

REPORT FOR CONSIDERATION AT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE

1. APPLICATION DETAILS

Reference No: HGY/2021/3175

Ward: Bruce Castle

Address: High Road West N17

Proposal: Hybrid Planning application seeking permission for:

1) Outline component comprising demolition of existing buildings and creation of new mixed-use development including residential (Use Class C3), commercial, business & service (Use Class E), business (Use Class B2 and B8), leisure (Use Class E), community uses (Use Class F1/F2), and Sui Generis uses together with creation of new public square, park & associated access, parking, and public realm works with matters of layout, scale, appearance, landscaping, and access within the site reserved for subsequent approval; and

2) Detailed component comprising Plot A including demolition of existing buildings and creation of new residential floorspace (Use Class C3) together with landscaping, parking, and other associated works

Outline:

- Demolition of most buildings (with retention of some listed & locally listed heritage assets);
- New buildings at a range of heights including tall buildings;
- Up to 2,869 new homes in addition to Plot A (including affordable housing);
- At least 7,225sqm of commercial, office, retail, & community uses (incl. new library & learning centre);
- New public park (min 5,300sqm) & new public square (min 3,500sqm); &
- Other landscaped public realm and pedestrian & cycle routes

Detailed:

Plot A - Demolition of 100 Whitehall Street & Whitehall & Tenterden Community Centre and erection of new buildings of 5-6 storeys containing 60 new affordable homes & open space.

Applicant: Lendlease (High Road West) Limited

Ownership: Private and Council

Case Officer Contact: Philip Elliott

Site Visit Date: 15/017/2022

Date received: 08/11/2021 **Last amended date:** 20/05/2022

Plans and Document: See **Appendix 13** to this report.

- 1.1 The application has been referred to the Planning Sub-Committee for determination as the planning application is a major application, on Council owned land, that is also subject to a s106 legal agreement.
- 1.2 The planning application has been referred to the Mayor of London as it meets Categories 1A ,1B, 1C and 3A as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008.
- 1.3 The application is presented to the Planning Sub Committee meeting following a decision made at the Planning Sub Committee meeting of the 17th of March 2022 to defer the determination until the Planning Sub Committee meeting in June 2022. The deferral was to allow the Committee to give proper consideration to late new information contained within late objections to the proposed development. Notably in relation to:
 - Crowd flow
 - Heritage impacts
 - The nature of the proposal preventing the Council to fully assess the impacts of the proposed development
 - Conflict with the TAAP and HRWMF
 - Omissions of B2 and B8 uses from the description of development
 - Development phasing
 - Quantum of employment and community uses and associated job losses
 - Public transport impacts
 - Healthcare provision impacts
- 1.4 In response, the Design Code, Development Specification, Environmental Statement, Crowd Flow Study, Construction Environment Management Plan have been updated and a full re-consultation process undertaken on the revised documents. The aforementioned matters are considered, in detail, in the subsequent sections of this report.
- 1.5 Due to the number of changes required, the previous report has been superseded in full by this report.

SUMMARY OF KEY REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

- Up to 2,929-high-quality, sustainable homes, including 60 affordable homes in the detailed and 35% affordable homes, by unit, increasing up to 40% by unit subject to grant funding and a minimum of 500 social rented homes (a 203 home uplift on the current Love Lane Estate Provision)
- Between 7,225 sqm (GIA) and 41,300 sqm (GIA) of commercial/ community floor space, including a new library and learning centre creating training, up-skilling and employment opportunities including a minimum net increase of 240 Full Time Equivalent jobs once operational and a further 93 FTE associated supply chain jobs
- a new public park measuring at least 5,300 sqm and a new public square measuring at least 3,500 square metres alongside other landscaped public realm and pedestrian/cycle routes equating to at least 33,300 sqm whereby safety and security is prioritised through well overlooked, lit and CCTV covered public realm
- Improved connectivity to White Hart Lane Station
- The scheme is expected to deliver significant economic benefits during construction including 1,214 construction jobs, 1,202 construction supply chain jobs
- The development is anticipated to generate up to £267.8 million of GVA (Gross Value Added) to the economy every year during construction and between £22.6 million and £110.6 million of GVA in perpetuity
- The delivery of a new library and learning centre
- Delivery of a new energy centre
- Substantially enhanced biodiversity across the site
- A significant contribution to the regeneration of the area

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 That the Committee resolve to GRANT planning permission and that the Head of Development Management or the Assistant Director Planning, Building Standards & Sustainability is authorised to issue the planning permission and impose conditions and informative notes subject to referral to the Mayor of London for his consideration at Stage 2 and signing of a section 106 Legal Agreement providing for the obligations set out in the Heads of Terms below and a section 278 Legal Agreement providing for the obligations set out in the Heads of Terms below. For clarity, the section 278 Legal Agreement will not be signed prior to the granting of outline planning permission as insufficient detail exists to enable the terms of the agreement to be reached. The section 278 Legal Agreement will be signed prior to commencement of relevant highway works.
- 2.2 The section 106 legal agreement referred to in resolution (2.1) above is to be completed no later than the 31st August 2022 or such extended time as the Head of Development Management or the Assistant Director shall in her/his sole discretion allow. Following completion of the agreement(s) referred to in resolution (2.1), planning permission is granted in accordance with the Planning Application subject to the attachment of the conditions.
- 2.3 That delegated authority be granted to the Head of Development Management or the Assistant Director to make any alterations, additions or deletions to the recommended heads of terms and/or recommended conditions as set out in this report and to further delegate this power provided this authority shall be exercised in consultation with the Chair (or in their absence the Vice Chair) of the Sub-Committee.

Conditions – (the full text of recommended conditions is contained in **Appendix 14** of this report).

- **Workspace provision**

1. Business Relocation and Affordable Workspace Strategy

- Strategy to assist with the relocation of existing business currently within the redline of the Development to temporary or permanent locations within the Development, or if that is not feasible, within the vicinity of the Site, to be submitted with each relevant Reserved Matters Application;
 - Discounted rent and rent-free periods and/ or capital contributions will be available for a proportion of the Use Class E(g) floorspace to incentivise businesses to stay within the Development
- A proportion of Use Class E(g) floorspace provided within the redline of the Development will be provided as affordable workspace, suitable for a range of small businesses;

Affordable Housing

2. Affordable Housing:

Minimum requirements

- 35% affordable housing by unit, and 40% by habitable room to be provided across the whole site
- As a minimum the Development will deliver:
 - 500 affordable (social rent) units
 - 28 Shared Ownership and 46 Shared Equity units (subject to leaseholder take up as noted below) to be provided within the Development area located to the south of White Hart Lane

Reprovision of affordable housing:

- 251 units are to be re-provided as social rent units
- 46 units are to be re-provided in first instance as Shared Equity for current leaseholders of the Love Lane Estate
- Existing resident leaseholders of Love Lane Estate (subject to eligibility) shall be offered a Shared Equity unit, to be provided in line with the terms and conditions set out in the Council's Love Lane Leaseholder Offer, flexibility in tenure will be permitted in order for the Council to provide low cost rent or Intermediate housing
- In respect of any Shared Equity unit where the Shared Equity offer is not taken up at by the leaseholder, the Developer will be permitted to provide those units as Shared Ownership units
- Re-provision mix will be determined based on the requirements of the current Love Lane residents

Uplift on the re-provision requirement

- Uplift on the re-provision requirement is to be provided with a target tenure split of – 60% Intermediate housing & 40% Low Cost Rent housing by habitable room, in accordance with the Tottenham Area Action Plan.

Other terms

- Compliance with quality standards
- Affordable housing plan showing the location of affordable housing on a plot, to be submitted prior to commencement of that plot.
- Affordable housing residents to have access to the combined external communal block amenity and play space as Market housing (where Blocks have a mix of tenures).

3. Affordability:

- Intermediate homes which are Shared Ownership to be delivered in accordance with the London Shared Ownership Model, with rents on the unsold equity up to 2.75%
- Shared Ownership Homes must be developed and priced to be compliant with the Council's Intermediate Housing Policy 2018, which includes provision for applicants'

income thresholds - targeting households with incomes up to £40,000 within the maximum threshold of £90,000 for first lettings.

- Shared Ownership homes must be priced in compliance with the Council's Housing Strategy, as amended. In particular, this requires that housing costs, including mortgage costs, rent charged and service charges, must represent less than 40% of a household's net income.
- Allocations to any Shared Equity homes not allocated through the Love Lane Leaseholder Offer must be compliant with the Council's Intermediate Housing Policy, which gives highest priority to Haringey social housing tenants, households on the housing register and children of Haringey social housing tenants currently living with their parents.
- Approve plan for marketing for first lettings of Intermediate Housing homes to households living or working in the following priority (1) Haringey and (2) London (3) other:
 - with max. annual income of £40,000 (index Linked) for 1 & 2-bed homes and £60,000 (index-linked) for 3-bed homes – for 6-months prior to and up to 3 months prior to completion of each Phase. After 3 months of marketing the income caps will increase to £60, 000 (index-linked) for 1, 2, and 3 bed- units, and up to £90, 000 (index linked) or as updated in line with the GLA Annual Monitoring Report from time to time, by practical completion.
 - Provided that annual housing costs for each home do not exceed 28% of the above relevant annual gross (40% net income) income levels.

4. Viability Review Mechanism:

- Early Stage Review (if not implemented within 24-months).
- 3 Mid term review(s)
- Late Stage Review

5. Marketing

- First right of refusal for any low rent (social rent) homes delivered by the scheme to be provided to the council
- Local Marketing of Intermediate housing units to Haringey Residents include a Tottenham-first approach and thereafter cascaded to Haringey residents, 'Haringey link' (i.e. work) and people who live or work in London

Infrastructure Provision

6. Improvements to adjoining Public Realm and Open Spaces:

- Public realm and improvement works to be delivered on Moselle Place, part of Orchard Place, Brereton Road (north and south side)

7. Social Infrastructure

- Library and Learning Centre: Delivery of a new Library and Learning Centre in accordance with the parameters of development specification
- Healthcare Provision: To secure future healthcare provision on-site. New healthcare facility to be in operation prior to demolition of the existing Tottenham Health Centre and (if a facility has not already been delivered as part of an adjacent development), with further demand-led provision on site if necessary.

8. Open space

- To pay a contribution of £50,000 towards improvements to Bruce Castle Park or a similar green space
- Public Park: Provision of a public park to be delivered to the north of White Hart Lane in accordance with the parameter plans;
- Public Square: Provision of a public square to be delivered to the south of White Hart Lane in accordance with the parameter plans;

Open Space Management and public art

9. Meanwhile Use Strategy:

- A strategy including provision for meanwhile uses across the Site

10. Provision of public art

- Public art delivery at a value of £50,000 within Moselle Square and £50,000 within Peacock Park. Details and location of installation to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority

11. Curation and management of the public realm to provide for temporary event

12. Publicly Accessible Open Space Access & Management Plan

- Ensuring public access and future management & maintenance (in accordance with the Public London Charter) (October 2021).
- Plan to include:
 - stadium event day access and management and a crowd flow management plan.
 - every day access and management
- Mechanism to allow THFC access across public space in order to manage crowd flow on applicable event days, subject to various terms of access and agreement between the parties.
-

Transportation

13. Car-Capping:

- Prohibiting residents (other than Blue Badge holders and existing Love Lane Estate residents in replacement homes) from obtaining a permit to park in the CPZ (outline development only)
 - Parking Management plan to manage the provision of on-site parking to prioritise Blue Badge holders and existing Love Lane Estate residents
- £5,000 for revising the associated Traffic Management Order.
 - a.

14 Haringey CPZ Contribution

- Ongoing review and expansion of existing CPZ, financial contribution of £60,000
 -

15. Commercial Travel Plan

- (including Interim and Full documents, monitoring reports and a £10,000 monitoring contribution) including:
 - Appointment of a Travel Plan Coordinator (to also be responsible for monitoring Delivery Servicing Plan)
 - Provision of welcome induction packs containing public transport and cycling/walking information, map and timetables to every new tenant/organisation
 - Cyclist facilities (lockers, changing rooms, showers, drying rooms for the non-residential uses)

16. Residential Travel Plans:

- including Interim and Full documents, monitoring reports and a £10,000 monitoring contribution) including:
- Appointment of a Travel Plan Coordinator (to also be responsible for monitoring Delivery Servicing Plan)
- Provision of welcome induction packs containing public transport and cycling/walking information, map and timetables to every new household

17 Car Club:

- Establishment or operation of a Car Club Scheme.
- Up to a maximum of 10 x Car Club spaces across the development, to be provided on a phased basis (with actual number tbc following discussions with prospective operators).
- 2 years' free membership for each household for the first 2 years

18 Improvements to Percival Court

- A commitment to resurface Percival Court

19 Cycle network improvements

- Contribution towards feasibility (£50,000) and design (£210,000 payable if delivery of the route is feasible) of a new cycle network via identified ATZ Route 2

20 Bus Service improvements

- Contributions to TFL for bus improvement measures

Employment & Training

21 Local Employment & Training:

- Employment & Skills Plan – including Construction Apprenticeships Support Contribution & Skills Contribution (to be calculated in accordance with the Planning Obligations SPD).
- Commitment to being part of the borough's Construction Programme
- End-user Phase Skills and Training, Local Enterprise arrangements, and Apprenticeships:
- Contribution to support End-user Skills and Training

22 Loss of Non-Designated Employment Floorspace:

- Financial contribution to be paid where there is a net loss of employment floorspace in a given Plot, in accordance with the calculation and requirements of the SPD;

Carbon Management & Sustainability

23 Future connection to District Energy Network:

- Submission of Energy Plan for approval by LPA
- Ensure the scheme is designed to take heat supply from the proposed DEN (including submission of DEN Feasibility Study) ,
- Design of the DEN and approval of details at design, construction and commissioning stages (but no design elements will be required which did not form part of the planning application).
- Use reasonable endeavours to negotiate a supply and connection agreement with the proposed DEN within a 10-year window from the date of a permission subject to a DEN Feasibility Study.
- Collaborate with the LPA to deliver a future connection point from the site
- All DEN provisions will be subject always to any other agreed commercial terms between the Council and Developer

24 Carbon offsetting:

- Payment of an agreed carbon offset at £90 per tonne over 30 years (£2,700) where individual Plots do not fully meet net zero carbon on-site; (residential & non-residential);

Telecommunications

25 Ultrafast broadband infrastructure

- connections to be provided.

