20, 21 | London Plan SA: - To promote a high quality of urban design in conjunction with sustainable construction principles and techniques; - To actively promote new clean technologies, particularly potential growth sectors of the environmental economy, renewable energy production and pollution control; - To improve the image of London as an exemplary |

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| | | <p>Will it act to reduce carbon emissions? Will it reduce pollution? Will it minimise waste production and increase levels of reuse and recycling? Will it make efficient use of natural resources including soil, mineral aggregates, water and biodiversity? Will materials and infrastructure be re-used? Will housing of decent quality be retained and improved?</p> | | <p>sustainable city; - To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, and plan for further reductions, to meet or exceed national climate change targets; - To improve air quality; - To substantially increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable resources; - To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal through waste minimisation, and to increase in order of priority, the proportion of waste reused, recycled and composted, and recovered; - To ensure that London makes more efficient use of natural resources and in particular, soil, mineral aggregates, water and energy.</p> |
| 7 | To ensure indigenous and inward investment which is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. | <p>Will it contribute to prosperity? Will it increase opportunities for business? Will it encourage entrepreneurship and innovation in design and development?</p> | 31 | <p>London Plan SA: - To ensure that inward investment projects are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable; - To create a climate for investment in London, with a modern employment structure based on a combination of indigenous growth and inward investment.</p> <p>Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</p> |
| 8 | To protect, maintain and enhance the quality of open spaces and ensure effective access to open space. | <p>Will it ensure easy accessibility to open spaces? Will it act to protect and enhance the neighbouring green belt areas? Will it create a variety of functional open spaces to meet community and environmental needs? Will it improve physical activity and wellbeing?</p> | 18 | <p>London Plan SA: - To protect, maintain, restore and enhance the quality of London's open spaces, to create new open space as appropriate, and to ensure that access to open space and the wider public realm is maintained.</p> <p>Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To maintain and enhance the</p> |

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| | | Will it improve opportunities for recreation and play? | | quality of greenspaces. |
| 9 | To improve health, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living. | Will it improve access to primary healthcare facilities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation? Will it improve the health of children and young people? | 3 | London Plan SA: - To improve the health of Londoners, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living. Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To improve the health of Barnet's population. |
| 10 | To reduce crime and the fear of crime. | Will it make local people feel safer in their community? Will it act to avoid the creation of isolated places? Will it create safer walking routes to key areas? Will it improve safety for children and young people? | 13 | London Plan SA: - To reduce crime and the fear of crime. |
| 11 | To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home. | Will it increase access to good quality and affordable housing? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it provide a range of housing to cater for different affordability needs? Will it provide a range of dwelling sizes? | 7, 8 | London Plan SA: - To ensure that all Londoners have access to good quality affordable housing. Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To provide Barnet's population with the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home. |
| 12 | To improve the quality of life where people live. | Will it increase resident satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live? Will it improve the vibrancy of the area? | 1 | Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To improve the quality of life where people live. |
| 13 | To provide good education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population. | Will it provide meaningful educational opportunities for children and young people in Mill Hill East? Will it provide meaningful educational opportunities for adults in Mill Hill East? Will it improve access to educational facilities? | 5 | Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To improve the education and skills of Barnet's population. |

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| | | Will it improve access to cultural facilities? | | |
| 14 | To foster a vibrant and cohesive community that participates in decision-making. | Will it foster a sense of pride in the Mill Hill East neighbourhood? Will it respond to community needs and desires? | 14 | London Plan SA: - To tackle poverty and social exclusion in areas of particular need; - To actively challenge discrimination against all marginalised groups in a consistent and comprehensive way; - To respect people and value their contribution to society. Barnet Planning Obligations SA: - To provide a sense of community identity and welfare. |
| 15 | To preserve and enhance the urban and rural landscape, in keeping with the character of the wider area. | Will it maintain the visual character of the area? Will it minimise effects of development on the green belt? | 15, 16 | London Plan SA: - To maintain and enhance the quality and integrity, and distinctiveness of the cityscape. |
| 16 | To maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets of Mill Hill East. | Will the historical assets be retained? Will the history of the site be showcased? Will the cultural environment be protected? Will any archaeological sites be protected? Will there be any impact on the neighbouring conservation area and nearby heritage assets? | 17 | London Plan SA: - To maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets of London. |
| 17 | To minimise noise pollution, especially around land use interfaces. | Will it create significant noise pollution for sensitive land areas? Will noise issues be created around land use interfaces? | 22 | London Plan SA: - To minimise ambient noise using best practice techniques. |
| 18 | To reduce the impact of flooding to people and property of Mill Hill East. | Will it reduce risk of flooding? Will it manage flood waters effectively? Will it position property out of flood paths? | 23 | London Plan SA: - To avoid development that will impact on areas at high risk from flooding. Barnet Affordable Housing SPD SA: - To reduce the risk of flooding for people and property. |

INDICATORS

Indicators have been selected to enable the monitoring and review of the AAP after its adoption and to assess whether progress is being made toward greater sustainability within the area. These are presented in Appendix B. To ensure consistency and continued monitoring the indicators have, where possible, been closely aligned with the indicators proposed in Sustainability Appraisal Report of the London Plan.

2.6 CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA/SEA

In line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations and the DCLG guidance on carrying out sustainability appraisals, the scoping report was consulted upon and involved the following statutory consultees:

- Environment Agency;
- Natural England, comprising Countryside Agency and English Nature; and
- English Heritage.

Other consultees also invited to comment on the Scoping Report include:

- Government Office for London (GOL); and
- SEEDA.

A summary of the key comments and recommendations as they are received from consultees will be included in Appendix D. This appendix will track how the SA has been revised in response to the comments from the consultees.

3. Assessment of the Mill Hill East Preferred Options & Submission AAP

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Mill Hill East Preferred Options Report was informed by workshops and public consultations held in Mill Hill East during October 2006, February and April 2007, the outcomes of technical studies, and the SA process. Stage B of the sustainability appraisal process involves developing and refining options and assessing effects. The following table provides a summary of the key steps in Stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal process and how they appear in this SA Report. Following consultation on the Preferred Options Report in autumn 2007, the preferred options were adjusted and converted to policies and proposals within the Submission Draft AAP. Therefore the appraisal of the preferred options report has been updated to reflect the Submission Draft AAP document and the updated version is presented in this chapter.

Table 6: Tasks of the SA Stages B - D

| Stages and tasks | Purpose | Output in this Report |
|--|--|--|
| B1: Testing the AAP objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework | To test the AAP objectives for compatibilities and inconsistencies against the SA objectives. | Section 3.3 documents the testing of objectives. |
| B2: Developing the AAP Options | To provide a range of options (developed from analysis of the baseline situation, stakeholder views, and from policy directions) for assessment. A 'business as usual' option was not tested as agreement was reached at an early stage between LB Barnet and landowners that a comprehensive masterplan should be developed if financially viable. | Section 3.2 explains how the strategic options were developed and refined |
| B3: Predicting the effects of the AAP | This predicts the likely social, environmental and economic effects of the options being considered in the AAP process. | This task is an iterative process, and therefore the following sections are relevant: Section 3.3 provides the process of appraisal of the AAP development principles. Section 3.4 – 3.5 provide the outcomes of the assessment of |

| Stages and tasks | Purpose | Output in this Report |
|---|---|---|
| | | the AAP. |
| B4: Evaluating the effects of the AAP | This task evaluates the significance of the likely effects. | As above, this task is an iterative process, and has been recorded in a way that combined Tasks B3 and B4. |
| B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects | This task provides mitigation and improves positive effects by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recommending changes to the AAP; - refining policies; - suggesting technological or other measures to be applied in the implementation stage; - proposals linked to EIA or changes to other plans and programmes. | Documentation of this task has been combined with Tasks B3 and B4 in section 3.4 and 3.5 of this report. Recommendations accompanying the Preferred Options Report have been reflected in the Submission Draft AAP. |
| B6: Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing the AAP. | This task provides early warning of measures that will need to be incorporated into the AMR or other reporting and remedial mechanisms. | This task is reported in section 4. |

Subsequent stages involve:-

- Stage D – Consulting on the Submission Draft AAP and Sustainability Appraisal.
- Stage E – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the AAP.

3.2 INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF EMERGING OPTIONS AND POLICIES

Informal iterations between the AAP policy and design teams and the SA team have provided an exchange of views and updates throughout the AAP process. The emerging options for the site were fully tested by the SA team, the details of which are found in Appendix E and informed the choice of preferred options. The AAP Development Principles which formed the basis of the preferred options report are assessed below, followed by a detailed appraisal of the Submission Draft AAP policies and proposals. A summary concludes the section covering the cumulative impacts of the entire AAP development proposals on the AAP area.

3.3 TESTING THE AAP DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES AGAINST THE SA FRAMEWORK

This section tests the Development Principles of the Preferred Options Report (Section 4.4) against the Sustainability Objectives, with a view to highlighting compatibility, inconsistencies and tensions. A Matrix has been used (Table 7) to present the results. (These principles were used to develop the different scenarios during early stages. Agreement with LB Barnet resulted in carrying these principles forward through the development of the Preferred Option. Hence, they retain the title 'Development Principles' rather than 'objectives'. These principles were also used in the EQIA process). The process and results can be seen in Appendix E.

The Draft AAP Development Principles

1. Creating a Sustainable Community

2. Ensuring Economic Sustainability
3. An Environmental Exemplar
4. Respecting Local Character
5. Creating Appropriate Residential Densities and Mix of Housing Types
6. Ensuring High Quality Design
7. Creating a Local Hub
8. A new use for the Officers' Mess
9. Meeting Educational Needs
10. Providing Opportunities for Job Creation
11. Functional green spaces for the community
12. Connecting the Community
13. Improvements to Existing Junctions and the Wider Highways Network with a new East – West link
14. Public Transport
15. Car Parking

The SA Framework Objectives

1. To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot
2. To increase accessibility to and within the site and promote connectivity with the surrounding areas.
3. To encourage sustainable development that is compact and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenity that will reduce the need to travel
4. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and create new wildlife habitats
5. To ensure local people have access to satisfying opportunities for employment and occupation
6. To promote a high quality of urban design in conjunction with sustainable design and construction principles and techniques
7. To ensure indigenous and inward investment which is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable
8. To protect, maintain and enhance the quality of open spaces and ensure effective access to open space
9. To improve health, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living
10. To reduce crime and the fear of crime
11. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home
12. To improve the quality of life where people live
13. To provide good education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population
14. To foster a vibrant and cohesive community that participate in decision-making
15. To preserve and enhance the urban and rural landscape, in keeping with the character of the wider area
16. To maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets of Mill Hill East.
17. To minimise noise pollution, especially around land use interfaces
18. To reduce the impact of flooding to people and property of Mill Hill East

Table 7: Testing the Development Principles against the SA Objectives

| SA Objectives → | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| Principles of Development ↓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creating A Sustainable Community | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensuring Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Exemplar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respecting Local Character | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creating Appropriate Residential Densities/ Mix Housing Types | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensuring High Quality Design | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creating Local Hub | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Use For Officers' Mess | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meeting Educational Needs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opportunities For Job Creation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Functional Green Spaces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecting The Community | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highway Network Improvements & East/West Link | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Car Parking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Compatible | |
| Uncertain link | |
| Incompatible | |
| No link | |

3.4 KEY FINDINGS FROM THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SUBMISSION DRAFT AAP

The key findings of the sustainability assessment are summarised below against each of the objectives within the sustainability framework.

Table 8: Key findings including mitigation

| SA Framework Objectives | Key Findings |
|--|--|
| 1. To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to public transport are inherent in the AAP and the SA would hope to encourage and influence such proposals, such as upgrading and development of bus routes and improvements to bus / underground stops / waiting facilities and improvements to linkages between the underground station and the site. • The Mill Hill East AAP promotes walking and cycling connections to key services in the area, including open space. The AAP also promotes walking to school and work initiatives, for e.g. The Walking Bus • New development could provide the infrastructure required for car clubs. • Wider strategic measures such as improved underground services could be considered. However we recognise this is outside the scope of the AAP. |
| 2. To increase accessibility to and within the site and promote connectivity with the surrounding areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved public transport, walking and cycling will improve accessibility • Development will provide new and improved local facilities with improved access. • Open spaces will also be more accessible. This could be part of a strategic approach to health, education and other core services undertaken by LB Barnet. |
| 3. To encourage sustainable development that is compact and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenity that will reduce the need to travel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The redevelopment of low density development and previously developed land to high density land uses is an efficient use of the available land, especially towards the south of the site. • Social cohesion and the accessibility of necessary services for the local population will be ameliorated. |
| 4. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and create new wildlife habitats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, enhancement and creation of open spaces will provide opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity in the entire site. • Renewal of the existing woodland in the south offers opportunity to also create new habitat in mature woodland. • Biodiversity could be benefited further through the active enhancement and creation of habitat areas. • Impacts are mitigated and new ecological space is created by the integration of living roofs. This has an indirect benefit of reducing the visual impact of the development, as well as forming part of the flood management strategy. |
| 5. To ensure local people have access to satisfying opportunities for employment and occupation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New employment opportunities will be provided within the Mill Hill East AAP area. • Greater emphasis has been placed on supporting local business enterprise and local / independent retailers. • In the short term, existing businesses could be threatened due to the scale of construction nuisance. |

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| <p>6. To promote a high quality of urban design in conjunction with sustainable design and construction principles and techniques</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mill Hill East AAP promotes the use of the Code for Sustainable Homes in line with recent Government consultation and requires a minimum of Level 4 with the ultimate objective of achieving Level 6 and zero carbon by 2014. • Commercial and community development is required to meet BREEAM Excellent standards. • The scale of development will increase site-wide energy and water use and waste production, unless action is taken to reduce the impact of the existing buildings. |
| <p>7. To ensure indigenous and inward investment which is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and housing redevelopment of the area coupled with new community infrastructure, new retail development and services, and greater accessibility provide opportunities to increase the economic prosperity of the area. |
| <p>8. To protect, maintain and enhance the quality of open spaces and ensure effective access to open space</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each part of Mill Hill East AAP addresses urban design in a positive and appropriate manner. • Open space will be enhanced and made more accessible. |
| <p>9. To improve health, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing more employment opportunities to Mill Hill East will help to address poverty and in turn reduce health inequalities. • The provision of improved parks will provide facilities available for all, and so reduce inequalities. • There is a need to ensure that target of affordable housing onsite is reached so that the proportion of people in sub-standard and unhealthy accommodation will be reduced. • Active lifestyles are encouraged through the provision of functional open space and good walking and cycling infrastructure. • Improvements to housing in the area are likely to have very meaningful effects on health, through the creation of good quality, well-constructed homes. • The policies included provide for the establishment of new health facilities, such as a doctors' / dentists' surgery in the area. |
| <p>10. To reduce crime and the fear of crime</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime prevention and fear of crime are complex issues however the Mill Hill East policies look to transform both the physical and social environment of the area. The results should be a safer-feeling, more vibrant community with a higher quality built environment that will reduce the opportunities for crime. |
| <p>11. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mill Hill East AAP looks to bring regeneration to the area through mixed use development and community facilities. • The 50% affordable target will ensure greater diversity of household types and this should bring different people, incomes and vitality to the area. |
| <p>12. To improve the quality of life where people live</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New residents will benefit from a range of services, open spaces, employment opportunities, public transport links and well-designed homes. • Existing residents will be able to access the services, open spaces, employment and public transport links via a more walkable and pleasant environment. • There will be short term impacts on quality of life due to construction nuisance, which could be managed |