Construction

26 Construction Partnership:

- A partnership agreement with the London Borough of Haringey for Construction of the Development.

27 Commitment to Considerate Constructors Scheme.

Monitoring

28 Monitoring costs

- 5% of the financial contribution total & £500 per non-financial contribution.

29 Design

- Architectural competition to design the Library and Learning Centre
- Architect Retention for Library and Learning Centre – Local Planning Authority agreement and subject to cost

Implementation

30 Existing permissions:

- Supplemental S106 shall be entered into prior to approval of any Reserved Matters Applications on the THFC plots which confirms that the obligations in THFC's existing s106 agreements are carried forward to apply to the new HRW permission on those specific plots, unless otherwise agreed with LBH. This will be supported by a condition requiring the supplemental deed to be entered into prior to the approval of any reserved matters. The s106 agreement will confirm that these sites will not be bound by the main obligations under the s106 agreement.
 - a.

31 Third Party Land

- In the event that any third party land within the redline is acquired by the Developer there will be an obligation for the Developer to enter into a supplemental deed to the section 106 confirming that such land is bound by the above obligations.
 - a.

Highways

32 Section 278 Highways Agreement Heads of Terms:

- Highway works to be carried out by Developer
- Agreement(s) shall secure:
- public realm improvements listed above

- highway improvements works to:
 - b. Whitehall Street East including lighting improvements under railway bridge;
 - c. Whitehall Street West;
 - d. Moselle Street;
 - e. Tottenham High Road;
 - f. Love Lane;
 - g. Brunswick Square;
 - h. William Street;
 - i. Whitehall Street;
 - j. Brereton Road; and
 - k. construction of a new site access from Tottenham High Road

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- Appendix 2: Internal and External Consultee representations
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- Appendix 4: Mayor of London Stage 1 Report (7 February 2022)
- Appendix 5: Planning Sub-Committee Minutes (25 October 2021)
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3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND SITE LOCATION DETAILS

Proposed Scheme

- 3.1 The is a 'hybrid' application (part full, part outline) where full planning permission is sought for Plot A for the demolition of 100 Whitehall Street and Whitehall and Tenterden Community Centre and the erection of two 5-6 storey buildings containing 60 affordable dwellings and associated open space.
- 3.2 Outline planning permission is sought, for the demolition of existing buildings and the creation of a mixed-use development comprising up to 2,869 residential dwellings (Use Class C3) and at least 7,225 sqm commercial, business & service (Use Class E), leisure (Use Class E), community uses (Use Class F1/F2), and Sui Generis uses together with creation of a new public square of at least 3,500 square metres, creation of a new public park of at least 5,300 sqm & associated access, parking, and public realm works. Matters of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale are reserved for subsequent approval (reserved matters) and detailed approval is sought for matters of access.

Table 1 below sets out the minimum and maximum floorspaces, for each use class, as set out in the development specification.

| Total floorspace | Floorspace |
|---|------------------------------|
| Detailed Element | |
| Residential | 7,390 sqm (GEA) |
| | |
| Outline Element | |
| Residential | 235,000 – 280,000 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class B2: Industrial | 0 – 7,000 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class B8: Industrial | 0 – 1,000 sqm (GEA) |
| Commercial (Use Class E) | 6,025 sqm – 22,000 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class E (a): Retail other than hot food | 4,000 – 7,800 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class E (b): Sale of food and drink mainly for consumption on premise | |
| Use Class E (c): Commercial, | |

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| professional (other than medical) or financial services | |
| Use Class E (d): Indoor sports, recreation or fitness | 500 – 4,000 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class E (e): Medical or healthcare | 0 – 1000 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class E (f): Creche, day nursery or centre | 0 – 2,000 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class E (g): offices for operational or administrative functions, R+D of Products or processes, industrial processes | 1,525 – 7,200 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class F | 1,000 – 6,000 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class F1 (d): Public Libraries or reading rooms | 500 – 3,500 sqm (GEA) |
| Use Class F1 (e): Public halls or exhibition halls | |
| Use Class F2 (b): local community halls | 500 – 2,500 sqm (GEA) |
| Sui Generis Use Class | 200 – 8,300 sqm (GEA) |
| Energy Centre | 200 – 1,800 sqm (GEA) |
| Public House | 0 – 3000 sqm (GEA) |
| Sub Station | 0 – 500 sqm (GEA) |
| Cinema | 0 – 3,000 sqm (GEA) |
| Total | 249,386— 339,300 sqm (GEA) |
| A minimum floorspace of 4,686sqm GEA will be delivered either as B2, B8 or E(g i, ii or iii) consistent with the Minimum and Maximum floorspace areas for these uses | |

The proposed illustrative layout

- 3.3 The submission is accompanied by an illustrative layout which provides a potential way that the outline part of the site could be developed within the scope of the submitted control documents (the parameters plans, development specification and design code). The illustrative scheme does not represent the maximum development for which planning permission will be granted, but illustrates how it could come forward within the parameters and design code proposed. The parameters plans set limitations for the siting of buildings and public realm within the outline part of the planning permission along with maximum horizontal and vertical extents, locations of access points, use at ground floor, first floor and second floor plus levels, existing buildings and trees to be removed and retained and extent of development zones. The development specification sets out minimum and maximum floorspaces permitted within each proposed use class and within each development zone, minimum extent of public open space, quantum of cycle parking and car parking. The design code provides a set of design rules to guide the two and three dimensional design of the buildings and spaces within the High Road West masterplan that serve to guide future reserved matters applications. Future reserved matters submissions would have to accord with all the aforementioned control documents and when read together, prevent the maximum parameters set out in the parameters plans being delivered.
- 3.4 The southern part of the site centres on a new public square (Moselle Square) linking White Hart Lane Station to the West to the new Tottenham Hotspur Stadium to the east. East to West connections, across the railway line are provided by Whitehall Street and White Hart Lane. Coombes Lane, Love Lane and William Street provide north-south links from Brereton Road/ Orchard Place to White Hart Lane. The layout carries through a perimeter block arrangement.
- 3.5 The northern part of the site centres on the proposed Peacock Park. Pickford Lane, to the northern most fringe, runs adjacent to Peacock Park, linking High Road to Canon Road. The sidings and Grange Street run in close proximity to the railway, providing a circular link from White Hart Lane to Parkside West. The layout broadly forms a perimeter block layout.
- 3.6 The illustrative masterplan layout includes the existing depot and goods yard extant planning permissions HGY/2018/0187 and HGY/2019/2929, 807 High Road (HGY/2021/0441) and the Printworks application (ref HGY/2021/2283) that has a resolution to grant planning permission, insofar as they are located within the application site, to enable the option of simultaneous delivery of each scheme. The recently refused Depot and Goods Yard application (ref HGY/2021/1771) and revised scheme HGY/2022/0563) has not been incorporated into the illustrative masterplan layout.
- 3.7 Overall, the indicative masterplan delivers 2,612 new homes (including 916 affordable homes), capacity for 3-10% accessible parking spaces, parking for returning Love Lane

residents, 40% family sized units (2 bedroom, 4 person plus dwellings), over 12,922 sqm of commercial floorspace (including a minimum of 4,686 square metres of new employment space and over 4,900 square metres of new retail floor space), over 2,977 sqm of community space is proposed along with a minimum of a 5,300 square metre park (Peacock Park) and a minimum of 3,350 square metre civic square (Moselle Square) as part of an overall 42,100 sqm of publicly accessible open space (figure 1).

- 3.8 In respect to building scales, the proposed masterplan envisages building heights increasing from 2-3 storey level at High Road to up to 29 storeys adjacent to the railway line with scale decreasing towards White Hart Lane. The illustrative development density is 337 homes / 945 habitable rooms per hectare (density calculated by dividing the maximum number of proposed dwellings by the sites red line area) and an average open space provision of 16.2 square metres per home (average calculated by dividing the minimum quantum of open space 42,100sqm by the number of homes proposed 2,612).
- 3.9 The illustrative scheme delivers 48 on-plot parking spaces, 10 on-street parking spaces and 31 basement car parking spaces, 4,792 long stay, 485 short stay and 134 on street cycle parking spaces. The vehicle parking is to be provided for returning Love Lane residents alongside disabled parking bays.

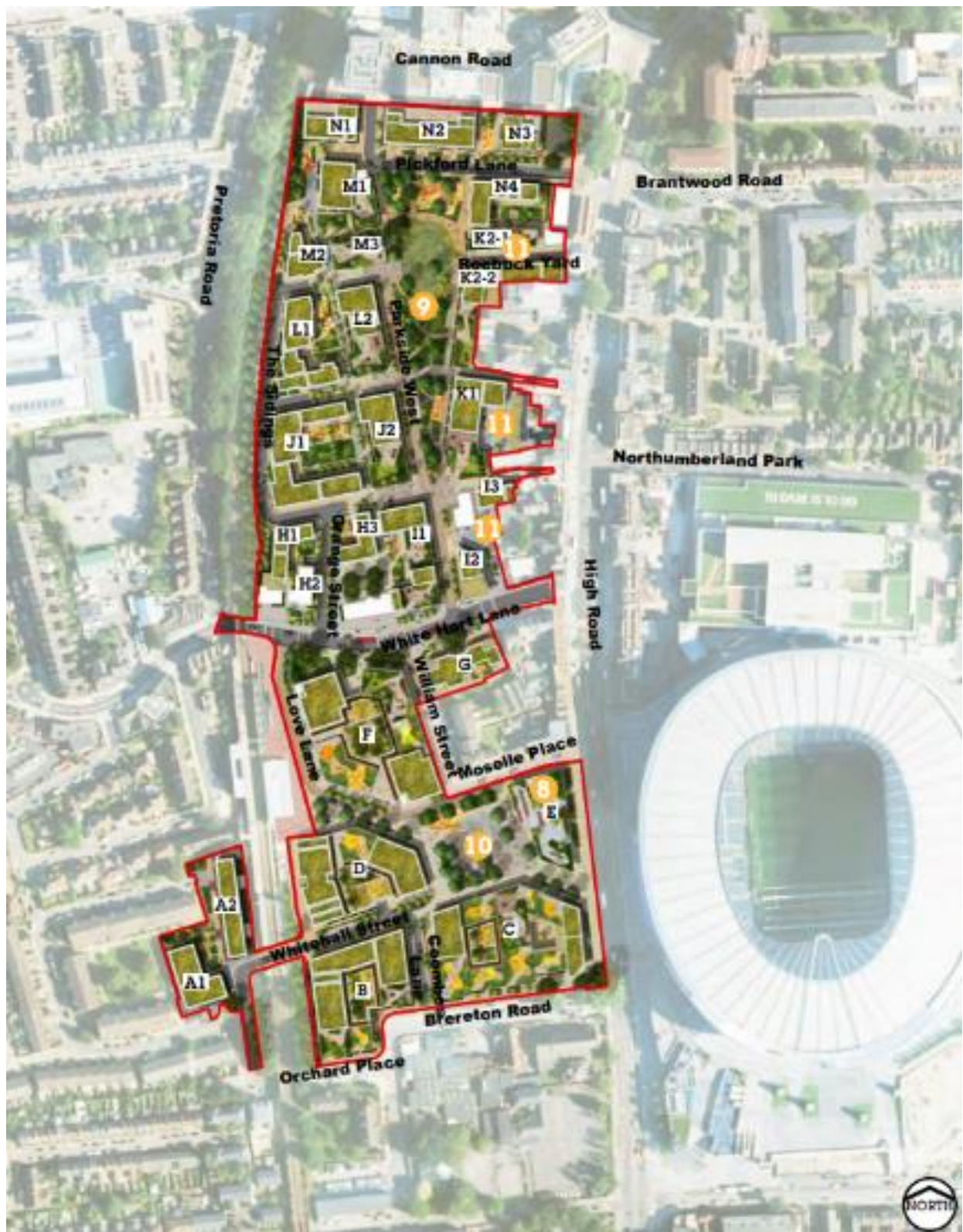


Figure 1: The proposed Illustrative Masterplan.

- 3.10 All existing vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access points are proposed to be retained and enhanced with increased permeability through the site on the north-south and east-west axis.
- 3.11 The illustrative masterplan layout concentrates commercial and community uses towards Moselle Square, White Hart Lane, High Road and Peacock Park, mostly as part of mixed use buildings, creating active frontages at street level. This includes blocks C, D, E, F, G, H1, H2, H3, I1, I2, I3, K1, K2-1, K2-2, M3 and N4. Residential uses are focused on the upper floors of mixed-use buildings and residential only blocks to the south, west and north/ north west of the site. Residential only blocks include the detailed part of the permission (A1 and A2), B, J1, J2, L1, L2, M2, M1, N1, N2 and N3.
- 3.12 Based on the most up-to-date GLA Population Yield Calculator, the estimated future resident population once the proposed scheme is completed would be 6,410 people. The applicant expects the proposed scheme to be delivered over a ten-year construction period starting in 2022 as set out in the proposed illustrative phasing plan Figure 2 and Table 02 below. The expected on-site population would increase incrementally over this period.

Figure 2: Proposed illustrative phasing plan.

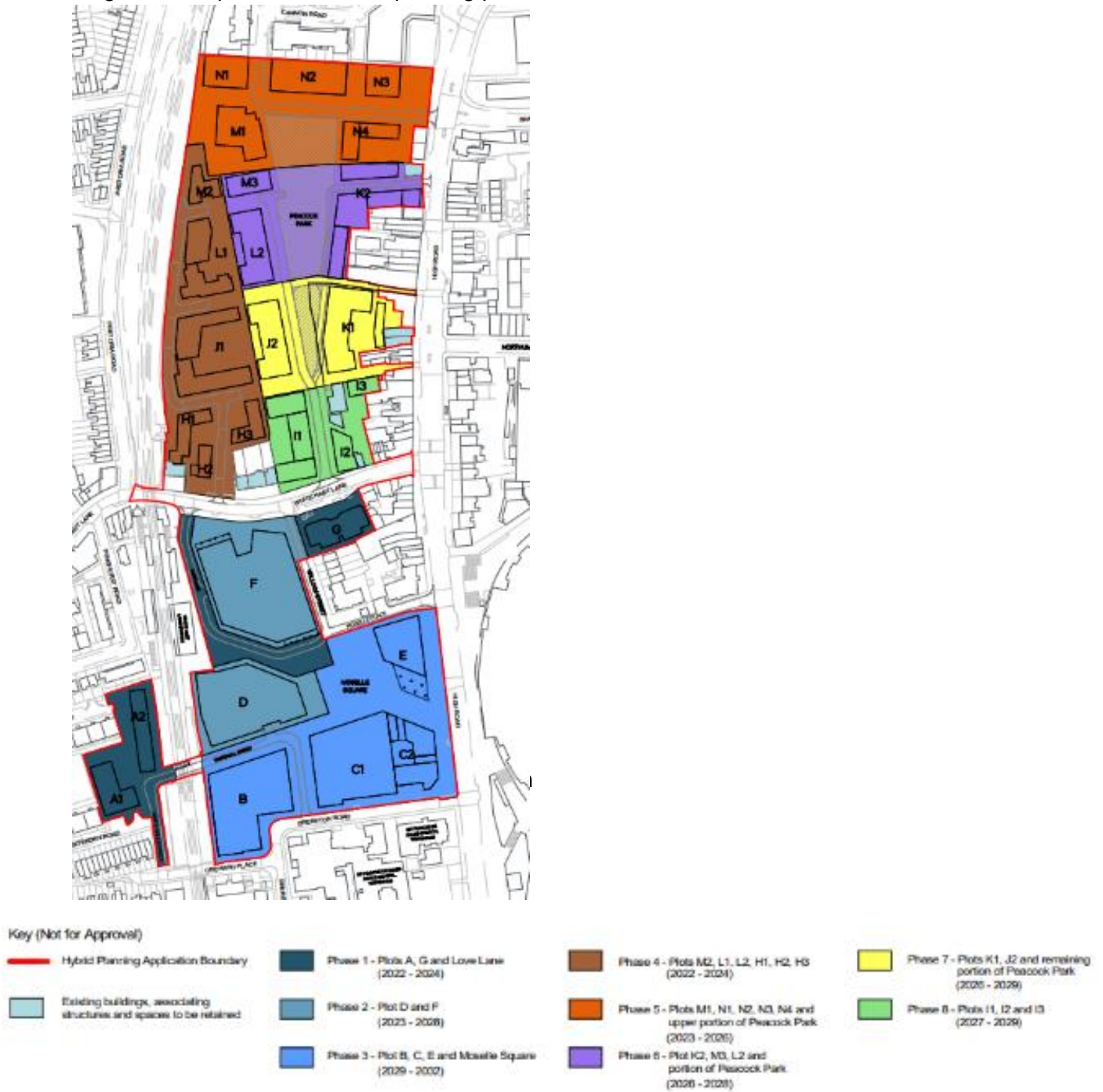


Table 2: Proposed illustrative phasing Plan

| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Phase 1: Plots A, G and Love lane | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 2: Plot D and F | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 3: Plot B, C, E and Moselle Square | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 4: Plot M2, L1, L2, H1, H2, H3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 5: Plot M1, N1, N2, N3, N4 and upper Peacock Park | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 6: Plot K2, M3, L2 and Peacock Park | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 7: Plot K1, J2 and rest of Peacock Park | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 8: Plot I1, I2 and I3 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Environmental Impact Assessment

- 3.13 The proposed development falls within the scope of Paragraph 10B “Urban Development Projects” to Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, it represents ‘EIA development’ and is accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). Regulation 3 prohibits the Local Planning Authority (LPA) from granting planning permission without consideration of the ‘environmental information’ that comprises the ES, any further information and any representations made by consultation bodies or by any other person about the environmental effects of the proposed development. The scope of the ES reports on an assessment of the potential cumulative effects of the proposed development.

The Site and Surroundings

- 3.14 The application site is a circa 8.57 - hectare ‘L’ shaped parcel of land, comprising the Goods Yard and the Depot to the north of White Hart Lane and the Love Lane Estate to the south of White Hart Lane. The detailed part of the site comprises Whitehall and Tenterden Community Centre and Whitehall Lodge (no. 100 Whitehall Street). The outline part of the application site includes the site areas for the existing Goods Yard and Depot Site extant consents (references HGY/2018/0187 and HGY/2019/2929).

Detailed part of the site -Whitehall and Tenterden Community Centre and Whitehall Lodge

- 3.15 Whitehall and Tenterden Community Centre is a single storey, metal clad, community building located on the western side of the railway line. The building has seven off-street parking spaces to the south and is accessible via Whitehall Street. Whitehall Lodge is a brick built, three storey flat block that currently provides temporary emergency accommodation. To the south of the building is a fenced in grass verge and there is low level planting and boundary treatments onto the shared Headcorn and Tenterden garden square (figure 3).



Figure 3. Detailed part of the site (blue) the remainder is the outline part of the site.

- 3.16 The outline part of the site is located between the railway to the west, High Road (A1010) to the east, Cannon Road to the north and Brereton Road/ Orchard Place to the south. The site is bisected east-west by Whitehall Street in the south and White Hart Lane in the centre.

South of White Hart Lane

- 3.17 The southern part of the site is predominantly occupied by the Love Lane Estate. The 1960's estate provides 297 homes across 3 Y shaped, 9-10 storey blocks and several other 4 storey blocks with associated open space and parking areas. The estate is bounded to the west by Love Lane, the rail station and the rail line, to the east by terraced buildings, in mixed commercial and residential use, that front High Road. The southern part of the site includes Coombes Croft Library together with several other commercial properties fronting High Road. The site also includes the locally listed former Whitehall Tavern Public House (No.759 High Road); No. 743-757 High Road (odd), and electricity substation (adjoining the library).

North of White Hart Lane

- 3.18 The northern part of the site is characterised by industrial and commercial buildings located within the Peacock and Carbery Industrial Estates. A large, two storey B&M store and a block of 5 smaller retail units, with associated parking, occupies the northern-most part of the site. No. 859-863 High Road, a Grade II Listed building, is partially within the north-eastern part of the site. Peacock Industrial Estate is located in the centre of the northern part of the site and includes a range of buildings and uses including car servicing businesses, a wood spraying facility, electrical repair shop and small construction companies. The site accommodates, a large retail store, currently occupied by B&M Home Store, five small retail units and a surface level car park (figure 4). Part of the High Road frontage is located within the North Tottenham Conservation Area.
- 3.19 There are two large London plane trees on the eastern part of the site, near the High Road (one on the northern boundary and one close to No. 869) and two other large London plane trees in the High Road footway. There are a number of other smaller less noteworthy trees on the site and immediately to the west in the railway embankment.
- 3.20 To the east, there are existing homes to the rear of Nos. 841-843 High Road, the La Royale Banqueting Suite (which is located at 819-821 High Road (Grade II Listed) and extends into the Site) a church (International Ministries for the Living Word) and the former pastor's house on Chapel Place (locally listed).
- 3.21 The site falls from west to east towards High Road and towards White Hart Lane. Site levels vary between 11m Above Ordinance Datum at its lowest point in the south-eastern corner to 15.5 metres at its highest point, adjacent to the railway line to the north-west.



Figure 4: Aerial view of the application site in its context.

Heritage Assets

- 3.22 Parts of the site are located within North Tottenham Conservation Area and there are several listed buildings immediately adjacent to the site including the Grade II listed no.7 White Hart Lane, no. 797 and 799 High Road, no.867 and 869 High Road and on the opposite side of High Road is the Grade II* listed Dial House, Percy House and 808-810 High Road along with the Grade II listed nos. 792 – 794, nos. 798 – 802 and nos. 816 – 822 High Road. There are several other designated and non-designated heritage assets in proximity to the site (figure 5).

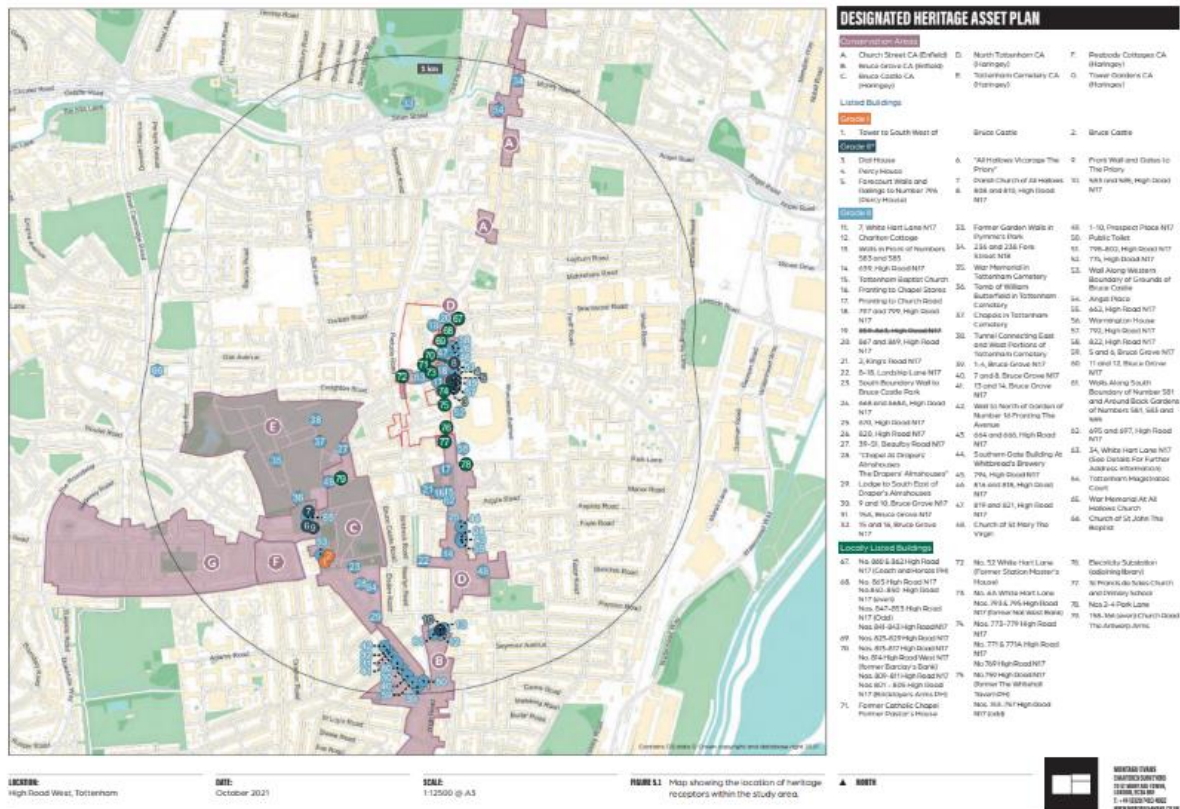


Figure 5: ES Appendix 11.1 (Heritage Assets Plan)

Accessibility

- 3.23 The Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) varies across the site. Ranging from 3 - 5. White Hart Lane Station is located immediately adjacent to the western boundary. There are several bus routes in the vicinity of the site that stop along High Road (A1010), White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park. Cycleway 1 is located circa 400 metres to the south of the site.
- 3.24 The site is adjacent to part Cycle Superhighway 1, which runs from Old Street to the Stadium, well served by bus services (Routes 149, 259, 279, 349 and N279) on the High Road) and is adjacent to White Hart Lane Overground Station and the W3 bus route on White Hart Lane. It is within the Tottenham North Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) and the Stadium Event Day CPZ.

Existing Land Uses

3.25 Table 3 below sets out the existing uses on the site.

| Use (Use Class) | Existing Floorspace (GEA) |
|--|----------------------------------|
| B2: Industrial | 10,800 |
| B8: Industrial | 950 |
| Total B Class Use | 11,750 |
| C3: Residential | 32, 220 |
| C2: Emergency Overnight Accommodation | 967 |
| Total C Class Use | 35,187 |
| E (a) Retail other than hot food | 9,060 |
| E (b) Sale of food and drink mainly for consumption on premise | 4,135 |
| E (e) Medical or healthcare | 900 |
| E (g) Officers | 1,790 |
| Total E Class Use | 15,885 |
| F1 (d) Public Library | 500 |
| F1 (f) Public places of worship | 655 |
| F2 (b) Local community halls | 1,125 |
| Total F Class Use | 2,280 |
| Sui Generis (Public House) | 1,195 |
| Sui Generis (Sub Station) | 95 |
| Sui Generis | 1,290 |
| Total | 66,392 |

Surroundings

3.26 Immediately to the north of the site is the Cannon Road housing scheme, which was built on the site of the former Cannon Rubber Factory in 2014/15. It comprises four residential buildings, which from west to east are: River Apartments (part 22/part 23-storeys – 86.2m AOD), Mallory Court (6-storeys) which backs on the application site, Ambrose Court (9-storeys) and Beachcroft Court (part 4/part 5-storeys), which includes the Brook House 2FE Primary School on the ground and first floors. Cannon Road itself splits in to two north-south cul-de-sacs. The eastern arm of Cannon Road includes a games/outdoor learning space that is connected with the school.

3.27 Further to the north, in the London Borough of Enfield, is the Langhedge Lane Industrial Estate and the Joyce and Snells Estate, where Enfield Council is intending to bring forward an estate renewal scheme comprising approx. 1,992 homes and associated social infrastructure and open space.

- 3.28 To the east is the High Road which comprises a range of three to four-storey buildings. Most of the buildings on the eastern side of High Road have a commercial element at ground floor level with housing/ ancillary uses on the upper floors. Beyond High Road, to the east, are the residential streets based around Brentwood Road and the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium and associated facilities.
- 3.29 To the west of the site is White Hart Lane Train Station and associated Overground Line. Beyond are predominantly residential terraced buildings on Pretoria Road, Penhurst Road and Tenterden Road along with various community and commercial uses off Creighton Road and White Hart Lane.
- 3.30 To the South of the site is the St Francis de Sales Church and Junior School with the residential buildings fronting Orchard Place, Whitehall Street and Tenterden Road.