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| | and minimised through a scheme such as the Considerate Constructors Scheme. |
| 13. To provide good education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AAP recognises the need for secondary school places to be provided off-site and requires a new, primary school onsite which will help provide new social infrastructure to support skills for students and the wider community. • The greater mix of tenure identified in the AAP should also increase aspirations for education throughout the area. |
| 14. To foster a vibrant and cohesive community that participate in decision-making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of community facilities and usable neighbourhood areas provide opportunities for fostering social and community spirit. |
| 15. To preserve and enhance the urban and rural landscape, in keeping with the character of the wider area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AAP has a very positive impact on the townscape and landscape. • Intelligent use of sight lines, cladding systems, street tree planting and living roofs will mitigate the potential visual impact of development on nearby protected landscapes. • Lower density residential units towards the north of the site ensure the suburban nature of the area, close to the Green Belt is maintained. • The central / southern location of facilities and services, giving good accessibility to public transport, employment locations and key services will aim to reduce commuting. • The new and improved open spaces will also reduce air and noise pollution. |
| 16. To maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural / leisure assets of Mill Hill East. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AAP approaches the historic environment sensitively, retaining the Officers' Mess for commercial, community or residential uses. • Improving access to the surrounding Green Belt will encourage recreational use and promote the connection of the community with the wider area. • The frontage of Partingdale Lane and the setting for nearby heritage assets needs to be sensitively treated. |
| 17. To minimise noise pollution, especially around land use interfaces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scale of development and construction proposed throughout the Mill Hill East AAP area is likely to have a temporary negative impact on pollution levels. The development could mitigate this through the specification of the Considerate Constructors Scheme. • The layout of the scheme will ensure that noise generating land uses (potentially the CHP or employment uses) will be buffered from residential land use as appropriate. Open spaces and tree planting will also act as a noise buffer, protecting areas vulnerable from road noise. |
| 18. To reduce the impact of flooding to people and property of Mill Hill East | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and enhance the quality of ground and surface waters the AAP requires an integrated approach to drainage including SUDS and greywater recycling which will be delivered through the requirement for a drainage strategy. |

3.5 ASSESSMENT OF THE AAP

When predicting the effects of the AAP against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework Objectives, the SA team kept the following in mind:

- Effects - the magnitude, geographical scale, the time scale over which they will occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, probable or improbable, frequent or rare, and whether or not there are secondary, cumulative and / or synergistic effects;
- Effect on the plan in relation to the baseline situation;
- A focus on the effects of the AAP policies rather than other factors that may influence the achievement of the SA objectives (e.g. Core Strategy policy);
- Effects of displacing sustainability problems to other areas as a result of the plan;
- Uncertainty and risk.

An assessment of the proposed policies against the sustainability framework is presented in the tables below. The assessment considers possible indirect, secondary, cumulative and synergistic impacts of the proposed policies. Comments incorporate comparisons to the UDP and the London Plan which has been assumed as offering baseline conditions. Effects are noted using the system shown in the table below:

Table 9: Key to Effects Notation

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ++ | likely to have a very positive effect |
| + | likely to have a positive effect |
| 0, +/- | likely to have a neutral effect or positive effects would balance out negative effects |
| - | likely to have a negative effect |
| -- | likely to have a very negative effect |
| ? | unknown or could have a positive or a negative effect depending on how it is implemented |

Mill Hill East AAP

The preferred option of the AAP aims to build on the unique aspects of Mill Hill East's character that contribute to its sense of place and setting. It aims to preserve and enhance existing landscape assets. It endeavours to create a sense of place and identity, by establishing new and accessible pedestrian links and the creation of high quality, linked open spaces within the site and through to the surrounding Green Belt.

In relation to access and movement, the AAP aims to improve accessibility by all modes of transport to complement the land use proposals. Objectives include among others, enhancing public transport facilities such as bus services, improving connectivity, as well as vast improvements to pedestrian linkages. The development of approximately 2,000 additional units and 500 jobs will undoubtedly lead to some increase in traffic on the already congested roads, though this will be mitigated through highway improvements offsite.

The creation of a new east – west main street will help connect the development to the surrounding areas. These links will be developed as 'streets' as opposed to 'roads', in line with government guidance 'Manual for Streets' (DfT 2007). These streets will typically be lined with buildings and public spaces, so that movement is

only one of a number of functions. The main street will also accommodate generous pavement space, while the carriage way will contain cycle and bus lanes.

Aims also include the provision of a range of high quality housing types and tenures to support a more balanced and sustainable community. Higher density developments in appropriate locations are encouraged to the south of the site in close proximity to the underground station and local centre.

The AAP aims to set the benchmark for sustainability in Mill Hill East by requiring a minimum of Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes with the ultimate objective of achieving Level 6 and to be zero carbon residential developments by 2014. In addition, construction materials should achieve a rating of A+ to D in the BRE Green Guide to Specification (2008). Green and brown roofs are also to be incorporated in many buildings, while SUDS will be incorporated in line with guidance from EA and Thames Water.

However, the development of approximately 2,000 additional, mixed tenure residential units will obviously have an effect on the suburban nature of this area of Barnet, especially in the context of the adjacent Green Belt. This will need to be sensitively designed to ensure the retention of the high quality character within the area. All developments will have to reflect the setting of the heritage assets of local importance, found within and outside the site.

The area towards the south of the site, near the depot has suffered from poorly conceived development and site clearance that has destroyed much of the fabric. The AAP aims to rectify these problems and to rejuvenate the entire area by creating well connected and permeable network of routes between residential areas and the High Street / Local Hub and underground station. The southern section of the site will thus form the focus for community and commercial activity. The objectives include a retail parade of up to 1000m², a 2-form entry primary school of 1.7Ha with secured hall and sports pitches and a 500m², 2-3 GP practice.

Opportunities to explore and exploit community based electricity and heat generation and distribution, such as Combined Heat and Power systems (CHP) are recommended, including all options for supplying the energy required from renewable sources. A 0.5 Ha area has been identified in the south of the site for such sustainable infrastructure.