Relevant Planning and Enforcement History

The site

- 3.31 Goods Yard – Temporary planning permission (HGY/2015/3002) was granted in February 2016 for a period of three years for the Goods Yard to be used as a construction compound associated with the new stadium.
- 3.32 Goods Yard - Planning permission (HGY/2018/0187) was granted on appeal, against non-determination, in June 2019 for a residential-led mixed use redevelopment comprising up to 316 residential units, 1,450sqm of employment (B1 use), retail (A1 use), leisure (A3 and D2 uses) and community (D1 use) uses.
- 3.33 Depot – Planning permission (HGY/2019/2929) and Listed Building Consent (HGY/2019/2930) were granted in September 2020 for the conversion of Nos. 867-869 High Road and redevelopment of the rest of the site for a residential led mixed-use scheme with up to 330 residential units (class C3), 270sqm of retail/café use (Use Class A1/A3), area of new public open space, landscaping and other associated works.
- 3.34 Goods Yard - Planning permission (HGY/2020/3001) granted in March 2021 for ground works to facilitate the temporary use (18 months to September 2022) for car parking (approx. 415 spaces).
- 3.35 807 High Road – Planning permission (HGY/2021/0441) granted in September 2021 for the demolition of the existing building and erection of a building up to 4 storeys in height comprising of residential (C3) and Class E uses and associated works.
- 3.36 High Road West (the application site) (HGY/2021/2960) and EIA Scoping Opinion in relation to the proposals (superseded by the submission of this application).

- 3.37 Goods Yard and Depot – Hybrid planning application (HGY/2021/1771) was refused and currently subject to appeal for a residential-led mixed use redevelopment comprising of up to 869 residential units. This decision is currently the subject of an appeal, being heard by Public Inquiry. The reasons for refusal are a material consideration in the determination of this application. The application was refused for the following reasons:

“TALL BUILDINGS

The proposed tall buildings (Goods Yard Blocks A and B and Depot Block A), by virtue of their height, breadth, proximity to each other and to the existing Rivers Apartments tall building, and by virtue of their architectural expression and design, would: (i) have an unacceptable adverse effect on long, mid-range and immediate views from the surrounding area, including the wider setting of designated and undesignated heritage assets; (ii) maximise rather than optimise residential density; and (iii) fail to be of a sufficiently high architectural quality expected of such prominent buildings. As such the proposed development would be contrary to the Paragraphs 130 and 134 of the NPPF (July 2021), London Plan Policies GG2, D3 and HC1, Local Plan Strategic Policies SP1, SP11 and SP12, North Tottenham AAP Policies AAP5, AAP6 and Site Allocation NT5, Local Plan Policies DM6 and DM9 and guidance in the adopted High Road West Masterplan Framework (September 2014).

HERITAGE

The proposed tall buildings (Goods Yard Blocks A and B and Depot Block A), by virtue of their, height, breadth and architectural expression, would cause less than substantial harm to the significance and setting of designated and undesignated heritage assets in the surrounding area that is not outweighed by the likely public benefits that would be delivered. As such, there would be a clear reason to refuse the proposals pursuant to Paragraph 11(d)(i) of the NPPF (July 2021) and the proposed development would be contrary to the Paragraph 202 of the NPPF (July 2021), London Plan Policy, Local Plan Strategic Policies SP11 and SP12, North Tottenham AAP Policies AAP5, AAP6 and Site Allocation NT5, Local Plan Policies DM6 and DM9 and guidance in the adopted High Road West Masterplan Framework (September 2014).

OPEN SPACE

The proposed development includes an insufficient provision of publicly accessible open space for the estimated resident population and as such fails to optimise site capacity through the design-led approach. This under provision is contrary to Paragraphs 7, 93 and 98 of the NPPF (July 2021), London Plan Policies GG” and D3, Local Plan Strategic Policy SP13, North

Tottenham AAP Policies AAP5, AAP6 and Site Allocation NT5, Local Plan Policies DM12 and DM20 and guidance in the adopted High Road West Masterplan Framework (September 2014)."

- 3.38 The Printworks (Nos. 819-829 High Road) – current planning (HGY/2021/2283) and Listed Building Consent (HGY/2021/2284) applications for the demolition of 829 High Road; change of use and redevelopment for a residential-led, mixed-use development comprising residential units (C3), flexible commercial, business and service uses (Class E) and a cinema (Sui Generis). The application has a Planning Sub Committee resolution to grant.
- 3.39 Goods Yard and Depot - Revised Hybrid planning application HGY/2022/0563 submitted 24/02/2022.

The wider area

- 3.40 807 High Road – Planning permission granted in September 2021 (HGY/2021/0441) for the demolition of the existing buildings and the erection of a replacement building up to four storeys to include residential (C3), retail (Class E, a) and flexible medical/health (Class E, e) and office (Class E, g, i) uses; hard and soft landscaping works including a residential podium; and associated works.
- 3.41 Northumberland Terrace – Planning permission (HGY/2020/1584) and Listed Building Consent (HGY/2020/1586) granted in April 2021 for the erection of a four-storey building with flexible A1/A2/A3/B1/D1/D2 uses and change of use and alterations and extensions to a number of existing buildings (Nos. 799 to 814 High Road).
- 3.42 White Hart Lane Station – Planning permission (Ref: HGY/2016/2573) granted in November 2016 for a new station entrance, ticket hall, station facilities and station forecourt (completed).
- 3.43 Northumberland Development Project – Planning permission (HGY/2015/3000) and Listed Building Consent (HGY/2015/3000) granted in April 2016 for demolition of existing buildings, works to Warmington House and comprehensive phased redevelopment for a 61,000 seat stadium, with hotel (180-bed plus 49 serviced apartments), Tottenham Experience (sui generis), sports centre (Class D2); community (Class D1) and/or offices (Class B1); 585 homes; and health centre (Class D1) – towers up to 36-storeys.
- 3.44 Former Cannon Road Rubber Factory – Planning permission (HGY/2012/2128) granted In February 2013 for 222 residential units, a 2-form entry primary school and three commercial units (including a 22-storey tower) and subsequent approval of details. The development was completed in 2015.

- 3.45 The illustrative masterplan and proposed parameters plans, that accompany the submission allow for the consented developments, within the application site area, to take place, independently of the remainder of the proposed High Road West development.

Consultation and Community Involvement

- 3.46 The applicant's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out that the proposal has been supported by extensive community and key stakeholder consultation. This includes during the consultation stages of the High Road West Masterplan (2014). The 2013 consultation received 435 feedback forms (207 from Love Lane residents, 70 from Local Businesses and 158 from residents from the wider community and 10 organisational responses). The consultation identified option 3 as the preferred option. The 2014 consultation received 292 feedback forms including 130 from Love Lane Residents, 38 from Local Businesses, 104 from residents in the wider community and 35 anonymous comments. The consultation established the preference for key principles of the masterplan including, but not limited to, the demolition of the Love Lane Estate, all homes should have access to amenity space, the provision of a community hub, a new public square and a more accessible station.
- 3.47 Between March and May 2017, a six week, S105 consultation event including information pack provision, feedback form (electronic and postal), drop in sessions and home visits was held with Love Lane residents about future housing in the estate area. Further consultation regarding development in the area took place as part of the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) and development of the applicants Masterplan.
- 3.48 The proposal is required to comply with the Mayor's Good Practice Guide to Estate Regeneration 2018 which requires full and transparent consultation and involvement.
- 3.49 The applicant's masterplan stage 0 consultation involved distribution of over 24,000 letters and flyers, 37 one-one and group meetings, 7 information drop in sessions, 9 pop up events, 1 drop in exhibition, 1 community fun day and 1 walk and talk event. Safety, security, youth/family orientated community facilities, parking transport and scale and massing of buildings were concerns amongst participants and new homes, employment and retail uses were welcomed. The feedback received then translated into the applicant's masterplan.
- 3.50 The stage 1 engagement involved the distribution of 13,078 masterplan packs, flyers and letters, 172 telephone calls with Love Lane residents, 4 virtual presentations, 3,000 feedback forms distributed and 2 live question and answer sessions between February and April 2021. Residents were positive about the open spaces but wanted to see more greenery and a reflection of local identity, concerns remained about safety and provision of facilities for families and children. Residents wanted choice on home design and clarity on open space access and moving arrangements.

- 3.51 Stage 2 engagement involved over 1,000 workshop invitations/ reminders being sent, 49 stakeholder emails being sent, 3 design workshops, 3 one-one meetings with stakeholders and 3,194 workshop flyers being distributed. Participants agreed with a shift to sustainable transport but felt parking should be distributed throughout, CCTV was seen as a must, management was seen as an important contributor to safety, event and play spaces and community buildings were supported by residents. Residents were supportive of sensitively designed modern buildings. Residents were positive about employment and retail uses but did not extend positivity to drinking establishments.
- 3.52 Stage 3 engagement (August to September 2021) involved 3,500 masterplan packs and flyers being distributed, 564 emails sent to the mailing listed, 2 drop in sessions, 2 one-one meetings, 1 business drop in session and a community fun day. Feedback provided on the Whitehall Mews included concerns on amenity of surrounding residents, opportunities to improve the area were highlighted.
- 3.53 An independent ballot was run during August and September 2021. 203 votes were cast by the closing date of 6 September 2021, representing a 69.4% turnout for Love Lane residents 55.7% voted in favour of the proposal for the regeneration of the Love Lane Estate as part of the High Road West scheme.
- 3.54 The emerging proposals were considered by Haringey's Quality Review Panel (QRP) on the 27 June 2018, 30 January 2019, 28 April 2021, 23 June 2021, 17 September 2021 and the application scheme was considered by the Panel on 2nd March. The QRP Reports following these reviews are attached as **Appendices 7 - 12**.
- 3.55 Emerging proposals were presented at a Development Management (DM) Forum on 13 October 2021. A summary of responses from the Forum are attached as **Appendix 6**.
- 3.56 Throughout the planning application process the applicant has continued to engage with the local community including hosting business breakfast, hosting of public exhibitions, drop in sessions, the creation of a dedicated High Road West website, facilitation of site visits, publication of newsletters. The findings of these consultation exercises include an interest in development phasing, a desire for regular update sessions, desire to forge a relationship with the construction liaison officer, management of the site, sunlight/daylight impacts, fire safety, security, event management and construction management. The applicant envisages the delivery of a series of public information sessions, if planning permission was to be forthcoming
- 3.57 The application was also presented to Planning Sub Committee members at pre-application stage on the 25th of October 2021. The Committee sought clarification on affordable housing provision, the potential for the provision of a bridge over the railway and the density of the proposed development. The Committee welcomed the size of the social rent units and the provision of 3-4 bedroomed units.

- 3.58 The application seeks to address the issues raised at pre-application stage through the submission of a comprehensive suite of supporting documents that includes, but is not limited to, parameters plans, a design code, a development specification and an affordable housing statement.

1 CONSULTATION RESPONSE

1.1 The following were consulted regarding the applications:

Internal Consultees

- LBH Building Control
- LBH Carbon Management
- LBH Conservation Officer
- LBH Design Officer
- LBH Drainage
- LBH Ecology
- LBH Education (School Places Planning)
- LBH Housing
- LBH NHS Haringey
- LBH Planning Policy
- LBH Pollution
- LBH Tottenham Regeneration
- LBH Transportation
- LBH Tree Officer
- LBH Waste Management

External Consultees

- Affinity Water
- Arriva London
- Brook House Primary School (Head Teacher)
- Enfield (London Borough of)
- Environment Agency
- Georgian Group
- Greater London Authority
- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS)
- Historic England
- London Overground
- London Fire Brigade
- Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
- Metropolitan Police - Designing Out Crime Officer
- National Grid
- National Planning Case Unit (EIA Development)
- Natural England
- Network Rail
- Newlon Housing Association
- NHS Clinical Commissioning Group

- Residents Associations (Cannon Road RA, Headcorn, Tenterden, Beaufoy & Gretton RA, Northumberland Park RA, Love Lane Residents Association & Love Lane RA (TAG))
- Sport England
- Thames Water
- Tottenham Civic Society
- Tottenham CAAC
- Transport for London
- Tree Trust for Haringey
- UK Power Networks
- Waltham Forest (London Borough of)

1.2 An officer summary of the responses received is below. The full text of internal and external consultation responses is contained in **Appendix 2**.

Internal:

Building Control – The principles in the outline Basement Impact Assessment and Fire Safety Statement are correct. Detailed statements will be required at reserved matters stage.

Carbon Management – The proposal is considered to be acceptable subject to conditions requiring compliance with the energy statement for plot A, securing the implementation of the energy efficiency measures, securing registration on the GLA's energy monitoring platform, requiring the submission of an overheating assessment for plot A and requiring compliance with boiler specifications. Conditions are also recommended for the outline part of the site to include an energy strategy to be submitted at reserved matters stage, compliance with the approved energy strategy, the submission of an overheating assessment at reserved matters stage, the provision of details of living roofs/walls, the submission of a BREEAM design stage accreditation certificate, circular economy statements and post completion reports and whole life carbon assessment. It is also recommended that sustainability reviews, commitments to upload be seen data, deferred carbon offsetting and DEN connection is secured by legal agreement.

Conservation Officer – Overall, it is considered that given the scale of the development, it is most likely to cause less than substantial harm to heritage assets. However, the Design Code alongside existing DMDPD and National Policies would ensure a high level of scrutiny, one that can be assessed in further detail at the Reserved Matter Application stage.

Design Officer – The proposal has ambition to create a new neighbourhood of excellent design and living conditions, supporting a vibrant new town centre that contributes to

positive change in North Tottenham. This includes new public realm, a park, civic square and landmark buildings. Satisfied that the proposal can be a vibrant town centre and a pleasant place to live.

Planning Policy – The residential led mixed use development of the site generally accords with the Local Plan Strategic Policies document, Tottenham AAP and High Road West Masterplan and the principle of the proposal is therefore considered acceptable.

Ecology Officer – No objections

Lead Local Flood Authority – Satisfied with the outline part of the scheme subject to conditions relating to surface water drainage and its management and maintenance, the Flood Risk Assessment, calculations, drawings, management and maintenance plan detailed part of the scheme are acceptable

Pollution – No objection, subject to conditions on Land Contamination, Unexpected Contamination, NRRM and Demolition/Construction Environmental Management Plans, Air Quality Assessment and details of the Combined Heat and Power Facility and gas boilers.

School Places Planning – We are satisfied that there is sufficient school capacity.

Transportation – No objection subject to conditions and S106 Heads of Terms.

Tree Officer – I mostly concur with the findings of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment. The provision of 236 new trees will mitigate the proposed loss at a 4:1 ratio. There are some inconsistencies between the landscape masterplan and the Arboricultural Impact Assessment that will need to be addressed by condition. An Arboricultural methods statement, landscape plan/ specification will need to be conditioned.

Waste Management – The bin provision for plot A are in line with adopted guidance however there is a preference for 1 x 140 litre food waste bin per 10 units (3 bins in place of the 360 litre bin proposed). The swept path analysis will need to more clearly show that refuse collection vehicle reversing has been limited and suitable turning space is available. The indicative bin store locations for the outline part of the scheme are acceptable. The swept path analysis provided will need to show more clearly that efforts have been made to limit reversing of Refuse Collection Vehicles/factoring in space for vehicles to turn around. Commercial stores should be designed to provide 1 week storage capacity despite the fact that commercial contractors can collect up to twice daily.

External:

Enfield (London Borough of) –No comment received.

Environment Agency – No objection subject to conditions securing pre-condition and post development condition surveys, a minimum 3 metre culvert buffer zone for plots E, C and G and a Piling/ foundation methods statement for buildings adjacent to Moselle Brook Culvert.

Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service – No objection subject to conditions relating to written scheme of investigation, building recording, foundation design and a scheme of heritage interpretation, landscaping and display.

Historic England – No comment – the Council should seek the views of your specialist conservation advisers, as relevant.

Haringey Cycling Campaign – The proposed cycle routes and storage should be clearly marked, direct, legible and connect with the existing cycle network, in the interest of vehicle, pedestrian and cyclist safety and in accordance with latest guidance. The open space should be more generous.

London and Middlesex Archaeology Society – There is concern about the scale and loss of locally listed buildings and that the losses are greater than normally acceptable but acknowledge that this is the direction of travel. Greater consideration could have been given to relocation/ retention of such buildings. In the event there is no advantage gained by retaining the assets they ask for HE level 2 (preferably 3) recording.

London Fire Brigade – The proposed fire fighting access arrangements appear to meet our requirements.

Metropolitan Police (Designing Out Crime Officer) – No objection in principle, subject to a planning condition requiring a 'Secured by Design' accreditation to be achieved for each building, before the building is occupied and the inclusion of an informative.

National Planning Casework Unit – No comments on the Environmental Statement.

Natural England –We are satisfied that the impacts on the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation and underpinning Site of Special Scientific Interest can be appropriately mitigated with a Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space financial contribution.

Network Rail – Comments in relation to works next to the railway (Demolition, Scaffolding/Plant & Materials, Access to and from the Station, Track Support Zone, Buried Services, Unauthorised Access, Overhead Line Equipment and Site Layout) and the Impact of Noise and Dust on Railway Operations.

NHS Clinical Commissioning Group – Tottenham Health Centre (759 High Road) is proposed to be demolished. The parameters plans include the provision of a 0 – 1000 square metres of floorspace in use class E(e). A replacement healthcare centre, ensuring continuity of care, will need to be secured by legal agreement as well as a £3,073,120 financial contribution towards meeting the intensified healthcare demand resulting from the development. There should be a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the construction and operational impacts and mitigation measures. A healthcare delivery plan should be secured by legal agreement to ensure the continuity of service provision.

Rail for London – No objection subject to a condition requiring detailed design, methods statements and risk assessments for each stage of development prior to the development commencing.

Sport England – The development should contribute towards meeting the demand for sports facilities generated by the development through on-site and/or improving off site capacity.

Thames Water – Waste - no network infrastructure capacity objections in relation to foul water and surface water. Request for conditions to safeguard water mains and other underground water assets and delivery of necessary essential water infrastructure to support the development.

Transport for London – The proposed parking strategy is considered to be acceptable. The applicant is encouraged to make improvements under the bridge along Whitehall Street. The safeguarding of future links is welcome. Impacts of the proposed link from the station to the stadium will need to be designed to avoid adverse impacts on bus stop T. Wayfinding should be provided throughout the site. The proposal would result in a significant uplift in bus trips and therefore a £2,275,000 contribution to service enhancements is required to meet forecasted demand. Notwithstanding this, based on the most relevant and latest multi-modal data available, is unlikely to make a noticeable difference on the net impact of development proposals and to have a significant impact on the strategic road network. Detailed travel plans, CEMPs, waste management strategy, car club provision, electric charging points, returning residents parking, a parking management plan and cycle parking should be secured by planning condition and/or legal agreement.

Waltham Forest (London Borough of) - No comment received.

Mayor of London – The Mayor's Stage 1 Report raises no objection subject to the following matters being addressed:

- Estate regeneration: The scheme would ensure the like for like replacement of existing affordable housing and the right to return for all social rent households. The approach to leaseholders and public consultation would comply with the Mayor's key principles on estate regeneration. Therefore, the comprehensive redevelopment of the estate could be supported in this case, subject to the maximum viable level of affordable housing provision being secured.

- Land use principles: the comprehensive residential-led mixed use redevelopment of the site accords with the expectations set out in the Local Plan site allocation and is supported in strategic planning terms, subject to further discussion and clarification regarding the provision of employment and social infrastructure use and means of securing this.
- Housing and affordable housing: The applicant's Financial Viability Assessment (FVA) is being scrutinised to ensure the scheme is providing the maximum viable level of affordable housing. Early, mid and late stage viability review mechanisms will be required. Affordability levels on intermediate housing should be secured.
- Urban design: The design and layout is strongly supported and is aligned with the High Road West Masterplan Framework. The density is supported, noting the design-led approach undertaken. The residential quality is acceptable.
- Tall buildings: The height and massing proposed can be supported in this plan led location and the scheme would overall comply with the qualitative criteria set out in London Plan Policy D9 in respect of visual, heritage, functional, environmental and cumulative impacts. The architectural and materials quality of tall buildings should be of an exemplary standard.
- Heritage impact: The harm to heritage assets would be less than substantial. This would be clearly and convincingly outweighed by the public benefits proposed by the application.
- Transport: Updated bus trip generation figures should be provided to enable officers to fully assess the impact on bus capacity and clarify whether any mitigation is required. Conditions should secure further details regarding car parking, cycle parking and Road Safety Audits.
- Climate change: The approach to energy, drainage and urban greening is generally acceptable, subject to conditions and obligations.

The full Stage 1 Report is attached as **Appendix 4**. These issues are addressed in the relevant section of the report.

2 LOCAL REPRESENTATIONS

2.1 On 18/11/2021, notification was sent to the following:

2,892 Letters to neighbouring properties
13 site notices erected in the vicinity of the site

2.2 Further consultations were carried out following the submission of revised information on the 03/02/2022 and the 20/05/2022. Notification was sent to the following:

3,165 Letters to neighbouring properties
10 site notices erected in the vicinity of the site

2.3 The total number of representations received from neighbours, local groups etc. were as follows:

No of individual responses: 295
Objecting: 276 (including Cannon Road Residents' Association, TAG Love Lane, Haringey Defend Council Housing, HTGB Residents Association, Peacock Estate Management, Tottenham Biz Local Business Owners, Local Residents, amongst others, some made multiple representations).
Support: 11.
Others: 8.

2.4 Further details of neighbour representations and the officer response are set out in **Appendix 3**.

2.5 The main issues raised in representations are summarised below.

Objections:

- The loss of local businesses
- The proposed development does not re-provide Use Class B2 space for the industrial business that will be lost
- The loss of existing affordable homes not being accounted for in the provision of affordable housing and a lack of affordable housing provided overall.
- Loss of parking for attending match days
- Adverse impact on congestion and traffic due to influx of residents

- There will be a greater strain on local services and transport due to the number of units proposed
- The development brings no benefits to the local community
- The development results in the loss of local jobs for local people
- The proposed blocks are too tall
- The loss of homes for local landlords and tenants
- Impact on neighbour amenity on match days
- Provides too many flats
- Loss of the GRACE fellowship
- The redevelopment limits the ability of existing residents to stay in the area
- Lack of pre-application consultation with THFC
- Too much flexibility in the use mix and design to enable an accurate assessment of the application to be made
- Lack of certainty with respect to public benefits
- The proposal fails to deliver on the objectives of the TAAP and HRWMF
- Discrepancies/ inconsistencies between the design code and parameters plans
- HTVIA does not robustly or credibly assess the full potential impacts of the development, especially in relation to heritage impacts
- The printworks permission has not been included in the cumulative assessment
- Inadequate information with respect to the impact of the development on Crowd Flow
- Over-reliance on the illustrative scheme in the submission when considering impacts of development
- Inadequate community and leisure facility and employment space provision
- Inadequate Environmental Statement
- Inadequate Equalities Impact Assessment
- Harm to on-site and nearby heritage assets
- Inconsistency in decision making
- Inadequate public open space provision
- Adverse equalities impacts
- Inconsistencies with the Council's case for the Goods Yard / Depot appeal
- In terms of Open Space, there should be a strict application of the standards set out in the Haringey Open Space and Biodiversity Study.
- The same degree of harm to heritage assets identified by the Council in Goods Yard / Depot appeal must also be caused by the High Road West Application, if not more – possibly substantial harm.
- The spacing and orientation of the tall buildings would be inappropriate.
- The scheme would fail to comply with the objectives of the Tottenham Area Action Plan and would fail to deliver genuine transformative regeneration.

Support:

- Regeneration of the area
- Provision of modern housing

- Provision of community facilities

3 MATERIAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 The main planning issues raised by the proposed development are:

1. Principle of the Development
2. Development Density
3. Affordable Housing
4. Development Design
5. Residential Quality
6. Social and Community Infrastructure
7. Child Play Space
8. Heritage Conservation
9. Amenity Impacts
10. Transportation and Parking
11. Energy, Climate Change and Sustainability
12. Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Infrastructure
13. Air Quality
14. Wind and Microclimate
15. Trees
16. Urban Greening and Ecology
17. Waste and Recycling
18. Land Contamination
19. Basement Development
20. Archaeology
21. Fire Safety and Security
22. Equalities
23. Other matters
24. Conclusion and Planning Balance

3.2 Principle of the development

Policy Background

3.3 The current National Planning Policy Framework NPPF was updated in July 2021. The NPPF establishes the overarching principles of the planning system, including the requirement of the system to “drive and support development” through the local development plan process.

The Development Plan

- 3.4 For the purposes of S38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the Development Plan comprises the Strategic Policies Development Plan Document (DPD), Development Management Policies DPD, the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) and the London Plan (2021).
- 3.5 The application site is located within a strategically allocated site - NT5 (High Road West). A key policy requirement of the site allocation is that proposed development within NT5 should accord with the principles set out in the most up-to-date Council-approved masterplan. This is the High Road West Masterplan Framework (HRWMF), which is discussed in detail below.
- 3.6 The Council is preparing a new Local Plan and consultation on a Regulation 18 New Local Plan First Steps document took place between 16 November 2020 and 1 February 2021. The First Steps document sets out the key issues to be addressed by the New Local Plan, asks open questions about the issues and challenges facing the future planning of the borough and seeks views on options to address them. Owing to the early stage that the plan is at, very limited weight can be given to the emerging Local Plan.

The London Plan

- 3.7 The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over a 20–25 year period. The London Plan (2021) sets out several objectives for development in London, through numerous policies. The policies in the London Plan are accompanied by a suite of Supplementary Planning Guidance documents (SPGs).

Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework

- 3.8 The Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) (2013) is supplementary guidance to the London Plan. A Development Infrastructure Study (DIFS) in relation to the OAPF was also prepared in 2015. The OAPF sets out the overarching framework for the area, which includes the application site.
- 3.9 The OAPF notes the redevelopment of the High Road West area is supported by a comprehensive masterplan. The OAPF sets out the ambitions for the High Road West area to become a thriving new destination for north London, with a sports, entertainment and leisure offer supported by enhanced retail, workspace and residential development.

The Local Plan

- 3.10 The Strategic Policies DPD sets out the long-term vision of how Haringey, and the places within it, should develop by 2026 and sets out the Council's spatial strategy for achieving that vision. The Site Allocations DPD and AAP supplement the delivery of the Borough's spatial strategy by allocating sufficient sites to accommodate development needs.

Strategic Policies

- 3.11 The site is located within the Northumberland Park Area of Change as per Haringey's Spatial Strategy Policy SP1. The Spatial Strategy makes clear that in order to accommodate Haringey's growing population, the Council needs to make the best use of the Borough's limited land and resources by making efficient use of land.
- 3.12 Policy SP1 requires that development in Growth Areas maximises site opportunities, provides appropriate links to, and benefits for, surrounding areas and communities, and provides the necessary infrastructure and be in accordance with the Council's other planning policies and objectives.

Tottenham Area Action Plan

- 3.13 The Tottenham AAP sets out a strategy for how growth will be managed to ensure the best quality of life for existing and future Tottenham residents, workers and visitors. The plan sets area wide, neighbourhood and site-specific allocations.
- 3.14 The AAP indicates that development and regeneration within Tottenham will be targeted at four specific neighbourhood areas including North Tottenham, which comprises Northumberland Park, the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium and the High Road West area.

NT5 Site: High Road West

- 3.15 The Policy NT5 (High Road West) site allocation covers approximately 11.69ha and calls for a master planned, comprehensive development creating a new residential neighbourhood (with an indicative development capacity including 1,200 dwellings, 4,353 sqm of commercial floorspace, 11,740 Town Centre Units and 1,200 square metres of floorspace in other uses) and a new leisure destination for London. The residential-led mixed-use development is expected to include a new high-quality public square and an expanded local shopping centre, as well as an uplift in the amount and quality of open space and improved community infrastructure.

3.16 The NT5 site allocation contains site requirements, development guidelines and sets out the steps for undertaking estate renewal. These are set out below.