Table 10: Mill Hill East AAP Assessment

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|---|------------------|---|
| 1. To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot | 0, +/- | <p>Comments: Traffic and transport problems such as congestion problems on the surrounding roads are identified in the baseline and the AAP recognises that greater emphasis will need to be placed on sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>The AAP encourages pedestrian and cycling routes, and access and linkages for pedestrians are improved greatly across the AAP area. Suggestions for wider pedestrian linkages, linking the surrounding Green Belt and nearby golf course are also offered. These improved linkages will encourage sustainable modes of travel such as public transport, walking and cycling and thereby reduce the need to travel</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|---|------------------|--|
| | | <p>by private vehicle – this will in turn help to reduce local traffic congestion.</p> <p>The AAP states that the site will be connected to the surrounding area, have a permeable layout with an emphasis on creating direct and safe pedestrian and cycle routes to destinations such as the tube station and local schools. Sustainable transport modes including walking, cycling and public transport must be encouraged and suitable routes/ facilities designed into the development in order to meet the overarching policy objectives of creating a sustainable and successful 21st Century suburb.</p> <p>The plan also encourages lower levels of car parking which should discourage car use. As current parking standards in Barnet are very generous, the AAP seeks to reduce the amount of car parking, using the Barnet standards as absolute maximum.</p> <p>Enhanced connections, arrival and waiting facilities for buses and underground services should increase the opportunity to travel by bus and tube.</p> <p>Overall despite increased population, public transport improvements will increase transport choice for both existing and new residents. This provides the opportunity to decrease road congestion. However, the uncertainty over whether schemes such as car clubs will be implemented, and also that many improvements to public transport are beyond the scope of the AAP leads to a predicted +/- impact.</p> <p>Urban design should be used to ensure traffic speeds are mitigated and roads integrated successfully into the residential neighbourhood.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and wider Mill Hill East</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> |
| <p>2. To increase accessibility to and within the site and promote connectivity with the surrounding areas.</p> | <p>0, +/-</p> | <p>Comments: The AAP encourages pedestrian and cycling routes into and across site, especially linking the bus and train stations.</p> <p>By developing higher density land uses close to public transport interchanges, the plan reduces the need to travel by car. By improving the train and bus interchange the AAP also improves accessibility.</p> <p>Based on detailed real-time traffic modelling (VISSIM modelling), the AAP states that the additional traffic arising from the development of around 2,000 additional homes can be accommodated with appropriate modifications to the local highway network. In particular the studies have revealed the fundamental need to provide at least one east-west route across the site in order to prevent an unacceptable level of congestion on the local road network, whilst also</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|---|------------------|--|
| | | <p>realising strategic benefits for the borough by easing pressure on key confined junctions.</p> <p>The AAP therefore proposes the provision of a new east-west connection through the site in addition to Partingdale Lane, to serve new growth and development.</p> <p>However, this east-west route must function as a residential boulevard rather than a line of severance, and the detailed design should demonstrate that access to property fronts, provision of bus stops and waiting areas, cycle facilities and excellent north-south pedestrian crossings are successfully accommodated.</p> <p>The AAP has been developed in consultation with Transport for London (TfL) with the purpose of designing an appropriate new route to accommodate east-west bus movements through the site. This has the potential to include the re-routing or extension of one or more existing bus services (including 382, 221 and 240 routes) through the site, provide links to overground rail at Mill Hill Broadway, and increase PTAL levels to some degree.</p> <p>The feasibility and practicalities of these alterations will need to be investigated further in cooperation with TfL Buses in order to identify a suitable option.</p> <p>The AAP states that it is vitally important to maintain the existing Tube station and Northern Line services. Step free access to Mill Hill East Underground Station (DDA compliant) should be provided as a priority along with improvements to the station forecourt and bus interchange.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: Mill Hill East</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> |
| <p>3. To encourage sustainable development that is compact and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenity that will reduce the need to travel</p> | + | <p>Comments: Strong proposals are put forward to regenerate and increase the vitality of Mill Hill East. By proposing to increase the quality of the landscape and streetscape, create accessible and legible routes to and within the site, and create a vibrant local high street encompassing a retail hub with community services, a GP surgery, school and associated sports facilities, the entire site will undergo significant regeneration.</p> <p>Improved access and greater choice between different transport modes will also encourage more people to visit the area.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and wider</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|---|------------------|--|
| | | <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> |
| <p>4. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and create new wildlife habitats</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>Although the site is currently of low ecological value there is still a need to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>The enhancements proposed to open space will enhance local biodiversity and provide new habitats, bringing new ecological opportunities.</p> <p>The AAP realises the importance of the creation of ecological value in the green spaces, or in street tree planting, and green /brown roofs are specified to increase biodiversity.</p> <p>Access and egress points will be made at various locations along Frith Lane and Bittacy Hill. This will involve removal of a number of mature trees. Depending on the type and condition of the individual specimens, efforts should be made to relocate these trees to parks within the site.</p> <p>The development of approximately 2,000 additional residential units will affect the biodiversity links with the adjacent Green Belt. The AAP requires that further ecological surveys are undertaken before development can commence to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are in place.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: Medium</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and wider</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Medium to long term</p> |
| <p>5. To ensure local people have access to satisfying opportunities for employment and occupation</p> | <p>0, +/-</p> | <p>Comments:</p> <p>The target for the creation of a minimum of 500 jobs over the plan period will help develop employment opportunities in the area, although it is unknown how many will be generated for the immediate population. The AAP acknowledges that the site is unlikely to be a significant generator of jobs due to it's out of centre location and character.</p> <p>However, the area is suitable for a range of small scale employment uses, such as light industrial (B1c) and other B-uses including offices and SME / start-up units, as well as local service-related employment. This range of smaller scale retail and other services across the development will also improve choice for local residents. However, in this instance there is the potential that a proportion of the jobs will be in part-time or less well paid employment sectors.</p> <p>Through supporting public transport and in the provision of retail and commercial facilities in the local hub, the AAP has a positive effect.</p> <p>To promote sustainable economic development, the employment uses</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|---|------------------|---|
| | | <p>within the site have been concentrated towards the south of the site in close proximity to Mill Hill East station, which provides the greatest accessibility. In addition, home-working on the site is encouraged to reduce journeys to work.</p> <p>Existing employment at IBSA House and Bittacy Business Centre are protected.</p> <p>The design of the public realm encourages walking, making key services and facilities more accessible.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and wider</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Medium to long term</p> |
| <p>6. To promote a high quality of urban design in conjunction with sustainable design and construction principles and techniques</p> | | <p>Comments: The AAP promotes urban design and architectural excellence throughout the development and Mill Hill East offers a unique opportunity to create an exemplar sustainable development with real value. The following are inherent in the design requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new residential development will be required to achieve a minimum of Level 4 of the Government's Code for Sustainable Homes. The required code level will be increased during the plan period with an ultimate objective of achieving Level 6 and to be zero carbon by 2014. • Non residential buildings will be required to achieve a BREEAM excellent rating. • In addition construction materials should achieve a rating of A+ to D in the BRE Green Guide to Specification (2008) or equivalent. • Green and brown roofs will be used wherever practicable and grey water recycling provided within the development. • SUDS will be implemented across the site. • 20% of all energy requirements should be met from renewable technologies in accordance with strategic policy. • 50% of waste should be recycled or composted by 2010, rising to 60% by 2015. <p>Opportunities to explore and exploit community based electricity and heat generation and distribution, such as Combined Heat and Power systems (CHP) are recommended A 0.5 Ha area has been identified in the south of the site for such sustainable infrastructure.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: Medium</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect:</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|--|------------------|---|
| | | <p>AAP</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> |
| <p>7. To ensure indigenous and inward investment which is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable</p> | 0, +/- | <p>Comments: The AAP sets out a brief for commercial development and the infrastructure to support growth. The High Street should create new opportunities for vibrancy and vitality, while the retention of the existing Bittacy Business Centre and the creation of approximately 500 jobs will help the economic development of the area. It is unknown how many of the jobs created will go to local residents.</p> <p>The AAP recognises that a range of commercial spaces could be created which could encourage local enterprise, start-ups and local business growth.</p> <p>Access and movement interventions such as better pedestrian, cycle and bus connectivity, should lead to greater numbers of people visiting Mill Hill East. This in turn will lead to an increase in employment levels and economic competitiveness of the area.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Medium to long term</p> |
| <p>8. To protect, maintain and enhance the quality of open spaces and ensure effective access to open space</p> | + | <p>Comments: The AAP recognises the need to balance a requirement to maximise densities within built areas against protecting local important spaces, character and features, including the green belt.</p> <p>The AAP has proposed lower densities towards the northern, suburban end of the site and more urban scale towards the underground section.</p> <p>The establishment of Character Areas has helped mitigate the potential impact of development as issues as local vernacular and scale are respected.</p> <p>Approximately 5.5ha of land has been allocated for parks, pitches and natural green spaces throughout the development. Although this is below the level of provision recommended by NPFA standards, it reflects the overall excellent provision of open space in the area and the adjacent green belt. Open space is one of a number of community facilities which are proposed within the AAP and a balance has been struck to enable development to deliver that range of facilities while remaining viable.</p> <p>The parks will be located to take advantage of the panoramas across</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|---|------------------|---|
| | | <p>the Borough which includes views to Wembley and Highgate Hill and will sit over existing areas of green space and take advantage of the mature trees. This feature will help to ensure that the parks are functional elements within the urban fabric, well visited, a great location for play, picnics and events, and contribute to the sites uniqueness.</p> <p>Proposals to downgrade the dominance of the car and make the AAP area more pedestrian friendly will enhance the character of the townscape and landscape providing the congestion is actually reduced. Pedestrian and cycle routes through landscaped areas should be sensitively designed to enhance the area with links to the Green Belt sensitively managed.</p> <p>Views towards and from the Green Belt will be affected, though green roofs could mitigate the effects.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> |
| 9. To improve health, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living | + | <p>Comments: The AAP identifies that there is a need to provide community and local health facilities for the increasing local population. The development will result in a 2 -3 GP practice in the Local Hub.</p> <p>The development promotes pedestrian and cyclist-friendly development and greatly improves the legibility between key areas. Some vehicular routes are shared surface giving priority to pedestrians and cyclists. Enhancements to the different parks and approximately 5.5Ha of designated public green space should help encourage healthier lifestyles. The location of community facilities centrally to the development will help improve accessibility and reduce inequality.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and wider</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> |
| 10. To reduce crime and the fear of crime | + | <p>Comments: The high quality urban design and architecture promoted by the AAP will reduce opportunities for crime and have a positive effect on perceptions of crime. Accessible, vibrant and legible routes and spaces are promoted throughout the strategy, as are designs that provide natural surveillance and reduce the fear of crime.</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|---|------------------|---|
| | | <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and wider</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> |
| <p>11. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>The Baseline Report identifies the capacity for different types and tenure of residential development throughout the AAP area.</p> <p>The AAP concludes that the target development of 3,500 additional homes as established in the London Plan 2008 (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) and non-statutory SRDF would have unacceptable traffic and environmental impacts given the topography of the site, the capacity of the local highway network, existing public transport accessibility and the objective of creating a balanced, sustainable community with a significant proportion of family homes.</p> <p>Consequently, it has been agreed in consultation with the GLA that the AAP specifies an adequate mix of dwelling types and affordable housing of approximately 2,000 additional homes on around 31 Ha of land. 360 units with existing planning permission on the site and 300 units to replace those existing on the site will also be built taking the maximum number that could be accommodated within the plan period to around 2,660 units.</p> <p>The AAP specifies that a target of 50% affordable housing in line with the Mayor's strategic target will be sought. The council will seek to negotiate the maximum reasonable amount of affordable housing and to ensure that these units will continue to be affordable for successive occupiers. The exact mix of affordable units is to be determined but will be in line with the London wide objective of 70% social housing and 30% intermediate provision.</p> <p>The AAP also defines policy relating to lifetime and accessible homes in line with the existing LBB UDP, which will also help in meeting this objective. Overall quality of housing will increase, as new housing will meet more stringent sustainable design standards.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> |
| <p>12. To improve the quality of life where</p> | <p>0,</p> | <p>Comments: The AAP encourages the development of valuable public facilities</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|--|------------------|---|
| people live | +/- | <p>such as the open space.</p> <p>The design approach of the AAP reflects the key characteristics of successful town and cities. It promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity and legibility • Quality public realm • Ease of movement • Sustainability • Adaptability <p>The AAP recognises that Mill Hill East lies at the boundary of Greater London and its Metropolitan Green Belt and aims to be sensitive to this contrast. As a result, different character areas have been identified for development within the site.</p> <p>Improvements to bus and the pedestrian access to and within the site promote opportunities for improved access to facilities and services. Improvements to tube services are outside the scope of the AAP, although improvements to the underground station and its' environment are proposed.</p> <p>The AAP clusters the major community facilities together at the centre of the development to form a local hub within walking distance of the majority of new residents. This is located on the local high street to provide a focal point and meeting place for the community, with good access to the nearby Underground station.</p> <p>As part of this hub the primary school will include secure multi-purpose community spaces which community groups and service providers can make use of. Appropriate uses may include adult education classes, local society meetings and crèche facilities. High quality sports pitches are proposed to support the school in line with DFES standards</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and Mill Hill East</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Temporary and Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Medium to long term</p> |
| 13. To provide good education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population | 0, +/- | <p>Comments:</p> <p>With regard to further and adult training the effect is likely to be negligible, though the AAP does discuss access to skills and knowledge. A strategic approach should be taken in the AAP.</p> <p>A 2-form entry primary school with playing fields on around 1.7 hectares will be provided on site. The school will be a multi-use facility with access for community groups and service providers to a secured hall area. The AAP also proposes that community use of the sports</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|--|------------------|---|
| | | pitches is allowed, contributing to the overall recreational open space provision. In addition an assessment of the required number of secondary school places arising from the development will be required. |
| 14. To foster a vibrant and cohesive community that participate in decision-making | + | <p>Comments:</p> <p>The AAP aims to reconnect impermeable routes from the surrounding neighbourhoods and should create more sustainable and socially included communities. Active events in public and community spaces should lead to a more socially inclusive community.</p> <p>The development recommends a high level of local facilities and services that encourages local community and social spirit.</p> |
| 15. To preserve and enhance the urban and rural landscape, in keeping with the character of the wider area | 0, +/- | <p>Comments:</p> <p>A major target of the AAP is to positively enhance both the townscape and landscape. The AAP definition of the built form and open spaces and requirement for animation can be taken as a starting point for high quality urban design that will ensure connection with the suburban nature of Mill Hill.</p> <p>Likewise, the different Character Areas aim to reflect the variance within the site. For instance, the Green Belt Edge will be sensitive to the adjacent Green Belt, having lower densities with a vegetated landscaped buffer zone.</p> <p>The AAP continue to safeguard the 0.6 Ha of Green Belt land inside the AAP area. The woodland area to the north will also be retained and managed to encourage increased biodiversity.</p> <p>Proposals to downgrade the dominance of the car and make the AAP area more pedestrian friendly will enhance the character of the townscape and landscape</p> <p>All the options that have been considered during the process promote an approach to streets and animation that would enhance the character of the urban area as well as the wider more rural area though provision of a series of parks.</p> <p>Although the careful planning of building heights and views will mitigate effects, views from the Green Belt will be affected. Construction of 2,000 additional units will permanently change the nature of the area and will need to be managed sensitively. The AAP proposes that sufficient landscaping and tree planting buffers should be provided as well with deeper 'green planted' zones along the Green Belt edges in the north and east in order to help mitigate the negative effects and enhance the suburban character.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and wider</p> <p>Nature of the effect:</p> |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|---|------------------|---|
| | | Permanent Timing: Short to long term |
| 16. To maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural / leisure assets of Mill Hill East. | 0, +/- | Comments: The Officers' Mess (locally listed) and the war memorial are important sites for historical preservation. The use of the site as Army Barracks gives the site a strong sense of history. The preservation or sensitive relocation of heritage aspects such as this should help ensure environmental as well as economic and social benefits. The AAP proposes that the Officers Mess should be retained and converted for community, commercial or part uses. Likewise it is envisaged that the War Memorial will either be retained on site with appropriate management or sympathetically relocated. It is important that the AAP ensures new development respects the local historic and suburban character while achieving the necessary unit numbers, through providing a range of housing typologies and densities appropriate to the immediate setting. Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High Geographical scale of the effect: AAP Nature of the effect: Temporary Timing: Short to long term |
| 17. To minimise noise pollution, especially around land use interfaces | 0, +/- | Comments: The AAP recognises that during construction stages, there may be some nuisance and disturbance, such as noise pollution. Native tree planting is recommended in key spaces and on streets, which will offer some protection from vehicular and noise pollution levels. The improved modal mix could decrease noise pollution and some air pollutants. The improvements to open spaces may improve their tranquillity and reduce noise pollution. Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High Geographical scale of the effect: AAP Nature of the effect: Temporary Timing: Short to long term |
| 18. To reduce the | | Comments: |

| SA Framework Objectives | Predicted Impact | Justification |
|--|------------------|--|
| <p>impact of flooding to people and property of Mill Hill East</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>The Initial Flood Risk Assessment flood zone map shows that the site is located in flood zone 1 – i.e. outside the flood plain of the ‘extreme’ flood event (0.1% annual probability, 1 in 1000-year return period).</p> <p>The use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) will be applicable in some, if not all of the development. Where the site is on gravel, there will be opportunity to manage development run-off at source, by discharging to infiltration structures such as soakway trenches, bypassing the sewer altogether.</p> <p>Filtration of urban run-off will be achieved by grassed filter strips, porous paving including wide verges and landscape areas. Green roofs also help provide a low level of attenuation.</p> <p>A significant amount of attenuation will be carried out; these may include open wet ponds, temporary floodable detention area (green amphitheatres) and as a last resort, buried storage tanks.</p> <p>The AAP makes recommendations to recycle rainwater or greywater, limiting positive impacts. A full drainage strategy is required as part of the implementation strategy.</p> <p>Likelihood / certainty of occurring: High</p> <p>Geographical scale of the effect: AAP and wider</p> <p>Nature of the effect: Permanent</p> <p>Timing: Medium to long term</p> |

4. Implementation

Now that the key issues arising from the sustainability assessment have been highlighted, it is necessary to test the accuracy and actual effects arising from these issues through consultation and monitoring.

Stage D of the sustainability appraisal process involves consulting on the SA report alongside the draft AAP. Comments received will inform the accuracy of the appraisal undertaken and highlight any gaps in the assessment.

Stage E of the sustainability appraisal process involves the monitoring of the implementation of the AAP, where effects can be quantified and controlled where possible.

Appendix B sets out the indicators that will be adopted for monitoring, in line with Sustainability Appraisals of other Local Development Documents within the Local Development Framework.

4.1 COMMENTING ON THIS REPORT

Consultation is critical for the development of a sound AAP. This Sustainability Appraisal Report is published for consultation, alongside the AAP. As required prior to examination in public of the document we are consulting interested people, organisations and statutory consultees for 6 weeks. Please send comments to:

Mill Hill East Consultation
Major Projects Team
London Borough of Barnet
North London Business Park
Ground Floor, Building 4
Oakleigh Road South
London
N11 1NP

All comments should be received by 23rd June 2008.

4.2 MONITORING

Any significant effects of the AAP must be monitored from an early stage. Sustainability monitoring reports must be integrated with the Annual Monitoring Report, and appropriate remedial action when necessary. Monitoring enables us to establish whether the AAP is contributing to the achievement of the identified sustainability objectives. It also allows us to identify unforeseen or adverse effects and consider appropriate remedial action.

The baseline and sustainability indicators were identified in the Scoping Report for this sustainability appraisal, and are included in Appendix B. While it is recognised that additional work is required to establish additional targets and to refine some of the proposed indicators, these will generally provide the framework that will be used to monitor the progress of the AAP against the sustainability objectives.

Specific monitoring and mitigation requirements arising from the AAP appraisal include:

- Assessment of how the biodiversity within the park areas is effected by development;
- Quality and availability of local community services, particularly health and education;
- Planning Applications will need to ensure key view lines are retained, from and towards the Study Area. View analysis can help mitigate potential negative impacts of taller buildings.
- Monitoring and mitigation actions as identified in the Flood Risk Assessment will need to be comprehensively carried out.

Appendices

Appendix A: Review of Relevant Plans and Policies

This review firstly outlines the relevant local plans and policies and their sustainability objectives and requirements. The review then refers to and updates the review of the relevant sustainability considerations identified in International, National and Local policy and plans by the Sustainability Appraisal of the London Plan (the most directly relevant Sustainability Appraisal hierarchical document).