NT5 Site Requirements

- *The site will be brought forward in a comprehensive manner to best optimise the regeneration opportunity.*
- *Development should accord with the principles set out in the most up-to-date Council-approved masterplan.*
- *Creation of a new residential neighbourhood through increased housing choice and supply, with a minimum 1,400 new homes of a mix of tenure, type and unit size (including the re-provision of existing social rented council homes, the offer of alternative accommodation for secure tenants, and assistance in remaining within the area for resident leaseholders from the Love Lane Estate).*
- *Creation of a new public square, connecting an enhanced White Hart Lane Station, and Tottenham High Road, to complement the redeveloped football stadium.*
- *New retail provision to enlarge the existing local centre, or create a new local centre, opposite to and incorporating appropriate town centre uses within the new stadium, including the new Moselle public square. This should complement not compete with Bruce Grove District Centre.*
- *Enhance the area as a destination through the creation of new leisure, sports and cultural uses that provide seven day a week activity.*
- *Improve east-west pedestrian and cycling connectivity with places such as the Northumberland Park Estate and Lee Valley Regional Park.*
- *The site lies within the North Tottenham Conservation Area and includes listed and locally listed buildings. Development should follow the principles under the 'Management of Heritage Assets' section of the APP.*
- *Where feasible, viable uses should be sought for existing heritage assets, which may require sensitive adaptations and sympathetic development to facilitate.*
- *Deliver new high-quality workspace.*
- *Increase and enhance the quality and quantity of community facilities and social infrastructure, proportionate to the population growth in the area, including:*
 - *A new Learning Centre including library and community centre;*
 - *Provision of a range of leisure uses that support 7 day a week activity and visitation; and*
 - *Provision of a new and enhanced public open space, including a large new community park and high-quality public square along with a defined hierarchy of interconnected pedestrian routes.*

NT5 Development Guidelines

- *Produce a net increase in the amount and the quality of both public open space and private amenity space within the area.*

- *To deliver transport improvements including a new, safe and attractive entrance to White Hart Lane Station and improved rail connectivity.*
- *Re-provision of employment floorspace lost as a result of the redevelopment as new leisure, sports and cultural floorspace and as modern, flexible workspaces.*
- *This could be achieved by workspaces with potential to connect to High Road retail properties, and/or through the creation of workspace behind the High Road and the railway arches.*
- *This central portion of the site is in an area of flood risk, and a Flood Risk Assessment should accompany any planning application.*
- *This site is identified as being in an area with potential for being part of a Decentralised Energy (DE) network. Development proposals should be designed for connection to a DE network, and seek to prioritise/secure connection to existing or planned future DE networks, in line with Policy DM22.*
- *Create a legible network of east-west streets that connect into the surrounding area, existing lanes off the High Road, and open spaces.*
- *Establish clear building frontages along the High Road and White Hart Lane to complement the existing character of the Local Centre.*
- *Incorporate a range of residential typologies which could include courtyard blocks of varying heights and terraced housing.*
- *In the part of the site facing the new stadium, development should respond to both the existing High Road Character and the greater heights and density of the new stadium. This needs to be carefully considered given the height differential between the existing historic High Road uses and future stadium development.*
- *Larger commercial and leisure buildings should be located within close proximity to the new public square linking the station to the stadium.*
- *Due to the size of the site and scale of development envisaged, particular consideration of the effect of the works on the nearby communities, including how phasing will be delivered. This is referenced in the High Road West Masterplan Framework (HRWMF).*
- *Where development is likely to impact heritage assets, a detailed assessment of their significance and their contribution to the wider conservation area should be undertaken and new development should respond to it accordingly.*
- *The Moselle runs in a culvert underneath the site and will require consultation with the Environmental Agency.*

3.17 The Tottenham Hotspur Football Club (THFC) Stadium is the first stage of regeneration of the wider area. The intention is for it to fully integrate with the comprehensive regeneration of High Road West and Northumberland Park. A priority is to ensure that on match and non-match days, the area is lively and attracts people to area. This includes, but is not limited to, urban realm improvements, new community facilities, leisure, retail and other commercial uses to build upon and cement the area's reputation as a premier leisure destination in North London.

High Road West Master Plan Framework (HRWMF)

3.18 Policy AAP1 (Regeneration and Master Planning) states that:

3.19 *“A. The Council expects all development proposals in the AAP area to come forward comprehensively to meet the wider objectives of the AAP. To ensure comprehensive and coordinated development is achieved, masterplans will be required to accompany development proposals which form part of a Site Allocation included in this Plan.*

Applicants will be required to demonstrate how the proposal:

a Contributes to delivering the objectives of the Site, Neighbourhood Area, and wider AAP;

b Will integrate and complement successfully with existing and proposed neighbouring developments; and

c Optimizes development outcomes on the site

B. The Council will direct development to Growth Areas and Areas of Change, and will support planning applications which accord to the delivery of Neighbourhood Objectives, and site requirements. Planning applications for development within the Tottenham AAP area should promote the positive regeneration of Tottenham, in line with the principles of the Strategic Regeneration Framework.

C. The Council will take a proactive approach to working with landowners, the Mayor of London, existing site users, the local community and other interested parties to help deliver the changes needed in Tottenham to meet the shared vision for the regeneration of Tottenham.

D. Development proposals will be expected to provide a range of types and sizes of homes, create inclusive and mixed communities within neighbourhoods, create economic opportunities for local residents and businesses, improve and enhance the local environment, and reduce carbon emissions and adapt to climate change, in accordance with the other policies of this AAP and Haringey’s Local Plan.”

3.20 The current approved High Road West Master Plan Framework (HRWMF) is that prepared by Arup in September 2014. The Framework sets the vision, details the context, opportunities and constraints for the master plan area, through engagement with the local community. The framework also establishes key principles to guide development proposals in the masterplan area and illustrates what a development that responds to the vision, context and key principles could look like. The framework defers the provision of a detailed masterplan to the “eventual outline planning application for the site” but notes that it must adhere to the key principles set out in the Framework. Key principles include quantum of development, massing, heights of buildings and land uses.

3.21 The Vision *“is to create a vibrant, attractive and sustainable neighbourhood and a new sports and leisure destination for North London.”*

3.22 The objectives of the framework are to:

- Create a safe, secure and attractive place to live
- Deliver a high quality public realm network
- Be a well connected place
- Be a prosperous hub for business
- Be a low carbon development
- Support cultural diversity
- Become a new leisure destination

3.23 The framework design concept centres on the creation of a sequence of places that increase density and activity whilst retaining local character and scale, linked by a new north-south route that forms the spine of the neighbourhood. The spine connects Moselle Square (a mixed use community and leisure destination with high density residential development centred on a new entrance to White Hart Lane), Peacock Gardens (a medium density residential neighbourhood around a new community park), White Hart Lane (retail and mixed use development that includes community facilities centred around improved public realm providing a unique setting to reactivate heritage buildings), Peacock Mews (new living and workspaces behind High Road and White Hart Lane) and The High Road (traditional high street with a range of shops and flats and new learning centre opposite the new THFC stadium) (figure 5).



Figure 5: 2014 masterplan illustrative character areas.

3.24 The plan includes the delivery of a new public square (Moselle Square) providing high quality amenity whilst creating a clear route for match day and non-match day visitors to THFC. The masterplan also provides a framework for the delivery of a new linear public park (Peacock Park) providing a range of community and outdoor play space. The topology of the framework envisages buildings that reflect the scale of the buildings fronting High Road and White Hart Lane and increasing in height and scale on an east to west axis, with the tallest buildings being adjacent to the railway line.

3.25 The Masterplan framework considers 3 options proposed to deliver between 600 and 1,650 new homes and 600 new jobs.

3.26 The principles of the masterplan include:

3.27 Character and Urban Form

Creating a legible network of east- west streets that connect to the surrounding area
Create attractive north-south links behind the High Road

- Complement the scale of the proposed street layout with appropriate building heights
- Establish clear building frontages along White Hart Lane
- Incorporate a range of residential typologies including courtyard blocks and varying heights and terraced housing
- Develop a 'behind the High Road' workspaces typology
- Reflect the scale and impact of the new Tottenham Hotspur Football Club Stadium by locating larger commercial and leisure buildings opposite
- Demonstrate clear definition of fronts and backs of buildings, public spaces and active street frontages
- Establish a simple palette of high quality materials that includes the significant use of brick
- Enhance the heritage value contribution of High Road

3.28 Heritage

- Preserve and enhance the character of the Conservation Area as a whole
- Demonstrate how heritage significance of existing assets has been incorporated and reinforced
- Promote the adaptable reuse of heritage assets
- Demolition can be considered where benefits of change and sympathetic new development can enhance the overall viability of the development
- The impact of loss of heritage assets on the wider conservation and appearance of setting of retained assets should be demonstrated

3.29 Open Space

- Provision of a new public square located south of White Hart Lane as a focus for new leisure and community buildings
- A high quality pedestrian route connecting the new White Hart Lane Station entrance to the High Road
- Provision of new high quality public realm around the new station and arches
- Public realm enhancements to White Hart Lane to create a setting for heritage assets
- New community park north of White Hart Lane which includes safe child play areas and sports uses
- Integration of child play areas in shared private courtyards
- Provision of allotments in roof top gardens and the community park
- Clear network of streets
- Strengthen pedestrian links to open spaces outside the masterplan
- Enhance biodiversity and incorporate living roofs and walls
- Promote health and well being through access to high quality open spaces
- Create a legible network of streets
- Transport and Movement

- Preserve opportunities for connections to the west over the railway line

- Integrate and improve accessibility to bus services
- Locate more intensive land uses in close proximity to transport nodes
- Integrate traffic calming measures
- Improve and enhance access to White Hart Lane Station
- Integrate the station into active public realm
- Seek enhancements to public transport services
- Integrate cycle lanes and parking that connect to wider routes

3.30 Land Use

- Commercial leisure development between the new station and entrance to High Road
- Retail uses reinforcing the role of High Road
- Activation of the railway arches with workspace, retail and food and beverage uses
- Creation of workspace behind the High Road with mews and courtyard type development
- Location of a new community ideas store on the High Road and new Moselle Square
- Residential development focused north of White Hart Lane

3.31 Homes

- Provide a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures
- Re-provide all social rented homes for all affected Council tenants
- Achieve appropriate residential densities corresponding to the guidelines set out by the Mayor in relation to public transport accessibility levels (currently up to 700 habitable rooms per hectare)
- Building new homes along traditional street patterns that sit within attractive public realm
- Create a consistent architectural expression
- Meet the London Housing Design Guide (LHDG) minimum space standards
- Following LHDG for privacy, dual aspect dwellings, noise, floor- ceiling heights, daylight and sunlight
- Implement LHDG on climate change mitigation
- All new homes should have access to high quality open space
- Implement secure by design principles

3.32 Parking

- Provide residential parking within 100 metres of the front door of all residential properties
- Podium parking will be well lit, safe and secure with clear entry and exit points
- On street parking will be integrating into the streetscape as part of traffic calming
- Large areas of surface parking will not be acceptable
- A multi-storey car park is required to meet the demands of the commercial and leisure uses
- Plots with podium parking are concentrated predominantly along with western edge

Improve local cycling infrastructure network in the area through the integration of safe cycle lanes and wayfinding

3.33 Community Benefits and Social Infrastructure

Provide appropriate levels of social infrastructure in the phased delivery of development
Create a community hub with learning and enterprise functions
Create community and leisure facilities for people of all ages
Improve access to services, open space, play space, sports facilities, outdoor gyms and community spaces for events and activities that contribute to healthy lifestyles

3.34 Employment

Phased provision of improved workspaces around the Peacock Industrial Estate to allow appropriate businesses to expand and evolve
A workspace typology that provides opportunities to link workspaces behind the High Road with retail units
Located B1b and B1c uses under residential uses and move B2 uses into existing industrial employment areas
Create a net increase in jobs and business opportunities in the area
Provide a range of retail and commercial units to encourage and create mix and wider retail offer

3.35 Massing

Tall buildings will only be considered in parts of the masterplan area where the existing character would not be affected by the scale, mass or bulk of the tall building
Taller buildings placed towards the railway line, away from High Road
Building massing falls towards White Hart Lane to create an appropriate heritage setting for the heritage assets
Taller buildings located to minimise overshadowing of adjacent development
Taller buildings used as part of way finding and movement strategy
Bulkier building massing located towards the new stadium
Key views of the stadium considered and maintained in the profile of buildings

3.36 Low Carbon Development

Integrate an efficient supply of heating and cooling to and within the High Road west site
Safeguard a connection from the energy centre to the emerging Lee a Valley Heat Network
Provide a site wide decentralised energy network
Implement renewable energy infrastructure

Outline the reuse of existing utilities infrastructure and/or proposals to upgrade the infrastructure

Maximise carbon dioxide reduction

Achieve appropriate daylight and sunlight levels and avoid overshadowing and wind tunnelling effects

Provide high quality homes and development that are adaptable to future changes in climate

3.37 Phasing and Implementation

Phasing should aim to minimise disruption to the local community and businesses

Phases should be large enough to enable neighbours to move together so that the community is retained, and support networks kept in tact

Phasing should ensure that Love Lane residents who are eligible for a new home only have to move once

A strategy should be put in place to ensure vacant land that is not ready for development is utilised in a creative way for the good of the community

4 Policy Assessment

Contribution to Regeneration

4.1 The proposal provides the opportunity to tackle the entrenched social and economic barriers that residents face in North Tottenham and deliver on the benefits the community have identified through consultation, such as good quality affordable homes, jobs and training and new and improved community and leisure facilities. The delivery of the scheme would represent a significant step forward in progressing the Council's and the community's ambition to ensure that north Tottenham is a fairer, healthier place where all our residents can thrive.

4.2 The scheme represents a substantial and far-reaching investment, which expects to deliver the following benefits:-

- Up to 2,929-high-quality, sustainable homes, including 60 affordable homes in the detailed and 35% affordable homes, by unit, increasing up to 40% by unit subject to grant funding. The applicant has also committed to providing a minimum of 500 social rent homes with re-provision at Love Lane Estate rent levels, an uplift of 203 homes above the existing 297 homes on the Love Lane Estate. The scheme is eligible for in the region of £90m of grant funding that ensures it is both deliverable and that the Loves Lane estate regeneration can occur within the foreseeable future.
- Between 7,225 sqm (GIA) and 41,300 sqm (GIA) of commercial/ community/ leisure floor space, including a new library and learning centre creating training, up-skilling and employment opportunities including a minimum net increase of 240 Full Time Equivalent jobs once operational and a further 93 FTE associated supply chain jobs

- a new public park measuring at least 5,300 sqm and a new public square measuring at least 3,500 square metres alongside other landscaped public realm and pedestrian/cycle routes equating to at least 33,300 sqm whereby safety and security is prioritised through well over looked, lit and CCTV covered public realm
- Improved connectivity to White Hart Lane Station
- The scheme is expected to deliver significant economic benefits during construction including 1,214 construction jobs, 1,202 construction supply chain jobs
- The development is anticipated to generate up to £267.8 million of GVA (Gross Value Added) to the economy every year during construction and between £22.6 million and £110.6 million of GVA in perpetuity
- Delivery of a new energy centre
- Delivery of a new library and learning centre
- Substantially enhanced biodiversity across the site

4.3 There is therefore strong policy support for the regeneration benefits of the proposal as set out in AAP1 subject to the details assessed below.