Review of Local Plans and Strategies

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
|---|---|---|--|
| Local – Barnet Plans | | | |
| Unitary Development Plan (May 2006) and Supplementary Planning Guidance / Documents | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To plan for sustainable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure that planning decisions are made in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. ➤ To enhance the quality of the built and natural environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring that new development improves the quality of life for all Barnet’s residents; • Barnet will play its part in meeting the needs for London as a whole where this does not compromise the need to protect Barnet’s natural and built environment: ➤ To sustain local communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new housing will be provided which meets local needs; • new housing must be accessible and there must be provision of housing which is affordable; • adequate provision of education, health and welfare services will be needed to meet the requirements of Barnet’s diverse communities; and • ensure Barnet’s town centres are places that are attractive and safe, providing for local needs and where job | <p>The UDP provides specific policies covering the range of planning issues.</p> <p>SPD/SPG provides guidance of implementation of policies</p> | <p>The AAP must be consistent with the intentions of the UDP.</p> | <p>The SA should have particular regard to the priorities of the UDP in the setting of objectives.</p> |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
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| <p>opportunities are created.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve education and employment opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the council will encourage inward investment; and • opportunities will be created to help local people access local jobs; ➤ Maintain and improve Barnet's transport network system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrate land use and transport planning in Barnet; • improve access to employment and services; and • increase choice of available modes of transport by locating new development near existing public transport routes and by maintaining and enhancing these routes. | | | |
| A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2006-2016 and the Community Strategy Action Plan | | | |
| <p>Identifies thirteen ambitions under four key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Theme: Investing in Children and Young People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children and young people achieve their educational potential - Children and young people are safe and healthy ➤ Theme: Safer, Stronger and Cleaner Barnet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents feel safe - Strong and cohesive communities - Clean and green ➤ Theme: Growing Successfully <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Affordable and decent housing -Keep Barnet moving -People are equipped with the right skills to take advantage of employment opportunities -Environmentally Sensitive ➤ Theme: Healthier Barnet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are supported to take responsibility for their own health - Health and social care provision is targeted at the most vulnerable, specifically people with mental health | <p>Specific milestones and outputs are provided under the Action Plan</p> | <p>The AAP should act to promote the priorities of the strategy.</p> | <p>Incorporate the priorities of the strategy in the SA objectives and link to milestones/outputs of the action plan where possible</p> |

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|---|---|--|--|
| needs and disabilities - Access to good quality health services - Maximising choice and promoting independence for older people | | | |
| Corporate Plan 2007/8 – 2010/11 | | | |
| <p>To respond to the local agenda and challenges set out under 'the Place, the People and the Organisation' the Corporate Plan sets six priorities over the next four years. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A bright future for children and young people</u> – improving the quality of life of all of Barnet's children and young people. • <u>Clean, green and safe</u> – ensuring that all neighbourhoods are safe, clean and green place to live. • <u>Supporting the vulnerable</u> – supporting vulnerable adults to live independent and active lives. • <u>Strong and healthy</u> – ensuring Barnet has a thriving sense of community and our residents lead a healthy lifestyle. • <u>A successful suburb</u> – Protecting and enhancing the best of Barnet while growing through successful regeneration and sustainable development. • <u>More choice, better value</u> – Providing community leadership, community choice and higher quality services. | <p>Specific indicators are mapped against each of the objectives.</p> | <p>The AAP should act to promote the priorities of the strategy.</p> | <p>Incorporate the priorities of the strategy in the SA objectives and link to indicators of the corporate plan where possible</p> |

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|---|--|---|---|
| The Three Strands Approach | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protection – Strand One: Absolute protection for Green Belt and Protected Open Green Space ➤ Enhancement – Strand Two: Protect and enhance the best of Barnet suburbia ➤ Growth – Strand Three: Sustainable strategic growth, successful regeneration and higher density infill <p>Mill Hill East is identified as a key focus.</p> | No specific targets are set. | The AAP will act to take forward regeneration plans in keeping with the Three Strands Approach. | The SA objectives should take account of the three strands. |
| Barnet Housing Strategy 2003-2010 | | | |
| <p>Five core objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ create local quality environments ➤ improve the quality of housing and deliver Decent Homes ➤ increase housing supply and balance housing need ➤ provide quality services ➤ support vulnerable people. | The strategy includes a number of targets specific to housing. | | |
| Barnet's Children and Young People Plan - 2007/08 - 2009/10 | | | |
| <p>Aims at better outcomes for children and young people.</p> <p>Identifies key challenges and priorities for improvement.</p> <p>Some key features of the Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Listening to children and young people ➤ Be healthy ➤ Stay safe ➤ Enjoy and achieve ➤ Achieve economic well-being ➤ Working in partnership ➤ Increasing expenditure on children's health ➤ Extending services in and around schools – Learning Network Boards | No specific targets. | The AAP should act to fulfil the objectives of the strategy. | The SA objectives should include provisions for the management of waste following the strategy. |
| Waste Prevention Strategy 2005 - 2020 | | | |
| The objectives of the strategy are to: | No specific targets. | The AAP should act to fulfil the | The SA objectives should include |

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|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ reduce the amount of waste produced in Barnet; ➤ make the best use of waste that is produced; and ➤ identify waste management options which minimise the risk of immediate and future environmental pollution and harm to human health. | | objectives of the strategy. | provisions for the management of waste following the strategy. |
| Transport Strategy 2006-2016 | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce the need to travel ➤ Improve the attractiveness and use of a choice of transport modes ➤ Secure safer transport networks ➤ Maximise the efficiency of the local road network ➤ Take the opportunities presented by the strategic development opportunity area to deliver high quality transport provision and mode <p>The London Borough of Barnet, with its regional partners, must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Realise the planned Northern Line upgrade ➤ Improve the attractiveness of local public transport networks widening travel options in the borough ➤ Deliver improvements to the North Circular | No specific targets. | The AAP should ensure that the Mill Hill East area has effective and sustainable transport networks, while also reducing the need to travel. | The SA should ensure that the Mill Hill East area has effective and sustainable transport networks, while also reducing the need to travel. This should be done through the assurance of good transport design, provision for public transport, walking and cycling and access to key facilities nearby. |
| Safer Communities in Barnet – A Crime and Disorder and Drugs Strategy for Barnet 2005-2008 | | | |
| <p>We aim to make people in Barnet feel safe through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ tackling crime ➤ reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol ➤ communicating the facts about crime and what is being done to improve people's safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Between 1 April 2005 and 31 March 2008, to reduce overall crime by 17.5% (Baseline figure - 20150) ➤ To increase by five percentage points over the same period the percentage of residents who feel safe in Barnet during the day, evening and night time (in the Residents' Attitude Survey) (Baseline figure - 82%, 52% and 39% felt very or fairly safe during the day, evening and night time respectively) 5% each year. (Baseline figure - 28.2% for 2003 cohort) ➤ To reduce the harm caused by drugs, by disrupting supply, supporting communities and increase numbers entering treatment through criminal justice system increase the percentage of those who report reduced or discontinued drug use by 5% each year. (Baseline figure - 72%) | The AAP should act to ensure that Mill Hill East is a safer place to live and work, reducing crime and the fear of crime in the area. | The SA should include an objective that assesses the ability of the AAP to reduce crime in the area. |
| Planning Obligations SPD | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transparency ➤ Clarity ➤ Speed and Cost-Effectiveness ➤ Certainty ➤ Practicality | No Specific Targets. | The AAP should be in alignment with this SPD with regard to planning obligations. | The SA can take some steer from previous work done for the SPD SA. |

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| Affordable Housing SPD (February 2007) | | | |
| Key Affordable Housing Objectives ➤ Creating High Quality New Homes ➤ Creating Mixed and Sustainable Communities ➤ Creating Cohesive Communities ➤ Creating Environmentally Sensitive Homes ➤ Addressing Housing Need | No Specific Targets. | The AAP should be in alignment with affordable housing objectives – providing a mix of quality, affordable homes to suit demand. | The SA should promote the affordable housing objectives – providing a mix of quality, affordable homes to suit demand. |
| Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (June 2007) | | | |
| ➤ Providing the framework for delivery of sustainable development in Barnet ➤ Setting the standards for delivery of sustainable development in Barnet ➤ Engaging effectively to deliver sustainable development in Barnet ➤ Identifying information to enable effective delivery of sustainable development in Barnet | Includes a number of standards and principles to integrate into design and construction. | The AAP should facilitate and encourage sustainable design and construction. | The SA should ensure that the AAP promotes sustainable design and construction through masterplanning and land use policies. |
| Educational Needs Generated by New Housing Developments SPG | | | |
| ➤ This SPG contains background information and policy guidelines for the negotiation of Section 106 agreements for educational purposes. | No specific targets. | Relevant if relevant section 106 agreements are to be integrated into AAP policy. | Relevant if relevant section 106 agreements are to be integrated into AAP policy. |

List of Relevant Plans and Policies available from the London Plan SA

National Level Documents

- 'Our Towns and Cities: The Future', Urban White Paper
- 'Towards an Urban Renaissance'
- Energy White Paper
- GOL Circular 1/00 Strategic Planning in London
- "A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK", 1999
- "Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future", February 2003 (including the "Sustainable Communities in London" document)
- Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25) and Minerals Planning Guidance 1

Regional Level Documents

- RPG9 for the South East (March 2001)
- RPG9 Partial Review in 2003, replacement chapters on Transport (January 2003, subject to Public Examination in July 2003), Draft Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Chapter (May 2003, subject to Public Examination in November 2003), Draft Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation Chapter (draft May 2003)
- RPG9A: Thames Gateway Planning Framework (1995)

Mayor's Strategies

- Air Quality Strategy - "Cleaning London's Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy", September 2002, Mayor's Office
- Biodiversity Strategy - "Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy", July 2002, Mayor's Office
- Economic Development Strategy - "London's Economic Development Strategy: Success through Diversity", July 2001, London Development Agency
- Noise Strategy - "City Soundings: The Mayor's London Ambient Noise Strategy", March 2004, Mayor's Office
- The Mayor's Transport Strategy, July 2001
- The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, September 2003
- Energy Strategy 2004
- "London's Warming" Technical Report on Climate Change, October 2002
- Culture Strategy, April 2004, - "London Cultural Capital: Realising the Potential of a world-class city", Mayor's Office
- Strategy for Children and Young People - "Making London Better for All Children and Young People: The Mayor's Draft Children and Young People's Strategy", January 2004
- A Sustainable Development Framework for London, Sustainable Development Commission
- London's Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (October 2002)

Updates and Additions to the International/National/Regional Review

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| INTERNATIONAL/EUROPEAN CONTEXT | | | |
| The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development | | | |
| States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Key commitments . Sustainable production and consumption . Renewable energy and energy efficiency . Produce chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment . Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . AAP policies to support overall objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check that the commitments are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| Kyoto Climate Change Protocol | | | |
| Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12 . UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Consider how the AAP can contribute to the objectives and targets of the protocol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check that the requirements of the protocol are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| UN Convention on Human Rights | | | |
| Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The rights of an individual to: . Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity . The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law . Freedom of opinion and expression . Freedom of assembly and association | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ensure the AAP does not violate any human rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Ensure the SA does not violate any human rights |
| European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC | | | |
| Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Economic and social cohesion . Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage . More balanced competitiveness of the European territory . To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The AAP policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check that objectives are reflected in sustainability appraisal framework |

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| EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992 | | | |
| <p>Member states are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the community.</p> <p>An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site.</p> | <p>. No targets</p> | <p>. The AAP policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation in the Mill Hill East area</p> | <p>. Check that the SA will take into account the conservation status of any areas in the Mill Hill East area and will seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats</p> |
| European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 | | | |
| <p>Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. This applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p> | <p>. No targets</p> | <p>. AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p> | <p>. The SA will consider the impacts of the AAP on wild bird populations. The requirements of the Directive should be reflected in the SA framework.</p> |
| European Directive Nitrates 91/676/EEC | | | |
| <p>. Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and</p> <p>. Prevent further such pollution</p> | <p>. No targets</p> | <p>. AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p> | <p>. Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework</p> |
| European Directive Water Framework 29000/60/EC | | | |
| <p>. Enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe</p> <p>. Make sure we use water in a sustainable way</p> <p>. Reduce groundwater pollution</p> <p>. Lessen the effects of floods and droughts</p> | <p>. Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015</p> | <p>. AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p> | <p>. The SA will include objectives for water quality and ecological status of inland water bodies and supply issues</p> |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and restore aquatic ecosystems Requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) by 2009 to promote sustainable water management | | | |
| European Directive Waste Framework (Directive 75/442/EEC) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste is to be disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest Noise and odour to be minimised | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Targets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework |
| European Directive EIA 97/11/EC | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment |
| European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment |
| European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings 2001/91/EC | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the requirements are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework |

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| Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps . Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise . Addressing local noise issues by requiring Local Authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good . Developing a long term EU strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Permissible power sound levels are listed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The AAP will have to comply with Noise Action Plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The SA objectives should address noise reduction |
| Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter directives | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Establishes mandatory standards for air quality . Make information on air quality available to the public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Standards for air quality are listed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The SA should include objectives for air quality and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the assessment |
| Directive 1999/30EC Limit Values for SO2, Nox, PM10 and Lead | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Establishes limit values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air . Up to date ambient concentrations of each are to be made available to the public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Sets limits and deadline for SO2 for 2005 and health limit values for NO2 and Pb to be met by 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The AAP should consider the potential that development may contribute to air pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The SA should include objectives for air quality |
| Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003 (UNEP) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . An innovative and proactive approach to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe . Strategy to introduce a coordinating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . No specific targets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . AAP policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with the guidance |

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|--|---|--|--|
| <p>and unifying framework for strengthening and building on existing initiatives. The strategy will assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing initiatives and promotes practical action where there is a lack of suitable instruments or where existing mechanisms are not implemented to there full potential</p> | | | |
| <p>Aarhus Convention 1998 (The UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)</p> | | | |
| <p>. Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective</p> | <p>. The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations . Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession . The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making . The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general</p> | <p>. Production of Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</p> | <p>. Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement</p> |
| <p>European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission June 2001</p> | | | |
| <p>. Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand. . The main aims of the strategy are: . To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy . To address threats to public health</p> | <p>. No specific targets</p> | <p>. AAP policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision and reflect the aim of this strategy</p> | <p>. The SA will consider long term sustainability in accordance with guidance on this issue</p> |

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|---|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . To manage natural resources more responsibly . To improve the transport system and land-use management | | | |
| EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Priority Areas . Climate Change . Nature and Biodiversity . Environment and Health and Quality of Life . Natural Resources and Waste . The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries <p>This directive sets out a set of common rules on permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . For each of these areas key objectives and certain targets are identified with a view to achieving the main targets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . AAP policies to support the primary areas of the action plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework |
| EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC | | | |
| <p>The Directive's overall aim is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste.</p> | <p>The Directive sets targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled. These targets are: By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995 and by 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . AAP policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework |
| Directive 96/61/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (The IPPC Directive) | | | |
| <p>This directive sets out a set of common</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . No specific targets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . AAP policies to support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The SA should include |