Principle of Comprehensive Development

4.4 Policy AAP1 (Regeneration and Master Planning) makes clear that the Council expects all development proposals in the AAP area to come forward comprehensively to meet the wider objectives of the AAP. It goes on to state that to ensure comprehensive and coordinated development is achieved, masterplans will be required to accompany development proposals which form part of a Site Allocation included in the AAP and that applicants will be required to demonstrate how any proposal:

- Contributes to delivering the objectives of the Site, Neighbourhood Area, and wider AAP;
- Will integrate and complement successfully with existing and proposed neighbouring developments; and
- Optimises development outcomes on the site.

4.5 Policy DM55 states: *“Where development forms part of an allocated site, the Council will require a masterplan be prepared to accompany the development proposal for the wider site and beyond, if appropriate, that demonstrates to the Council’s satisfaction, that the proposal will not prejudice the future development of other parts of the site, adjoining land, or frustrate the delivery of the site allocation or wider area outcomes sought by the site allocation”.*

4.6 Policy NT5 makes clear that ‘development should accord with the principles set out in the most up-to-date Council approved masterplan’, which as discussed above, is the

approved HRWMF prepared by Arup in September 2014. This is therefore an important aspect of development plan policy when determining planning applications.

- 4.7 Paragraph 4.6 of the AAP states that Haringey wants to ensure development proposals do not prejudice each other, or the wider development aspirations for the Tottenham AAP Area whilst enabling the component parts of a site allocation to be developed out separately. High Road West and the various sites north of White Hart Lane are expressly set out in Table 2 of Policy AAP1 as requiring a comprehensive redevelopment approach.
- 4.8 Paragraph 4.9 of the AAP states that a comprehensive approach to development will often be in the public interest within the Tottenham AAP area. It goes on to state that whilst incremental schemes might be more easily delivered, the constraints proposed by site boundaries, neighbouring development or uses and below-ground services all have potentially limiting consequences for scale, layout and viability.
- 4.9 The applicant is proposing comprehensive development of the majority of the High Road West Allocation (with the exemption of the former Cannon Rubber Factory site) which has been developed pursuant to planning permission HGY/2012/2128. The proposals have been informed by extensive community and key stakeholder engagement. The adopted comprehensive approach facilitates the optimisation of the site, the timely and co-ordinated delivery of the development, the maximisation of on-site benefits and delivery on the HRWMF/ AAP vision and principles.
- 4.10 In respect to site assembly, there are several landowners with interests in the outline part of the site with the Council owning the majority of land to the southern part of the site. Policy AAP2 of the Tottenham AAP states that the Council will support land assembly to achieve comprehensive development, and will use compulsory purchase (CPO) powers, only where necessary, to assemble land for development within the Tottenham AAP area. CPO will be used where landowners and developers can demonstrate that they have a viable, deliverable and Local Plan compliant scheme; and have made all reasonable attempts to acquire, or secure an option over, the land/building(s) needed, through negotiation. The comprehensive redevelopment of the assembled will deliver the site's allocation and AAP objectives by securing the optimum use of land, the proper planning of development (in terms of layout, design, and use) and supporting the achievement of wider regeneration initiatives or objectives.
- 4.11 Consideration will be given to the use of compulsory purchase powers, to facilitate the comprehensive delivery of the outline part of the site and the proposal is considered to meet the relevant criteria for a CPO subject to reasonable attempts to secure land through negotiation not succeeding. The site encompasses several other parcels, within the site allocation, that have extant permissions/ resolution to grant planning permission including

the Goods Yard, Depot, Former Print Works and 817 High Road sites. The submitted parameters plans and design code accommodates the independent delivery of these sites. A planning condition is proposed to allow future planning consents on the site to be incorporated into the masterplan and prevent conflicts arising through overlapping planning permissions.

Principle of Provision of Housing

- 4.12 London Plan Policy H1 sets a 10-year target (2019/20-2028/29) for the provision of 522,870 new homes across London as a whole and 15,920 for Haringey.
- 4.13 Local Plan Policy SP2 states that the Council will maximise the supply of additional housing to meet and exceed its minimum strategic housing requirement.
- 4.14 The Tottenham AAP identifies and allocates development sites with the capacity to accommodate new homes. The High Road West area is allocated in the AAP (NT5) as an appropriate place for residential led mixed use development providing a minimum of 1,400 homes (a net increase of 1,200 homes) amongst other uses. Of the 1,400 dwellings anticipated, 222 homes have already been developed in the form of the Cannon Road housing area (HGY/2012/2128). This leaves a minimum of 1,178 dwellings still to be provided.
- 4.15 Given the above, the principle of the provision of new homes on the site (alongside a mix of other uses) is supported. The proposed scheme would deliver up to 2,929 homes (2,579 net additional). This is up to 2,211 additional homes when taking account of the extant Goods Yard, Depot and Printworks Site permissions (based on a delivery of 316, 330 and 72 homes respectively across those permissions/ resolutions to grant permission) and would provide 17% of the number of homes required to be delivered within the current London Plan 10-year housing target timeframe.
- 4.16 The ES (Chapter 14) reports on an assessment of the likely significant socio-economic effects of the proposed scheme, including housing delivery and concludes that the proposed new homes would have a major beneficial effect at the local level and a substantial beneficial effect at the borough level. Officers agree with this assessment.

Retail Uses

- 4.17 London Plan Policy SD7 seeks to realise the full potential of existing out of centre low-density retail and leisure parks and commercial sites to deliver housing intensification. Policy SP10 seeks to protect and enhance Haringey's town centres, according to the borough's town centre hierarchy and Policy DM41 promotes new retail spaces in town and

local centres. AAP Site Allocation NT5 sets out that the site will enlarge the existing North Tottenham Local Centre or create a new local centre.

- 4.18 There is currently 13,195 sqm (GEA) of class E (a) (Retail other than hot food) and E (b) (sale of food and drink mainly for consumption on premises) floorspace within the High Road West site, predominantly hot food takeaways and convenience stores. This includes the B&M store (circa 7,000 sqm GEA) and five small retail units located in the northernmost part of the site.
- 4.19 The proposed loss of the existing out-of-centre large retail store and smaller retail units is consistent with the development plan's 'town centres first' approach to retail provision and the Site Allocation, therefore is acceptable in principle. The proposed scheme includes between 6,225 and 22,000 sqm (GEA) of flexible commercial (E Class) uses, between 4,000 and 7,800 sqm (GEA) is proposed in the E (a-c) Use Classes, discussed below. The exact quantum and distribution of this floorspace is not known at this stage but is likely to predominantly comprise of smaller retail units and larger food and beverage units, suitable for independent local businesses. The existing floorspace, by use class, minimum floorspace parameters and net change in floorspace provision, by use class, is set out in table 5 below. This is in line with the AAP aspiration of providing up to 11,740 sqm of Town Centre Uses within the masterplan area, notwithstanding the proposed net loss of between 1,200 sqm and 9,195 (GEA) retail floorspace. It is envisaged that the proposed residential development would provide further support for the existing and proposed commercial units in the locality, contributing positively to the vitality and viability of the Local Centre.

Community and Leisure Uses

- 4.20 Policy DM49 states that the Council will seek to protect existing social and community facilities unless a replacement facility is provided which meets the needs of the community.
- 4.21 The proposal will result in the demolition of the existing health centre floorspace (900 sqm GEA), library floorspace (500 sqm GEA), community hall floorspace (1,155 sqm GEA) and public house floorspace (1,195 sqm GEA).
- 4.22 The proposal includes between 500 sqm and 4,000 sqm GEA of indoor sports floorspace (E(d)), 0 – 1,000 sqm GEA of healthcare floorspace (E(e)) and 0 – 2000 sqm GEA of nursery floorspace (E(f)). Between 1,000 and 6,000 sqm of class F floorspace, including between 500 and 3500 sqm of library/ public hall/ exhibition (F1 (d) and (e)) floorspace and 500 – 2,500 sqm of community hall (F2 (b)) floorspace is proposed. Between 0 and 3,000 sqm GEA of public house and 0 – 3,000 sqm GEA of cinema floorspace is proposed. The proposal could therefore deliver between a 2,250 sqm GEA net loss in community and leisure floorspace and a 15,250 square metre GEA net gain in community

use floorspace (uses classes E(e and f), F1(d and e) and F2(b)). This includes the provision of a new Library and Learning Centre, indoor sports centre and community hall of at least 500 sqm (GEA) each and potential for cinema, public house, medical centre and nursery floorspace. The S106 will ensure that a replacement healthcare facility is delivered, prior to demolition of the existing centre, and will meet the needs of future population as requested by the CCG. The community use at Whitehall Lodge is envisaged to be relocated to the Irish Centre. There are consented permissions/resolutions to grant leisure and healthcare uses near to the application site including at 807 High Road, the Printworks Site and the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium consent. The proposed community and leisure uses are proposed at the lower floors of the proposed buildings and around the proposed new public realm, notably around Moselle Square, Peacock Park, White Hart Lane and High Road to facilitate the creation of active street level frontages. The overall quantum of community and leisure floorspace proposed is commensurate with the aspirations of enhancing the area as a destination through the creation of new leisure, sport and cultural uses and complementing existing centres in the local area and is considered to be acceptable.

Loss of Existing Industrial Premises/Land

- 4.23 London Plan Policy E4 requires a rigorous approach to industrial land management, identifies that sufficient land and premises need to be retained for industrial and related functions but recognises that managed release may be required to provide other uses, in appropriate locations.
- 4.24 Policy SP8 supports the Borough-wide provision of office/light industrial floorspace as part of mixed-use development on suitable sites. Policy SP9 also supports the diversification of the borough's economy by supporting small and medium sized enterprises and new and expanding employment sectors. Policy DM40 seeks to facilitate the renewal and regeneration (including intensification) of existing employment land and floorspace in accessible locations. Policy NT5 identifies an indicative development capacity of 4,353 sqm for the High Road West Site Allocation.
- 4.25 The site includes approximately 11,750 square metres (GEA) of commercial floorspace in the B2/B8 use classes and a further 1,790 square metres in the E (g) use class, occupied by around 85 businesses. The proposal includes between 0 – 7,000 sqm (GEA) of B2 floorspace, between 0 – 1,000 sqm (GEA) of B8 floorspace and between 1,525 and 7,200 sqm (GEA) of E (g) floorspace, with a minimum of 4,686 sqm (GEA) of floorspace being delivered within the B2, B8 or E (g) use classes. The proposed development results in between a net decrease in existing employment floorspace (E(g), B2 and B8 use classes) of 7,064 sqm (GEA) and a net increase of 3,450 sqm (GEA).
- 4.26 The Site Allocation NT5 seeks to deliver new high quality workspace and the proposed scheme incorporates flexible commercial space, including some replacement employment

floorspace (as discussed below). The proposal will provide improved work spaces alongside leisure and community floorspace and a residential density that would increase footfall in the locality to the benefit of local business. It is likely that a proportion of the 'lost' floorspace will be displaced to other sites within the borough through the proposed relocation strategy. The development is to be phased to minimise business disruption and any business required to move will be given at least 12 months notice. The loss of existing office, light/general industrial floorspace is acceptable, on balance. It is recommended that s106 planning obligations secure the implementation of an approved relocation strategy to assist with temporary and permanent relocation of existing businesses operating on the site to new premises within the development, or failing that, to other locations in the Borough including discounted rent and rent-free periods and/ or capital contributions along with providing affordable space within the site for business who wish to remain on site where possible.

Loss of short-term accommodation

- 4.27 Policy DM15 states that proposals for development that would result in the loss of special needs housing will only be granted permission where it can be demonstrated that there is no longer an established local need for this type of accommodation or adequate replacement accommodation will be provided.
- 4.28 Whitehall Lodge currently operates as a C1 (hostel), providing emergency temporary accommodation. The use was established on a temporary basis and is proposed to be re-located, by the Council to a site nearby. It would have to revert to its former use when the temporary permission expires, if not renewed. There would be no conflict with Policy DM15.

Table 4: Existing floorspace, minimum proposed floor space and net additional floorspace based on the minimum parameters (GEA).

| | Existing floorspace (m2) | Minimum Masterplan floorspace (m2) | Net Additional Floorspace (m2) |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Industrial - B2 | 10,800 | 0 | -10,800 |
| Industrial - B8 | 950 | 3,161 | +2,211 |
| Retail - E(a) | 9,060 | n/a | n/a |
| Food consumption – E(b) | 4,135 | n/a | n/a |
| Commercial, professional (other than medical) or financial services - E(c) | 0 | n/a | n/a |
| Total flexible retail - E(a - c) | 13,195 | 4,000 | -9,195 |
| Indoor sports recreation and fitness - E(d) | 0 | 500 | +500 |
| Medical/healthcare - E(e) | 900 | 0 | -900 |
| Business uses (offices) - E(g) | 1,790 | 1,525 | -265 |
| Learning/non-residential institutions - F1(d) | 500 | n/a | n/a |
| Public halls or exhibition halls - F1(e) | 0 | n/a | n/a |
| Learning/non-residential, public or exhibition halls - F1(d-e) | 500 | 500 | 0 |
| Place of worship - F1(f) | 655 | 0 | -655 |
| Local community uses - F2(b) | 1,125 | 500 | -625 |
| Energy centre - Sui Generis | 0 | 200 | +200 |
| Public house - Sui Generis | 1,195 | 0 | -1,195 |
| Total | 31,110 | 10,386 | -21,647 |

Loss of Existing Housing

- 4.29 London Plan Policy H8 makes clear that loss of existing housing should be replaced by new housing at existing or higher densities with at least the equivalent level of overall floorspace.
- 4.30 The proposed development results in the demolition of 279 existing homes in the Love Lane Estate and 350 across the whole site.
- 4.31 The detailed element of the scheme would deliver 60 homes. The outline part of the scheme could deliver up to 2,869 homes. The illustrative master plan shows the delivery of 2,612 homes including 1,696 market homes and 916 affordable homes (416 shared ownership and 500 social rent). The proposal will deliver a significant uplift in new homes,

in accordance with London Plan Policy H8. The re-provision and uplift in affordable housing is assessed in detail below.