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|--|---|--|---|
| rules on permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU. | | overall objectives and requirements of the Directive | objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework |
| NATIONAL CONTEXT | | | |
| Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper | | | |
| The White Paper sets out our detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker's recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward Kate Barker's and Rod Eddington's proposals for reform of major infrastructure planning. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It proposes reforms on how we take decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change. ➤ It also proposes further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system, building on the recent improvements to make it more efficient and more responsive. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the White Paper | The SA Framework should include objectives that reflect the aspirations of the White Paper |
| Draft Climate Change Bill March 2007 | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Government's blueprint for tackling climate change and accompanying strategy set out a framework for moving the UK to a low-carbon economy. ➤ It demonstrates the UK's leadership as progress continues towards establishing a post-Kyoto global emissions agreement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A series of clear targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions - including making the UK's targets for a 60% reduction by 2050 and a 26 to 32% reduction by 2020 legally binding. ➤ A new system of legally binding five year "carbon budgets", set at least 15 years ahead, to provide clarity on the UK's pathway towards its key targets and increase the certainty that businesses and individuals need to invest in low-carbon technologies. ➤ A new statutory body, the <i>Committee on Climate Change</i>, to provide independent expert advice and guidance to Government on achieving its targets and staying within its carbon budgets. <p>New powers to enable the Government to more easily implement policies to cut emissions.</p> | Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Draft Climate Change Bill. | Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| Draft Climate Change Bill March 2007 – Strategy Paper | | | |
| The strategy paper sets out how the Climate Change Bill fits into the Government's wider international strategy and a range of future domestic policies to achieve its aims. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ investment in low-carbon fuels and technologies, such as carbon capture and storage, wind, wave and solar power ➤ significantly more efficient use of energy ➤ a step change in the way energy suppliers operate, so that they focus on reducing demand rather than just supplying as much energy as possible <p>consumers becoming producers as well as consumers of energy</p> | Encourage a range of renewable technologies and onsite energy sources with focus on reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SA will need to include objectives relating to renewable energies and reductions in energy emissions in accordance with existing guidance |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| | | gas emissions | |
| UK Climate Change Programme | | | |
| How the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve business's use of energy Stimulate investment and cut costs Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation Cut emissions from the transport sector Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry Ensure the public sector takes a leading role | The AAP policies will need to address climate change and encourage development that minimises emissions, encouragement of rail travel and freight, Energy efficiency should be integrated into new housing developments | Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| Code for Sustainable Homes | | | |
| A new national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction which affect the sustainability of a new home. It will become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in their choice of home. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Code introduces minimum standards for energy and water efficiency at every level of the Code, therefore requiring high levels of sustainability performance in these areas for achievement of a high Code rating ➤ It is intended that the Code will signal the future direction of Building Regulations in relation to carbon emissions from, and energy use in homes, providing greater regulatory certainty for the homebuilding industry. | Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Code for Sustainable Homes. | Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (DETR, 2000) | | | |
| Ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no risk to health or quality of life | Sets out a number of technical objectives for the purposes of local air quality management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Air Quality Strategy | Consider sustainability objectives that aim to minimise air pollution. |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
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| The Future of Transport White Paper (DFT, 2004) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The strategy is built around three themes: . Sustained investment . Improvements in transport management . Planning ahead . Strategy objective: balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. All transport schemes also need to respect the environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Enhanced road networks – more capacity, road tolls, better management . Railways – improve efficiency, structure and performance . Enhanced local travel – promoting walking and cycling as alternatives to car use, more buses, use of school travel plans . Balanced approach to aviation . Maintaining high quality shipping . Sustainable freight transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Consider how the AAP documents can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport . Develop policies and proposals that provide for the use of a range of modes of transport with focus on reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Implications for the SA include the need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport as well as issues such as health and air pollution. |
| UK Climate Change Programme | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . How the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Improve business's use of energy . Stimulate investment and cut costs . Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation . Cut emissions from the transport sector . Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector . Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations . Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry . Ensure the public sector takes a leading role | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The AAP policies will need to address climate change and encourage development that minimises emissions, encouragement of rail travel and freight, Energy efficiency should be integrated into new housing developments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) | | | |
| <p>The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the International Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources, commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources and has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with</p> | <p>A large number of monitoring measures can be found in the individual plans</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . AAP needs to take due regard of the London BAP as well as habitat and species action plans that are relevant to the area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The SA should be in line with the objectives of the London BAP |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
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| targeted actions | | | |
| Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2007) | | | |
| Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources | Local authorities will be required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPIs) for recycling. Decisions about waste management should be based on BEPO | Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives | Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (The PPC Regulations) | | | |
| The regulations apply an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain industrial activities and are the means by which the Government has implemented the EU Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC). The primary aim of the Directive is to ensure a high level of environmental protection and to prevent and where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. | No specific targets | Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives | Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA 2002) | | | |
| . The strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next 5 years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them . The strategy sets out the | The Government's objectives are: . To promote sustainable development . To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology . To contribute to an urban renaissance . To contribute to urban renewal | . AAP policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity | . The SA will need to include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance |

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| Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England together with a programme of work to achieve it. | | | |
| Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 | | | |
| The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access and modernises the rights of way system as well as giving greater protection to SSSI's, providing better management arrangements of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and strengthening wildlife enforcement legislation. | | . Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives | . Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |
| Strategy for Flood Risk Management (Environment Agency, 2003) | | | |
| Aims: . Have no loss of life through flooding . Reduce the risk to flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes | | . The AAP policies should take into account all guidance relating to flood risk and management | . The SA will include objectives to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to minimise the susceptibility to flooding |
| Health White Paper – Choosing Health – Making Healthy Choices Easier, Department of Health, 2004 | | | |
| This report sets out the new approaches to the health of the public reflecting the rapid and radical transformation of the English society in the latter half of the 20 th Century. The aims of the strategy are to: . Have integrated planning and effective delivery of services | The report sets out a number of targets to achieve the aims of the strategy | . Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives | . Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the health of the nation by reducing smoking, reducing obesity, increasing exercise, improving sexual health and improving mental health | | | |
| Choice for Parents, The Best Start for Children: A 10 Year Strategy for Childcare, December 2004 | | | |
| <p>This document sets out the governments vision to ensure that every child gets the best start in life and to give parents more choice about how to balance work and family life</p> | <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choice and Flexibility – Parents to have greater choice about balancing work and family life Availability – for all families with children up to 14 to affordable, flexible, high quality childcare Quality – high quality provision with a highly skilled childcare and early years workforce Affordability – families to be able to afford flexible high quality childcare that is appropriate for their needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan policies to address the issues raised by the plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme |
| PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005) | | | |
| <p>PPS1 sets out the Governments objectives for the planning system, and the key principle and objectives that should underpin the integration of sustainable development into development plans.</p> <p>Planning for sustainable development includes the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social cohesion and inclusion Protection and enhancement of the environment Prudent use of natural resources Sustainable economic development <p>Key Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development should be pursued in an integrated manner Development plans should address the | | <p>The AAP should take a spatial approach and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set a clear vision for future development in the borough Integrate a wide range of activities into development Include community involvement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA should encompass all of the principles and objectives set out in the policy statement. |

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| <p>causes and impacts of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development . Policies should promote high quality, inclusive design . Clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies should be included. . Community involvement in planning <p>The planning system also needs to become transparent, flexible, predictable, efficient and effective.</p> | | | |
| PPS: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 | | | |
| <p><i>Planning and Climate Change</i> sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the consequences. The consultation forms part of a wider package of action being taken forward by Communities and Local Government to help deliver the Government's ambition of achieving zero carbon development.</p> | <p>KEY PLANNING OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; – in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; – deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; – secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; – sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; – reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, – respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. | <p>The AAP should take a spatial approach and set a clear vision for future sustainable development in the borough.</p> | <p>The SA should encompass all of the principles and objectives set out in the policy statement.</p> |
| PPS3: Housing (2006) | | | |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard. ➤ A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. ➤ A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. ➤ Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. ➤ A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate. | <p>No specific targets or indicators</p> | <p>Policies need to take account of housing objectives by encouraging the design of good housing, integrating choice, and promoting sustainable location of housing.</p> | <p>The SA will include objectives relating to housing density, mix and quality.</p> |
| PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations. ➤ to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. ➤ to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – enhancing biodiversity in | <p>No specific targets or indicators</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The AAP will need to consider balancing economic development and nature conservation, can also include policies for the conservation of biodiversity beyond the designated sites, for example the creation of new habitats as part of a new development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SA will include objectives relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance. |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
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| <p>green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people's sense of well-being; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. | | | |
| PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; ➤ provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; ➤ help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994; ➤ help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The AAP policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste in the Borough. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SA should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials, composting waste and waste reduction in the Borough. |

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| <p>enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; ➤ protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; ➤ ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. | | | |
| PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2004) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . New arrangements for regional planning to deliver policy better at the regional level and contribute to the cultural change necessary to deliver the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan . The RSS will have to be produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement and integrate better with other regional strategies . The RSS provides a spatial framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . No specific targets | <p>The policies of the AAP will have to be in general conformity with those in the RSS</p> | <p>The SA framework will have to take into account policies in the RSS</p> |

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| to inform the Local Development Documents (LDD's) | | | |
| PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (2004) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The Local Development Framework (AAP), together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provides the essential framework for planning in the local authority's area . Local planning authorities should adopt a spatial approach to AAP's to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development . Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances . Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement . Carrying out sustainability appraisals . Having a strong evidence base to back up policies and proposals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The AAP should contain within its documents an integrated set of policies which are based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs of the area and any constraints on meeting those needs . The strategy and the policies in local development documents (LDD's) should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links and relationships with neighbouring areas . Key milestones should be identified in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which is essentially a project plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Advice in PPS12 to be followed throughout the AAP process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) to be integral to the AAP process. |
| PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Government objectives to renewable energy are set out in the aforementioned Energy White Paper | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Contains the following two national targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010 . Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Develop plan policies in line with PPS22 . Consider how the plan can contribute to national targets . The AAP should include policies that promote and encourage use of renewable energy in new development. Where policies do restrict a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Consider sustainability objectives that aim to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. |

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| | | <p>comprehensive justification is needed</p> <p>. A criteria based approach should be applied to assess planning applications.</p> | |
| PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004) | | | |
| <p>. Local Planning Authorities are expected to adopt a strategic approach to integrate their land use planning processes with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution, as far as it is possible and practicable to do so</p> | <p>. Ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land (and in particular encouraging reuse of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites)</p> <p>. Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be sited and planned and subject to such planning conditions that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits</p> <p>. Opportunities should be taken wherever possible to use the development process to assist and encourage the remediation of land already affected by contamination</p> <p>. Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment (i.e. EIA)</p> | <p>. Consideration should be given to providing a strategic approach within the Core Strategy of the AAP</p> <p>. The AAP will have to take account of the requirements of this guidance by taking a criteria based approach to assessing proposed developments and ensuring policies encourage a reduction in pollution.</p> | <p>. Ensure sustainability appraisal objectives address issues of pollution and land contamination</p> |
| PPS25 Development and Flood Risk (2006) | | | |
| <p>. The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.</p> <p>Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it</p> | <p>. No specific targets</p> | <p>. The AAP must ensure that flood risk is assessed, managed and reduced.</p> | <p>. The SA must ensure that flood risk is assessed, managed and reduced in Mill Hill East.</p> |

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| safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall. | | | |
| PPG 15 : Planning And The Historic Environment | | | |
| <p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.</p> <p>It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.</p> <p>It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.</p> <p>It recognises that historic buildings for example are a valuable material resource and can contribute to the prosperity of the economy.</p> | | <p>. The AAP must ensure that assets of the historic environment are assessed, managed and reduced.</p> | <p>. The SA must ensure that assets of the historic environment are assessed, managed and reduced in Mill Hill East.</p> |
| Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and planning | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This PPG offers guidance on the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. • It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions. | | <p>. The AAP must ensure that any archaeological interests are assessed, managed and reduced.</p> | <p>. The SA must ensure that any archaeological interests are assessed, managed and reduced in Mill Hill East.</p> |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
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| Regional | | | |
| The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2004) and London Plan 2008 (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) | | | |
| <p>➤ The Mayors Strategy for the spatial development of London, with which the Borough's plans must be in general conformity.</p> <p>➤ The Mayor sets his vision for London as 'to develop London as an exemplary, sustainable world city, based on the three balanced and interwoven themes of strong, long-term and diverse economic growth, social inclusively and fundamental improvements in the environment and use of resources'.</p> <p>It includes six objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. • To make London a better city for people to live in. • To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. • To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination. • To improve London's accessibility. • To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city. | <p>➤ The London Plan gives a range of targets which developments must meet.</p> | <p>➤ The Borough will have to ensure that the policies in the AAP are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p> | <p>➤ The Borough will have to ensure that the objectives of the SA are in general conformity with policies and objectives in The London Plan.</p> |
| The Sustainability Appraisal of the London Plan (2004) | | | |
| <p>The SA provides a review of relevant plans and policies (see above).</p> | | | <p>➤ This SA should draw from and build on the SA of the London Plan and the sustainability issues identified within that SA.</p> |
| Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan SPG (2006) | | | |
| <p>Guidance to provide additional information</p> | <p>The SPG sets both required and aspirational targets for sustainable design and</p> | | <p>➤ The SA should be in keeping with the intentions of this SPG in</p> |

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| to support the implementation of the London Plan | construction. | | terms of sustainable design and construction. |
| The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy: Sounder City (March 2004) | | | |
| <p>➤ The aim of the strategy is: 'to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework'. It recognises the importance of London's 'Soundscape'.</p> <p>Three key issues have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London's roads. ➤ Securing night aircraft ban across London. ➤ Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing | | <p>➤ The location, design and layout of development will have to be considered by the AAP with regard to noise implications. Noise from air traffic will also need to be monitored.</p> | <p>➤ SA to include objectives and indicators for noise reduction, to minimise its impact within the Borough.</p> |
| The Mayor's Cultural Strategy: London Cultural Capital (April 2004) | | | |
| <p>The Mayor's Cultural Strategy has four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Excellence: to enhance London as a world-class city of culture. ➤ Creativity: to promote creativity as central to the success of London. ➤ Access: to ensure that all Londoners have access to culture in the city. ➤ Value: to ensure that all London gets the best value out of its cultural resources. | | <p>➤ The AAP will need to consider policies on encouraging developments that enhance creativity and culture within the Borough. It will also have to ensure that facilities are accessible to all members of the community and are accessible by sustainable transport.</p> | <p>➤ The aims of strategy should be reflected in the developing the objectives of the SA.</p> |
| The Mayor's Economic Strategy: Success through Diversity (July 2001) & First Review Sustaining Success (Jan 2005) | | | |
| <p>➤ The strategy 'supports the development of London's economy, promotes employment, helps people participate in London's economy and supports businesses to be more competitive, all within the context of economic development being fair and sustainable'.</p> <p>Four major investment themes within the</p> | | <p>➤ AAP policies should encourage new development that is sustainable and promotes economic growth and social inclusion.</p> | <p>➤ The SA objectives will include topics such as sustainable buildings in infrastructure, economic efficiency; knowledge and skills base; and social exclusion.</p> |

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| strategy: ➤ Places and infrastructure- promote sustainable growth; deliver an improved and effective infrastructure to support growth; deliver healthy, sustainable, high quality communities. ➤ People – tackle barriers to employment; reduce disparities in labour market ➤ Enterprise – address barriers to enterprise; improve workforce skills; maximise productivity and innovation. ➤ Marketing and promoting London – ensure coherent approach to both | | | |
| The Mayor's Energy Strategy: Green Light to Clean Power (May 2004) | | | |
| ➤ Strategy to change the way energy is supplied and used over the next ten years in London. Strategy aims 'to improve London's environment, reduce the capital's contribution to climate change, tackle fuel poverty and promote economic development'. Specific aims are: ➤ Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen. ➤ Eradicating fuel poverty by giving Londoners most vulnerable groups access to affordable warmth ➤ Contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable development | | ➤ The AAP policies will need to consider energy efficiency, the generation of pollution and the location and design of buildings. | ➤ The objectives of the strategy should be reflected in the SA. Topics of relevance that should be included include climate change, fuel poverty, energy efficiency, economic benefits, and design of buildings. |
| ➤ The Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy: Rethinking Rubbish in London (September 2003) | | | |
| It is the Mayor's objective to develop a 'waste reduction, reuse and recycling-led', cohesive and sustainable strategy for the management of London's waste which will: | ➤ to recycle or compost at least 25 per cent of household waste by 2005 ➤ to recycle or compost at least 30 per cent of household waste by 2010 ➤ to recycle or compost at least 33 per cent of household waste by 2015. ➤ to recover value from 40 per cent of municipal waste by 2005 ➤ to recover value from 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2010 | ➤ The AAP policies need to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy. | ➤ The SA needs to incorporate and act towards the objectives and targets set out by this strategy. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Change the way we use resources so that we waste less. This will require us to deal with waste in a sustainable way, and people and communities to take responsibility for their waste. ➤ Reduce the amount of (municipal) waste produced in London. ➤ Increase the proportion of London's (municipal) waste being reused. ➤ Increase the proportion of London's (municipal) waste being recycled and ensure recycling facilities are available for all. ➤ Ensure that waste is managed in such a way as to minimise the impact on the environment and health. ➤ Move London towards becoming more self-sufficient in managing its (municipal) waste within the region, and towards waste being dealt with as close to the place of production as possible. ➤ Meet the objectives of the National Waste Strategy and Landfill Directive, and other European Directives, by reducing the amount of London's biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill and reducing the toxicity of waste. ➤ Increase capacity of, stabilise and diversify the markets for recyclables in London; including green purchasing and encouraging redesign of goods and services to increase consumer choice. ➤ Maximise opportunities to optimise economic development and job creation opportunities in the waste management and reprocessing sectors, contribute to the improvement of the local community, and directly or indirectly improve the health of Londoners. ➤ Strategically plan waste facilities for London that meet the needs of the Waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to recover value from 67 per cent of municipal waste by 2015. | | |

| Key objectives relevant to the plan and SA | Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA | Implications for the plan | Implications for the SA |
|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <p>Strategy and enable its implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collect and share data and information on municipal waste management in London, and other places; the identification and dissemination of best practice will help to improve performance and reduce inefficiencies. ➤ Minimise the transport of waste by road and maximise the opportunities for the sustainable use of rail and water. ➤ Improve the local environment and street scene environment. | | | |

Appendix B: Baseline Information

The following table gives a range of relevant baseline information. Some information is applicable to Barnet as a whole, while some is specific to the Mill Hill East area. That information specific to Mill Hill East is highlighted in grey shading.

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---|
| Social | | | | | |
| Index of Multiple Deprivation for Mill Hill East | North is in the 10% least deprived, South is in the 30% most deprived. Both have issues with housing and services. | Other in super output areas. | - | - | Act to improve housing and services and improve deprivation of the south in particular. |
| % Population of age 0-14 | 21.25 (2001) | Barnet 19.09 England 18.88 | - | - | High number of young people to be taken account of |
| % Population of age 65-79 | 3.64 (2001) | Barnet 4.29 England 4.21 | - | - | Relatively low number of older people in the area, may be due to facilities available which could be improved |
| % of population with no qualifications | 20.23 (2001) | Barnet 19.64 England 29.08 | - | - | Improve education in the area |
| % of population with 5+ GCSE | 21.66 (2001) | Barnet 18.02 England 19.38 | - | - | Maintain achievement level |
| % of adults with a) stage 1 NVQ b) stage 2 NVQ | a) 14.6 b) 16 2005 | Barnet a) 7.2 b) 11.1 | - | - | Maintain adult education levels |
| % Residents not in good health | 6.39 (8.13 in south and 4.69 in north) (2001) | Barnet: 7.01 England: 9 | - | - | Improve health, particularly in the south. |
| Community Cohesion - % | BVPI General | London Average | Maintain and | No trend information | Ensure that community benefits from new |

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| of residents that feel strongly that they belong to their neighbourhood | Survey 2003/04 74% | | improve high feelings of belonging | available. Next BVPI General Survey results available in 2007. | development |
| Community Cohesion - % of residents that agree that local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together | 2005/06 85% | | 86% in 2006/7 | Improved from 66% in 2003/4 | Ensure that all sectors of community have opportunity to benefit from new development |
| Percentage of adults who feel a) very involved b) fairly involved in decisions affecting their local area | a) 1% b) 15% 2005/6 | | a) 2% b) 17% 2005/6 | No trend available | Involve community in decision making |
| Quality of Life % of residents who feel that health services in Barnet have got worse in last 3 years | BVPI General Survey 2003/04 35% | London Average 32% | Reduce % dissatisfied with local health services | No trend information available. Next BVPI General Survey results available in 2007. | Provision off accessible health care facilities that meet demand |
| GP Services Access to a GP within 2 days | 100% 2005/6 | | 100% | Increase from 87% in March 2005 | Provision off accessible health care facilities that meet demand |
| Cultural Services User Satisfaction with other Cultural Services • museums and galleries • arts activities and venues | BVPI 119 c) & (d) 2003/04 • 22% • 21% | Top London Council • 40.25% • 42.25% | (2006/07) • 42% • 41% | No trend information available | Ensure accessibility to cultural facilities. Promote learning. |
| Sport & Leisure Facilities | BVPI 119 (a) | Top London | 49% (2006/07) | No trend information | Ensure accessibility to recreational facility. |

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| User Satisfaction | (2003/04) 39% | Council 49.25% | | available | Encourage physical activity and wellbeing |
| Quality of Life % of residents who feel that education provision in Barnet has got worse in last 3 years | BVPI General Survey 2003/04 27% | London Average 21% | Reduce % dissatisfied with local education provision | No trend information available. Next BVPI General Survey results available in 2007. | Ensure accessibility to educational facilities and resources. Promote learning. |
| Library User Satisfaction | BVPI 118 (2003/04) 87% | Top London Council 89.5% | 88% (2006/07) | No trend information available | Ensure accessibility to educational facilities and resources. Promote learning. |
| Use of Temporary Accommodation % change in families in temporary accommodation | BVPI 203 (2004/05) +11.98% | | 2006/2007 +13% | Trend is upwards to reflect short term impact of Priority Estate Regeneration | Generate additional affordable housing for families |
| Quality of Life % of residents who feel that provision of affordable decent housing has got worse in last 3 years | BVPI General Survey 2003/04 60% | London Average 60% | Reduce % dissatisfied with provision of affordable decent housing | Trend will follow increase in house prices | Generate additional affordable housing |
| Affordable Homes started on site | 2005/6 155 | | London Plan Target 50% of all new homes in Barnet to be affordable, 212 on site by 2006/7 | Move towards London Plan Target | Generate additional affordable housing |
| % non-decent homes | 58.79% April 2005 | Top England Councils 2004/5 21% | 63% April 2006 | 52.75% in 2004/5 | Improve number of decent homes |
| Number of people sleeping rough on a single night | 10 in 2005/6 BVPI 202 | N/A | Less than 10 in 2006/7 | 0-10 in 2004/5 | Improve homelessness where possible |
| % pupils achieving 5 or | BVPI 32 | London borough | 67% in 2006/7 | Increased from 61.2% | Continue to promote educational achievement |

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| more GCSEs at A*-C or equivalent | 2005/6 63.1% | average 52.1 | | in 2004/5 | |
| % pupils achieving Level 4+ in key stage 2 Maths and English | 2004/5 English: 84% BVPI 41 Maths: 81% BVPI 40 | London borough average English: 77.4% Maths: 73.5% | English: 87% Maths: 87% | 3.7% (English) and 3.1% (maths) increase from 2003/4 | Continue increase in educational achievement |
| Number of adults achieving a) full level 2 (NVQ or equivalent) b) full level 3 (NVQ or equivalent) | a) 473 b) 430 2005/6 provisional | | a) 822 b) 537 2006/7 | No trends available. | Promote adult learning |
| % economically active disabled people in Barnet | BVPI 2005/6 18% | Top England Councils 2004/5 13.93% | By 2008/9 26% | 2004/5 17.6% | Provide access to employment for disabled people and other parts of the community |
| % economically active ethnic minority population in the borough | BVPI 2005/6 89% | Top England Councils 2004/5 75% | By 2008/9 94% | 2004/5 88.5% | Provide access to employment for ethnic minorities and other parts of the community |
| Local Area Improvement % of residents who consider local area has got better in last 12 months | 16% (2004/05) Barnet Residents Survey 2005 | | | Upwards compared with 12% (2003/04) | Ensure that local areas benefit from development |
| Neighbourhood Satisfaction - % of residents who are a) very satisfied b) fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live | 2005/6 a) 36 b) 47 | | 2005/6 a) 37 b) 48 | Upwards compared with 25% (2003/04) very satisfied but down from 40% (2004/05) for very satisfied | Ensure that local areas benefit from development |
| Percentage of people who feel a) very safe b) fairly safe at night | a) 9 b) 32 2005/6 | | a) 10 b) 33 2005/6 | - | Improve safety |

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|--|---|---|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Burglaries per 1000 households | BVPI 126a 2004/5 20.2 | London borough average 19.2 | 17.89 for 2006/7 | 3.4% increase since 2003/4 | Reduce burglaries |
| Robberies per 1000 population | BVPI 127e 2004/5 3.75 | London borough average 5.3 | 3.72 for 2006/7 | 9.7% increase from 2003/4 | Reduce robberies |
| Vehicle crimes per 1000 population | BVPI 128a 2004/5 17.3 | London borough average 19.5 | 15.01 for 2006/7 | -2.1% from 2003/4 | Continue to reduce car crime |
| Road accident casualties – people killed or seriously injured | BVPI 99 (d) 2005/06 172 | London average 153.3 | - | Decrease from previous years | Encourage better design to make roads safer |
| Environmental | | | | | |
| Travel to work journeys by mode | Work at Home: 11.7% Public Transport: 28.2% Vehicle: 49.4% Cycling/Walking: 10.3% | Barnet: Work at Home: 10.6% Public Transport: 37.0% Vehicle: 45.1% Cycling/Walking: 6.9% | - | - | Continue to encourage forms of travel other than car, particularly walking and cycling. |
| % of residents who feel that public transport services are excellent, very good or good | 58% 2005/6 | | 60% 2006/7 | No trend information available. | Improve access to good public transport services |
| Greenspaces Users Satisfaction | BVPI 119 (e) 2003/04 72% | Top London Council 73.25% | 77% (2006/07) | No trend information available | Ensure accessibility to greenspaces. Encourage physical activity and wellbeing |
| Percentage of residents describing parks, playgrounds and open spaces as excellent, very | 52% 2005/6 | | 54% 2006/7 | No trend information available | Improve green space satisfaction |

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| good and good | | | | | |
| Number of conservation areas | BVPI 2005/6 18 | - | 2008/9 20 | New Indicator | Improve conservation management where applicable. |
| % of waste composted | BVPI 82 b) 2004/5 5.5% | London borough average 3.7% | 32% recycled/compost by 2006/7 | +40.2 from 2003/4 | Continue to improve composting |
| % of waste recycled | BVPI 82 a) 2004/5 14.4% | London borough average 13.7% | 32% recycled/compost by 2006/7 | +6.7% from 2003/4 | Improve the amount of waste recycled |
| % of population served by a kerbside recycling collection or within 1km of a recycling centre | BVPI 91 2004/5 100% | London borough average 88.9% | - | Maintained at 100% | Maintain recycling record |
| Waste per head (kg) | BVPI 84 2004/5 471.3 | London borough average 440.9 | 433/head by 2006/7 | -1.3% from 2003/4 | Continue waste per head reduction |
| User Satisfaction with: a) Waste collection b) Recycling | BVPI General Survey 2003/04 a) 81% b) 62% | Top London Council a) 76.25% b) 60% | By 2006/7 a) 85% b) 65% | - | Continue high waste collection performance |
| Annual domestic consumption of: a) electricity (kwh) b) gas (kwh) | a) 5,061 b) 24, 579 2004 | National average a) 4,734 b) 20,126 | 0.5% decrease on 2004 figures | No trend information available | Reduce domestic consumption of gas and electricity |
| % of new homes achieving Ecohomes 'very good' | 100% 2005/6 | | 100% | No trend information available | Achieve high Ecohomes standards (at least very good) |
| Average SAP rating of authority dwellings (energy efficiency) | 68.31% 2005/6 BVPI 63 | London average 64.6 | By 2008/9 69% | 66% in 2004/5 | Increase energy efficiency |
| % new homes built on previously developed land | 94% 2004/5 | London average 97.6 | - | Reduced from 100% in 2003/4 | Utilise brownfield land and minimize new build on undeveloped land |
| School Travel Plans No. of schools with a School Travel Plan | 33 in 2005 | | 63 by 2006/7 | No trend information available | Ensure accessibility to local educational facilities and resources. Promote learning. Encourage higher road safety standards. Encourage |

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|--|---|-------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | | | | | physical activity and wellbeing |
| Premier Parks meeting Green Flag standards | No Premier Parks have Green Flag status 2005/06 Four applications made for green flag status (result unknown) | | Premier Parks to attain Green Flag Status 3 by 2005/06 5 by 2006/07 | Applications lodged | Ensure accessibility to greenspaces. Encourage physical activity and wellbeing |
| Travel to work journeys by mode | Barnet LIP LATS 2001 Car Driver /Passenger – 45% | | Increase % of personal travel made by non car modes | - | Continue to encourage forms of travel other than car |
| Road Traffic Levels | Baseline still in development | | Reduce Road Traffic Levels by 10% by 2010 | - | Reduce the need to travel by car |
| Flood Risk | Initial Flood Risk Assessment | | | | Current flood zone map shows the site is located in flood zone 1, i.e. outside the flood plain of the 'extreme' flood event (0.1% annual probability, 1 in 1000-year return period). The Environmental Agency website states that the likelihood of flooding over the site is 'low'. This confirms the chance of flooding each year is 0.1% (1 in 1000) or less every year. |
| Number of planning consents granted against Environment Agency advice on flooding issues | Existing data gap - Data available from Environment Agency. | - | | | |
| Air quality at Mill Hill East: Ozone (O ₃), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Particulate | Under investigation | | | | |

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Matter (PM ₁₀). | | | | | |
| Total area of UDP protected Sites of Nature Conservation Importance | 1159 Ha | | | | |
| Area of contaminated land remediated | Data not available | | | | |
| Economic | | | | | |
| % of people employed in professional occupations | 26.7% (2001) | Barnet 18.75 England 11.17 | - | - | Cater for and promote opportunities for professionals |
| % of population employed | 65.56 (2001) | Barnet 61.61 England 60.61 | - | - | High employment in the area, which should be maintained and improved |
| % of population full-time students | 53.33 (2001) | Barnet 49.13 England 46.9 | - | - | High student population to be accounted for |
| % unemployed | 2.83% (2001) | Barnet 3.4% | - | - | Supply employment to suit skill sets in area |
| % long term unemployed | 1.1% (2001) | Barnet 1.4% | - | - | Act to reduce unemployment |
| % change in VAT registered businesses in the area | Registrations 1,615 (12.1%) Deregistrations 2,355 (17.7%) Stock 13,310 (2003 figs) | | Reduce to London level | Deregistrations have fallen while registrations have risen | Encourage entrepreneurship and healthy business population |
| % of residents who feel that wage levels and local cost of living has got better or stayed the same | BVPI General Survey 69.7% | London Average 39% | Maintain and improve residents satisfaction | Unemployment , long term unemployment and interest rates have fallen | Improve access to good public transport services and affordable housing |
| Employment | Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Barnet Rank of Income Scale = 63 out of 354 | | Lower ranking at next Index | | Take advantage of development opportunities |
| Unemployment | 2.5% | London (3.4%) | Maintain and | Rate has been at | Take advantage of development opportunities |

| Indicator | Quantified Data | Comparators | Targets | Trends | Action / Issues for AAP/SA |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| % of working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance | Claimant Count August 2005 | All boroughs | improve Barnet's rank amongst London boroughs | 2.5% for 12 months. It has not exceeded 3.0% since 1999 | |
| Long Term Unemployed % of unemployed people claiming Job Seekers Allowance who have been out of work for more than a year | 15.8% Claimant Count August 2005 | London (17.8%) All boroughs | Maintain and improve Barnet's rank amongst London boroughs | Trend has been downwards since 1996. | Take advantage of development opportunities |
| Income | Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 Barnet Rank of Income Scale = 47 out of 354 | | Lower ranking at next Index | - | Take advantage of development opportunities |

Appendix C: Sustainability Framework

| No. | Objective | Key Criteria | Indicators |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1 | To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot | <p>Will it increase the proportion of journeys made using public transport rather than private car?</p> <p>Will it increase accessibility to public transport?</p> <p>Will it increase walking and cycling alternatives to using private cars?</p> <p>Will it increase car sharing?</p> <p>Will it improve road safety?</p> <p>Will it reduce carbon emissions?</p> <p>Will it act to reduce air pollution?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road accident casualties – people killed or seriously injured - % of residents who feel that public transport services are excellent, very good or good - Travel to work journeys by mode - Local bus service satisfaction (BVPI general survey) |
| 2 | To increase accessibility to and within the site and promote connectivity with the surrounding areas. | <p>Will it reduce isolation?</p> <p>Will it improve access to the site by car?</p> <p>Will it improve access to the site by walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it make navigation through the site easier?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility Rating - Satisfaction with low level of traffic congestion (BVPI general survey) |
| 3 | To encourage sustainable development that is compact and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenity that will reduce the need to travel | <p>Will it improve social cohesion?</p> <p>Will it reduce dissatisfaction with local services?</p> <p>Will it improve the range of key services within easy access of the population?</p> <p>Will it improve access to cultural, recreational and leisure facilities?</p> <p>Have densities been maximised especially around transport links?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % new homes built on previously developed land - Satisfaction with access to culture (BVPI general survey) |
| 4 | To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and create new wildlife habitats | <p>Will existing species be provided for on site?</p> <p>Will existing habitats be enhanced and</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % new homes built on previously developed land - Number of conservation areas - Satisfaction with access to nature (BVPI general survey) |

| No. | Objective | Key Criteria | Indicators |
|-----|---|--|--|
| | | <p>new habitats created?</p> <p>Will habitat corridors be included to facilitate movement of species?</p> <p>Will tree cover and woodland be retained and enhanced?</p> <p>Will it retain existing hedgerows where practicable?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree Preservation Orders - Hedgerows protected by Hedgerow Regulations |
| 5 | To ensure local people have access to satisfying opportunities for employment and occupation | <p>Will it provide suitable employment opportunities for local people who may have lost employment due to the redevelopment of the site?</p> <p>Will it enhance local employment prospects?</p> <p>Will it improve the range of employment opportunities?</p> <p>Will it promote skills training?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of population employed - % of unemployed people claiming Job Seekers Allowance who have been out of work for more than a year - Satisfaction with job prospects (BVPI general survey) |
| 6 | To promote a high quality of urban design in conjunction with sustainable design and construction principles and techniques | <p>Will it provide a high quality urban environment?</p> <p>Will it increase the success of the neighbourhood in the short and the long term?</p> <p>Will it promote and deliver sustainable design and construction?</p> <p>Will it act to reduce carbon emissions?</p> <p>Will it reduce pollution?</p> <p>Will it minimise waste production and increase levels of reuse and recycling?</p> <p>Will it make efficient use of natural resources including soil, mineral aggregates, water and biodiversity?</p> <p>Will materials and infrastructure be re-used?</p> <p>Will housing of decent quality be retained</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of waste composted or recycled - Waste per head (kg) - Annual domestic consumption of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) electricity (kwh) b) gas (kwh) - % of new homes achieving Ecohomes 'very good' - Average SAP rating of authority dwellings - Satisfaction with low level of pollution (BVPI general survey) - London Plan SA |

| No. | Objective | Key Criteria | Indicators |
|-----|--|---|---|
| | | and improved? | |
| 7 | To ensure indigenous and inward investment which is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable | Will it contribute to prosperity? Will it increase opportunities for business? Will it encourage entrepreneurship and innovation in design and development? | - % change in VAT registered businesses in the area |
| 8 | To protect, maintain and enhance the quality of open spaces and ensure effective access to open space | Will it ensure easy accessibility to open spaces? Will it act to protect and enhance the neighbouring green belt areas? Will it create a variety of functional open spaces to meet community and environmental needs? Will it improve physical activity and wellbeing? Will it improve opportunities for recreation and play? | - Percentage of residents describing parks, playgrounds and open spaces as excellent, very good and good |
| 9 | To improve health, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living | Will it improve access to primary healthcare facilities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation? Will it improve the health of children and young people? | - Satisfaction with access to health services (BVPI general survey) - Number of deaths and serious injuries amongst children and young people as a result of preventable accidents |
| 10 | To reduce crime and the fear of crime | Will it make local people feel safer in their community? Will it act to avoid the creation of isolated places? Will it create safer walking routes to key areas? Will it improve safety for children and young people? | - Proportion of young people who report feeling 'safe' or 'very safe' in Barnet - Percentage of people who feel c) very safe d) fairly safe at night - Robberies per 1000 population |
| 11 | To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent | Will it increase access to good quality and | - Affordable homes started on site |

| No. | Objective | Key Criteria | Indicators |
|-----|--|--|--|
| | affordable home | affordable housing? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it provide a range of housing to cater for different affordability needs? Will it provide a range of dwelling sizes? | - % non-decent homes |
| 12 | To improve the quality of life where people live | Will it increase resident satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live? Will it improve the vibrancy of the area? | - % of residents who are a) very satisfied b) fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live |
| 13 | To provide good education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population | Will it provide meaningful educational opportunities for children and young people in Mill Hill East? Will it provide meaningful educational opportunities for adults in Mill Hill East? Will it improve access to educational facilities? Will it improve access to cultural facilities? | - % pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C or equivalent - % pupils achieving Level 4+ in key stage 2 Maths and English - Number of adults achieving a) full level 2 (NVQ or equivalent) b) full level 3 (NVQ or equivalent) |
| 14 | To foster a vibrant and cohesive community that participate in decision-making | Will it foster a sense of pride in the Mill Hill East neighbourhood? Will it respond to community needs and desires? Will it promote equality? | - % of residents that feel strongly that they belong to their neighbourhood - Percentage of adults who feel c) very involved d) fairly involved in decisions affecting their local area - % of residents that agree that local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together |
| 15 | To preserve and enhance the urban and rural landscape, in keeping with the character of the wider area | Will it maintain the visual character of the area? Will it minimise effects of development on the green belt? | - Green spaces Users Satisfaction |
| 16 | To maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets of Mill Hill East | Will the historical assets be retained? Will the history of the site be showcased? Will the cultural environment be | - User Satisfaction with Cultural Services - Listed Buildings - Buildings at Risk |

| No. | Objective | Key Criteria | Indicators |
|-----|---|--|--|
| | | protected? Will any archaeological sites be protected? Will there be any impact on the neighbouring conservation area? | |
| 17 | To minimise noise pollution, especially around land use interfaces | Will it create significant noise pollution for sensitive land areas? Will noise issues be created around land use interfaces? | - Number of noise pollution incidents recorded (To be confirmed) |
| 18 | To reduce the impact of flooding to people and property of Mill Hill East | Will it reduce risk of flooding? Will it manage flood waters effectively? Will it position property out of flood paths? | - Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of flood risk (To be confirmed) |

Appendix D: Consultation Responses

4.1 CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA/SEA

In line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations and the DCLG guidance on carrying out sustainability appraisals, this SA Report was consulted upon and involved the following statutory consultees:

- Environment Agency;
- Natural England, comprising Countryside Agency and English Nature; and
- English Heritage.

Other consultees also invited to comment on the SA Report include:

- Government Office for London (GOL); and
- SEEDA.

The SA report was also available for public viewing on the Council's website during the statutory six week period of consultation in September-October 2007 as a supporting document to the AAP Preferred Options Report.

4.2 RESPONSES

Responses were received from:

- English Heritage
- Environment Agency.

The following matrix details the comments received and how this SA has been amended as a result.

Responses to Mill Hill East Preferred Options Report Sustainability Appraisal

| Objector | Section of Objection / Comment | Summary of Representation | Council's Response | Council's Recommendation |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| English Heritage | SA, Table 4 | Strengthen issue of heritage with following sentence: Maintaining and enhancing the heritage of the area, particularly conserving and appreciating the value of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment found within and adjoining the site. This includes the consideration of the built heritage and archaeological assets. | Comments noted. | Change |
| | SA | Recommendation to recognise heritage has not only environmental benefits but economic and social as well | Comments noted | Change |
| | SA, Table 5, Objective 16 | Recommendation to include heritage assets immediately outside the site as key criterion as well | Comments noted | Change |
| | SA, Table 8, Objective 16 | Suggestion that the key findings should also reflect the setting of the heritage assets and other historical assets of local importance, found within and out of the site | Comments noted | Change |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|------------|
| | SA, Appendix A | Recommendation of review of PPG16 | Comments noted. Reference to PPG 16 included. | Change |
| Environment Agency (EA) | SA, Table 1 | Need to address contaminated land and its remediation | Detailed contaminated land survey undertaken as part of project MoDEL disposal; however, it is noted that remainder of site requires contamination studies. Further detailed contamination survey need to come forward as part of planning application; specific reference made in AAP report section 3.4.7. | Change AAP |
| | SA, Table 4, Point 19 | Would like to see acknowledgement of enhancement of existing habitats | Comments noted | Change |
| | SA, Table 4, Point 23 | The Council should aim to reduce and where possible prevent flood risk on site; reference only PPS25, plus need to address PPS23 | Comments noted | Change |
| | SA, Appendix B | Recommend adding indicators on biodiversity, flood risk and possibly contaminated land | If indicators on biodiversity, flood risk or contaminated land are added they will only be at Borough level as specific information for the site at Mill Hill is not available | No change. |

Appendix E: Testing Draft AAP Principles and Emerging Scenarios

1.0 Sustainable Assessment of the Draft Development Principles for Mill Hill East Action Area Plan

- 1.1 EDAW has undertaken an assessment of the emerging scenarios for the Mill Hill East Action Area Plan. Based upon the statutory Sustainability Appraisal methodology, this report does not cover the requirements of a Strategic Environmental Assessment or formal Sustainability Appraisal. This assessment adds value by being integrated into the thinking and decision making at an early stage, and will be used to help define and recommend the preferred options. The relevant Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives have already been utilised for the sector analysis, which has ensured the integration of sustainability within the option preparation.
- 1.2 First of all, an assessment of the emerging Draft Development Principles for the plan area against the sustainability objectives from the scoping report was made. These principles explain the initial ideas on how the site may be developed and they deal with sustainability, local character, providing facilities, employment, green spaces, access and public transport.
- 1.3 Once the general principles are assessed we can then move onto the next phase and assess the three different scenarios against the same SA objectives.

SA Objectives of the Scoping Report

1. To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot
2. To increase accessibility to and within the site and promote connectivity with the surrounding areas.
3. To encourage sustainable development that is compact and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenity that will reduce the need to travel
4. To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats, and create new wildlife habitats
5. To ensure local people have access to satisfying opportunities for employment and occupation
6. To promote a high quality of urban design in conjunction with sustainable design and construction principles and techniques
7. To ensure indigenous and inward investment which is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable
8. To protect, maintain and enhance the quality of open spaces and ensure effective access to open space
9. To improve health, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living
10. To reduce crime and the fear of crime
11. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home
12. To improve the quality of life where people live
13. To provide good education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population

14. To foster a vibrant and cohesive community that participate in decision-making
15. To preserve and enhance the urban and rural landscape, in keeping with the character of the wider area
16. To maintain and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets of Mill Hill East.
17. To minimise noise pollution, especially around land use interfaces
18. To reduce the impact of flooding to people and property of Mill Hill East

1.4 The following **Draft Development Principles** explain initial ideas on how the site could be developed. They deal with sustainability, local character, providing facilities, employment and green spaces, access and public transport.

Principle 1: Creating a Sustainable Community

- The development should include around 2000 new homes and accommodation for 500 new jobs. This is line with the Mayor's London Plan 2004.
- There should be a mix of different housing types including family and affordable housing, supported by new community and education facilities, local retail provision and green spaces.

Principle 2: Ensuring Economic Sustainability

- The Development Framework should create a commercially realistic masterplan for the entire site, which is flexible enough to accommodate changing policy, local markets, needs and opportunities over the 10 year plan period.
- The Framework should indicate what new infrastructure and facilities must be provided by developers so that agreements can be made to fund them.

Principle 3: An Environmental Exemplar

- Mill Hill East should look to be exemplary in sustainable design and construction across all aspects including energy, water and drainage, building materials, waste, ecology and transport.
- The development will need to meet increasing Government targets on energy efficiency and carbon use reaching zero carbon by 2016 at the latest.

Principle 4: Respecting Local Character

- Development should reflect the high quality leafy suburban setting.
- Development should also reflect local variations in character from the greenbelt edge to the more urban character near to the station.

Principle 5: Creating Appropriate Residential Densities

- A variety of housing styles and types should be provided at different dwelling densities.
- Densities should be lower towards the north of the site and higher in the south near to the existing shops & station.

Principle 6: Ensuring High Quality Design

- The development should follow best practice guidance on design and architecture, creating a network of leafy residential streets with secure private gardens to the rear.
- The street layout should take advantage of the attractive views and the south facing slopes which capture good natural light and warmth.

Principle 7: Creating a Local Hub

- Community facilities to support the neighbourhood should be grouped together on site to form a local hub within walking distance of most residents.
- The mix of facilities may include a small parade of local shops and services, community space, local healthcare and a school.

Principle 8: A new use for the Officers' Mess

- The locally listed Officers' Mess should be retained and converted for community, arts, or commercial use.

Principle 9: Meeting Educational Needs

- A school should be provided within the site.
- This is likely to be a primary school, but a secondary school is also being considered.

Principle 10: Providing Opportunities for Job Creation

- A mix of employment opportunities to create around 500 new jobs should be provided on site.
- These may include small/medium sized offices & start-up units within the local hub and new light industrial units next to the Bittacy Business Centre.

Principle 11: Functional green spaces for the community

- Open space should be provided within the site for outdoor recreation, children's play, relaxation and wildlife.
- Streets should provide spaces for tree planting and private and communal garden space.
- Development might also support improvements to nearby green spaces including better access to Bittacy Park.

Principle 12: Connecting the Community

- The site should be well connected to the surrounding area by creating a network of residential streets with an emphasis on safe and direct pedestrian and cycle routes to local destinations.
- The impact of new development on existing roads should be minimised.
- Existing access points should be used where possible.

Principle 13: Making Improvements to Existing Junctions and the Wider Highways Network with a new east – west link

- Where increased traffic is likely to have an impact on nearby junctions and streets, the development should provide improvements to help improve these problems.

Principle 14: Public Transport

- The development should be supported by improvements to public transport including enhanced bus services and better access and public spaces at Mill Hill East Underground.

Principle 15: Car Parking

- Car parking should reflect the site's outer London location balanced with the requirements for high environmental sustainability.
- The provision of parking will vary across the site depending on accessibility to public transport and housing type and size.

1.5 This section sets out the detailed results of the appraisal of each principle against each of the 18 objectives. The aim is obviously to provide principles that avoid tensions with the established objectives. The results are set out in the matrix below and each of the policies has been appraised on its own merits. This approach, which reflects current good practice, ensures that the appraisal considers the extent to which principles will contribute to the achievement of objectives in their own right.

1.6 Sustainability Matrix for Emerging Draft Development Principles

| SA Objectives → | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Principles of Development ↓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creating A Sustainable Community | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensuring Economic Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Exemplar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respecting Local Character | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creating Appropriate Residential Densities/ Mix Housing Types | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensuring High Quality Design | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creating Local Hub | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Use For Officers' Mess | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meeting Educational Needs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opportunities For Job Creation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Functional Green Spaces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecting The Community | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highway Network Improvements & East/West Link | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Car Parking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Compatible | |
| Uncertain link | |
| Incompatible | |
| No link | |

- 1.7 The outcome from the assessment is clearly visible in the above matrix. Overall the draft development principles compare very favourably with the SA objectives. With some of the emerging draft development principles there are uncertain links, as it is unknown how they are likely to impact (either in a positive or negative fashion) on the objectives. No incompatible or negative comparisons have been identified with any of the principles which, as the sustainability elements have been integral to the entire project was to be expected. No links have been identified between a number of the principles and the objectives.
- 1.8 As we have shown that the general principles behind the emerging scenarios are overall, both positive and sustainable, the next stage is to assess the three individual scenarios against the same scoping objectives. This will hopefully identify which of the three scenarios are the most sustainable and thus should be brought forward to the next stage (preferred options).
- 1.9 The main points, which are described in greater detail in the Preferred Options Report (September 2007) of the 3 Scenarios are as follows:

Scenario A:

- Creation of a series of direct east-west roads linking Frith Lane to Bittacy Hill within an internal network of connected streets.
- A central local centre including a small retail element, community facilities and primary school on the east-west road link.
- A series of linked parks on terraces moving down the slope.
- Employment uses near the Tube station.

Scenario B:

- Indirect east-west route - no direct routes across the site, by introducing junctions onto a linking road running north from the Tube station.
- A mixed use community hub with employment, education and high density housing near to the Tube station. Mixed use development with retail and community uses on the ground floor and residential apartments above.
- New school on the existing MoD recreation ground with pitches available for community use.
- A series of linked parks with a connection into Bittacy Park to the west.

Scenario C:

- East –west connection for bus, pedestrian and cyclists only. Development in the east is accessed off Frith Lane, and in the west from Bittacy Hill. A clear corridor in the centre of the site is left for green space. Bus, pedestrian and cycle routes connect across the central green space east and west, but there is no through route for cars.
- Central green corridor running north-south.
- Community and local retail facilities based around the Officers' Mess and fronting onto Bittacy Hill. A smaller area for local retail or community uses is shown to the east of the green corridor to provide easier access for all residents. Refitting the Officers' Mess to make it suitable for community and business uses.
- Provision of a primary school on an area of green space south of the Officers' Mess.
- Employment uses near to the Tube station.

1.10 Sustainability Matrix for 3 Scenarios

| SA Objectives → | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Scenarios ↓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scenario A: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Local centre, small retail element, community facilities & primary school on East – West Road Link. | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | - | √ | - | - | - | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | - |
| Series of Linked Parks on terraces moving down the slope. | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | √ | - | √ | - | - | - | √ | - | - | √ | - | - | √ |
| Direct East – West routes. | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | - | - | √ | - | - | - | √ | - | - | √ | - | - | - |
| Scenario B: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mixed used community hub / employment & high density housing near tube. | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | | - | - | - | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | - |
| Series of Linked parks with connection to Bittacy Park to west. | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | - | √ | - | - | - | √ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indirect east – west routes. No direct routes across the site. | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | - | - | √ | - | - | - | √ | - | - | √ | - | - | - |
| Scenario C: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community & local retail facilities around Officers' Mess Hub. | - | - | - | - | √ | - | - | - | - | - | - | √ | √ | √ | - | √ | - | - |
| Central Green Corridor running North – South. | - | X | - | √ | - | - | - | √ | - | - | - | - | - | - | √ | - | - | - |
| East – West route for Buses, Pedestrians & Cyclists only. | X | X | - | - | - | - | - | √ | - | - | - | - | - | - | √ | - | - | - |

The following symbols are used throughout the sustainability assessment of the emerging options:

| | |
|---|---|
| √ | Compares positively with the objectives of the SA of the London Plan. |
| x | Assessed as likely to have a negative / adverse impact on the objectives of the SA of the London Plan. |
| O | Assessed as likely to have no significant impact (neither positive nor negative) on the objectives of the SA of the London Plan. |
| - | Assessed as having no significance in relation to the objectives of the SA of the London Plan. |
| ? | The significance and / or nature of any potential impacts on the objectives of the SA of the London Plan, cannot be adequately assessed without further information |

1.11 All three scenarios have a similar layout of residential densities, with higher densities to the south, closer to the underground station and lower densities moving progressively northwards. Likewise, all three have business premises close to the tube for ease of accessibility. All three options also locate a CHP Plant close to the south boundary of the site. Obviously, the most suitable location would have to be assessed in detail, as although situated to serve both business and residential areas, there may be some issues with supplying the lower density units to the north of the site.

1.12 It is proposed that the AAP should make provision for a minimum of 2,000 new homes and 500 jobs in accordance with the targets set in the London Plan (2004).

The generic aims for all scenarios were as follows:

- **Housing:** Lower housing densities in the north of the site and higher densities near the tube station and existing shops to accommodate development of 2,000 new homes;
- **Open space:** Linking green spaces within the site and to adjacent green spaces to the north and south.
- **Local centre:** Community facilities, retail, school and employment uses grouped together to form a local centre.
- **Employment:** The existing light industrial site with proximity to the Underground station to provide a focus for employment uses.
- **Education:** Inclusion of a primary school within the site.
- **Sustainability:** Support for sustainable forms of development including use of renewable energy.

1.13 Scenario A

- 1.14 In this option the Officers' Mess would be renovated for use as a community venue with garden. This would allow the existing building to be reused to provide a unique community identity with cultural and heritage links, thus responding well to sustainability objectives aiming to enhance local character.
- 1.15 Employment to the south benefits from being located close to existing transport facilities. Likewise, residential densities respond to existing public transport as higher densities are located toward the south of the site, with densities reducing northwards. This responds well to the more suburban character of the north part of the site.
- 1.16 The series of linked parks and leafy streets will each have different functions. They extend throughout the development and are linked to existing green spaces surrounding the site. This continuity of a green-grid responds well to the objectives relating to enhancing environmental aspects of the development and helping create compact neighbourhoods.
- 1.17 Direct east-west connections will ensure the site is well to surrounding areas. Although the emphasis is on safe and direct pedestrian routes, these type of direct linkages can lead to some 'rat-running' through the site as drivers search for quicker routes. This could impinge on quality of life for local residents.

Key features of scenario A include:

- Creation of a series of direct east-west roads linking Frith Lane to Bittacy Hill within an internal network of connected streets.
- A central local centre including a small retail element, community facilities and primary school on the east-west road link.
- A series of linked parks on terraces moving down the slope.
- Employment uses near the tube station.

1.18 Scenario B

- 1.19 This option's green link to the west to Bittacy Park maximises accessible open space for the north-west side of the development, providing good continuous links to the existing park, with a 'panorama park' offering impressive views across the site. While there is a provision of open space in the south east that will serve the immediate population, it is rather disjointed from the other proposed parks to the north.
- 1.20 The local High Street with both offices and retail will add vibrancy and vitality to the area, creating a distinct local identity. Close links to the existing underground station make this an ideal location for the retail hub. Higher residential densities, school and community facilities in this location will also encourage reduce reliance on the private car, ensuring a compact and accessible neighbourhood.
- 1.21 Indirect routes across the site ensure good internal accessibility and reduce the possibility of drivers 'rat-running' through the site.

Key features of scenario B include:

- Indirect east-west route- no direct routes across the site, by introducing junctions onto a linking road running north from the tube station.
- A mixed use community hub with employment, education and high density housing near to the tube station. Mix use development with retail and community uses on the groundfloor and residential apartments above.

- New school on the existing MoD recreation ground with pitches available for community use.
- A series of linked parks with a connection into Bittacy Park to the west.

1.22 Scenario C

- 1.23 This option has a central green corridor running down the development accessible green open space for the entire development, albeit with a relatively steep gradient towards the centre of the park.
- 1.24 The park runs north to south as a direct continuous line. This has the effect of bisecting the site into two separate areas, with little permeability of streets through the park or obvious linkages between east and west, thus not completely meeting sustainability objectives relating to accessible neighbourhoods.
- 1.25 The main community and retail hub is in and around the Officers' Mess. This location is a relative distant from existing transport services and could lead to some residents reverting to car use. Medium density housing is also located next to these facilities, when higher densities would be preferable.
- 1.26 The routes across the park are restricted to pedestrians, cyclists and buses, with no through route for cars. While this will hopefully encourage increased use of public transport, it could lead to some residents, especially those in the north western part of the site reverting to private car use. The route alignment seems to segregate them from facilities in the south and east, as they could be forced to travel via Frith Lane to access facilities in the north west of the site.

Key features of scenario C include:

- East –west connection for bus, pedestrian and cyclists only. Development in the east is accessed off Frith Lane, and in the west from Bittacy Hill. A clear corridor in the centre of the site is left for green space. Bus, pedestrian and cycle routes connect across the central green space east and west, but there is no through route for cars.
- Central green corridor running north-south.
- Community and local retail facilities based around the Officers' Mess and fronting onto Bittacy Hill. A smaller area for local retail or community uses is shown to the east of the green corridor to provide easier access for all residents. Refitting the Officers' Mess to make it suitable for community and business uses.
- Provision of a primary school on an area of green space south of the Officers' Mess.
- Employment uses near to the tube station.

Conclusion

- 1.27 Overall it can be seen that the three scenarios are very similar in their objectives especially in relation to sustainable development, encouraging usable green space, creating higher densities close to the underground station to the south of the site and lower densities to the north of the site, closer to the Green Belt. Main differences emerge in relation to routes through the site, the location of the community hub and the location and layout of the public parks.
- 1.28 From analysis of the matrix it becomes obvious that Scenarios A and B compare most favourably with the objectives of the London Plan. They especially measure well against the objectives of locating community facilities either in the centre of the site or to the south, as both are within walking distance to the underground

station. These scenarios both focus development to an area that is currently well served by public transport, thus reducing car dependency, improving transport choice and increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot. This result also mirrors the option appraisal of preliminary development scenarios undertaken as part of the main report and which can be seen in Chapter 6 of the Preferred Options Report.

- 1.29 Consequently Scenarios A and B were proved the most sustainable and were taken forward for further examination and development during the Preferred Options stage.