Principle of Proposed Flexible Commercial Uses

- 4.32 Policy DM40 supports proposals for mixed use, employment-led development where necessary to facilitate the renewal and regeneration of existing non-designated employment sites within highly accessible or otherwise sustainable locations. All proposals for mixed use development must also satisfy the requirements of Part A of Policy DM38 (maximise amount of employment floorspace, provide improvements to site's suitability for business and employment uses, make provision of affordable workspace (where viable), safeguard residential amenity, not conflict with retained employment use and enable connection to ultra-fast broadband).
- 4.33 Tottenham AAP Policy NT2 states the Council will support development which increases job density and therefore helps to meet the employment needs of the Borough and enables small firms to start up, and grow, in flexible industrial space. Site Allocation NT5 establishes indicative development capacities for commercial floor space (4,353 sqm) and town centre uses (11,740 sqm) (16,093 sqm overall).
- 4.34 The principles of the HRWMF seek to create a net increase in jobs and business opportunities in the area, through an increase in commercial space and provision of a range of workspaces as well as providing a range of retail and commercial units to encourage a greater mix and wider retail offer.
- 4.35 The proposed scheme includes 6,225 - 22,000 sqm (GEA) of flexible commercial uses (Class E). The proposal also includes between 0 and 8,000 sqm (GEA) of B2/B8 floorspace. This includes a minimum provision of 1,525 (GEA) of Use Class E (g) floorspace and a minimum of 4,686 sqm GEA of B2/B8/ E(g) floorspace.
- 4.36 The proposed amount of commercial floorspace proposed could exceed the NT5 allocated requirements for commercial uses and is generally consistent with guidance in the HRWMF to secure an appropriate provision of B uses.
- 4.37 It is also recommended that s106 planning obligations to secure the implementation of an approved Employment and Skills Plan to maximise employment and training opportunities for residents from the development (including during the construction phase) and the implementation of a business relocation plan to maximise business and job retention.

Principle of the Development – Summary

- 4.38 The provision of a residential-led mixed-use scheme comprising housing and commercial uses is acceptable in principle. The proposal is for comprehensive development of the remaining part of Site Allocation NT5. Whilst the proposal does not wholly accord with all the key principles set out in the HRWMF, notably in respect to a descending scale of building from Brook House, adjacent to the railway line, siting new commercial and leisure buildings opposite the stadium to create a sports and leisure destination for North London, the provision of tennis courts etc in the park, the provision of an increase in commercial floorspace, provision of enhancements and re-use of heritage assets, activation of the railway arches, conforming with London Plan density guidelines (which are no longer applicable), providing residential parking within 100 metres of front doors, provision of a multi-storey car park and podium parking, the proposal will deliver significant social and economic benefits and deliver on the vision set out in the AAP and when taken as a whole, conform with the key principles set out in the HRWMF. This includes, but is not limited to, a significant uplift in new homes, including affordable and accessible homes, energy and water efficient dwellings, significant public realm improvements, new pedestrian and cycle links, new community facilities, new high quality workspace. A new energy centre, new public parks and new job and training opportunities. The proposal is flexible with respect to commercial, community and leisure use provision, that would include the re-provision of at least some of the existing community and commercial uses with high quality spaces and contribute to healthy lifestyles.
- 4.39 The proposed scheme would result in the loss of existing residential, commercial and community uses across the Love Lane Estate, High Road, Peacock Industrial Estate, Former Depot, Goods Yard and Cranbury Enterprise Park. The Goods Yard site has been cleared and currently does not contain buildings. The benefits for the proposed development, including the substantial uplift in housing, community and leisure uses and open space/ public realm enhancements and a quantum of high quality replacement commercial floorspace, that could exceed existing, is considered to outweigh the loss.

Development Density

- 4.40 London Plan Policies H1 and D3 make clear that development must make the best use of land by following a design-led approach that optimises the capacity of sites. The policy states that a design-led approach requires consideration of design options to determine the most appropriate form of development that responds at a site's context and capacity for growth, and existing and planned supporting infrastructure capacity (as set out in Policy D2). In doing so it identifies a number of requirements in relation to form and layout, experience and quality and character.
- 4.41 A key principle of the HRWMF is to achieve appropriate residential densities corresponding to guidelines set out by the Mayor in relation to public transport accessibility levels.

4.42 The maximum parameters facilitate a residential density of up to 341.7 homes/hectare (based on the maximum number of dwellings (2,929) being delivered on the 8.57 hectare site). The submitted indicative masterplan (which includes both the outline and detailed applications) has a density of 337 homes/hectare (based on the GLA calculation), which is just below the definition of 'higher density' development in the London Plan (at least 350 homes per hectare). The following issues are assessed in different sections of this report:

- Form and Layout – Development Design
- Experience – (safety, security, inclusive design, housing quality and residential amenity) – Development Design, Residential Quality, Impact on Amenity of Adjoining Occupiers and Fire Safety & Security
- Quality and character – Development Design
- Neighbour amenity – Impact on Amenity of Adjoining Occupiers
- Transport infrastructure – Transportation & Parking
- Green infrastructure– Trees and Urban Greening & Ecology
- Social infrastructure – Social & Community Infrastructure

4.43 In summary, the assessment in the above sections finds the proposed scheme to be acceptable, subject to securing necessary mitigation and officers are satisfied that the proposed amount of development does optimise the site's potential to deliver new homes and jobs as part of a new higher density neighbourhood.

4.44 The extant Goods Yard consented scheme has a density of 746 habitable rooms/hectare (270 homes/hectare) and the extant Depot consented scheme has a density of 798 habitable rooms/hectare (275 homes/hectare). The refused Goods Yard and Depot Scheme proposed a density of 1,116 habitable rooms/ha (353 homes/hectare). Officers are satisfied that the proposed residential density of up to 341.7 homes/hectare can be satisfactorily accommodated on the site and is necessary to facilitate the delivery of the proposed public benefits, including but not limited to, affordable housing, new pedestrian and cycle links, new commercial and community floorspace, public open space and new public realm.

Dwelling Unit Mix

4.45 London Plan Policy H10 requires new residential developments to offer a range of housing choices, in terms of the mix of housing sizes and types, taking account of evidence of housing need, the requirement to deliver mixed and inclusive neighbourhoods, the need to deliver a range of unit types at different price points and the mix of uses and range of tenures in the scheme. Strategic Policy SP2 and Policy DM11 of the Council's Development Management DPD adopt a similar approach.

4.46 Policy DM11 states that the Council will not support proposals which result in an overconcentration of 1 or 2 bed homes overall unless they are part of larger developments

or located within neighbourhoods where such provision would deliver a better mix of unit sizes. A key principle around homes set out in the HRWMF is provision for a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures.

4.47 The overall proposed dwelling mix set out in Table 5 below.

| Bedroom Size | No. of homes | % by unit |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Detailed element (Plot A) | | |
| 1 bed (2 person) | 15 | 25% |
| 2 bed (3 & 4 person) | 16 | 26.67% |
| 3 bed (5 person) | 25 | 41.67% |
| 4 bed (6 person) | 4 | 6.67% |
| Total | 60 | 100% |
| Illustrative masterplan | | |
| Studio (1 bed 1 person) | 85 | 3.25% |
| 1 Bed 2 person | 859 | 32.89% |
| 2 Bed (3 & 4 person) | 1,238 | 47.40% |
| 3 bed (4, 5 & 6 person) | 375 | 14.36% |
| 4 bed (5 & 6 person) | 55 | 2.10% |
| Total | 2,612 | 100% |

4.48 The proposed dwelling mix for the detailed part of the site comprises family sized homes (48.24%) and 1- and 2-bedroom homes (51.67%). The proposed indicative dwelling mix for the outline part of the site is 83.5% 1 and 2 bed homes and 16.5% family sized homes. The final dwelling mix for the outline part of the proposal will be determined at detailed reserved matters stage. The proposed mix is not considered to represent an unacceptable over-concentration of 1- and 2-bedroom units given the site location and is generally consistent with the AAP approach to deliver smaller units in close proximity to public transportation and HRWMF principles. An assessment of the suitability of the dwelling mix, as it relates to affordable housing is contained in the section below.

5 Affordable Housing

Policy Background

5.1 Paragraph 60 of the NPPF sets out the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes that meet the needs of groups with specific housing requirements. Paragraph 63 sets out the government's expectation that in circumstances where affordable housing is required, it is expected to be met on site unless an alternative mechanism can be robustly justified.

5.2 London Plan Policy H5 and the Mayor's Affordable Housing and Viability SPG set a strategic target of 50% affordable housing. Policy H5 identifies a minimum threshold of 35% (by habitable room) affordable housing, whereby applications providing that level of affordable housing, with an appropriate tenure split, without public subsidy, and meeting

other relevant policy requirements and obligations to the satisfaction of the borough and the Mayor, can follow the 'fast track route' set out in the SPG; this means that they are not required to submit a viability assessment or be subject to a late stage viability review. The minimum required affordable housing in order to take advantage of the threshold approach increases to 50% for 'industrial land.'

- 5.3 London Plan Policy H7 and the Mayor's Affordable Housing and Viability SPG sets out a preferred tenure split of at least 30% low cost rent, with London Affordable Rent as the default level of rent, at least 30% intermediate (with London Living Rent and share ownership being the default tenures), and the remaining 40% to be determined in partnership with the Local Planning Authority and the GLA.
- 5.4 Policy SP2 of the Local Plan requires developments of more than 10 units to provide a proportion of affordable housing subject to viability to meet an overall Borough target of 40%.
- 5.5 Policy AAP3 sets out the affordable tenure split (DM13 A[b]) in the Tottenham AAP area should be provided at 60% intermediate accommodation and 40% affordable rented accommodation.
- 5.6 Site Allocation NT5 includes the requirement to create a new residential neighbourhood through increased housing choice and supply, with a minimum 1,400 new homes (1,178 net given the built Cannon Road scheme) of a mix of tenure, type and unit size (including the re-provision of existing social rented council homes, the offer of alternative accommodation for secure tenants, and assistance in remaining within the area for resident leaseholders from the Love Lane Estate).
- 5.7 Haringey's Housing Strategy 2017-22 (and Haringey's Intermediate Housing Policy statement 2018) provide guidance on the preferred tenure mix for affordable housing across the borough in order to deliver the overall aims of the Local Plan and meet housing need.
- 5.8 Revisions to the Housing Strategy agreed by Cabinet in February 2019 set out that the Council's preference for General Needs affordable housing is Social Rent or London Affordable Rent and the preference for intermediate rented housing is London Living Rent or Discount Market Rent, at rent levels equivalent to London Living Rent.

Amount, type, location and phasing of Affordable Housing

- 5.9 The Applicant is committed to delivering a minimum of 35% affordable housing by unit with a target of 40% provision by unit, subject to viability and grant funding. The detailed element (Plot A) is proposing 100% (60 homes) as social rent. This includes 15 x 1 bedroom homes (25%), 16 x 2 bedroom homes (27%), 25 x 3 bedroom homes (42%) and 4 x 4 bedrooled homes (6%).

- 5.10 The affordable housing statement that accompanies the application details an affordable housing split, based on the indicative scheme of 2,612 dwellings, for the outline part of the site, across 27 blocks.

Overall residential tenure mix.

Table 6: Proposed residential component

| Tenure | Homes | Hab Rooms | % Hab Rooms |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Private | 1696 (64.9%) | 4439 | 60.5% |
| Shared ownership | 500 (54.6%) | 1164 | 15.9% |
| Social rent | 416 (45.4%) | 1730 | 23.6% |
| Total | 2612 (100%) | 7333 | 100% |

- 5.11 Tenure Split: The scheme proposes 59.8% Low-Cost Rent and 40.2% Intermediate by habitable room as set out in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Proposed Affordable Housing Tenure Split

| Tenure | Homes | Hab Rooms | % Hab Rooms |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Social Rent | 500 | 1730 | 59.8% |
| Shared Ownership | 416 | 1164 | 40.2% |
| Total | 916 | 2894 | 100% |

- 5.12 Unit Size Mix: The scheme proposes a mix of affordable housing sizes including 44% family sized (3 bed+) Low-Cost Rent homes, as set out in Table 08-below.

Table 8: Proposed Affordable Housing Dwelling Mix

| | 1-bed | 2-bed | 3-bed | 4-bed | Total |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Social Rent | 55 | 225 | 165 | 55 | 500 |
| | 11% | 45% | 33% | 11% | 100% |
| Shared Ownership | 126 | 248 | 42 | 0 | 416 |
| | 30% | 60% | 10% | 0 | 100% |

- 5.13 Distribution: The affordable housing is envisaged to be distributed across the site in various buildings, as outlined in Table 9 below with mixes throughout buildings and

expected phases. This will ensure an inclusive and mixed community in accordance with Policy DM11.

Table 9: Indicative Proposed Tenure Distribution

| Plot | Market | Social Rent | Shared Ownership | Total |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| M2 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 |
| L1 | 89 | 0 | 54 | 143 |
| J1 | 95 | 0 | 60 | 155 |
| A (detailed element) | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 |
| G | 0 | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| H | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| N2,N3 & N4 | 50 | 0 | 56 | 106 |
| N1 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 43 |
| C1 | 11 | 168 | 0 | 179 |
| D | 380 | 0 | 0 | 380 |
| M1 | 205 | 0 | 5 | 210 |
| F | 280 | 91 | 74 | 445 |
| M3 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| K | 140 | 0 | 0 | 140 |
| J2 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 84 |
| L2 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 89 |
| I | 0 | 0 | 68 | 68 |
| C | 52 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| B | 190 | 141 | 0 | 331 |
| Total | 1,696 | 500 | 416 | 2,612 |

- 5.14 Design & Management: All proposed homes would be designed so they are ‘tenure blind’ and there would be no discernible difference in external appearance of homes in different tenures. The proposed affordable homes would be managed by a Registered Provider of Affordable Housing or the Council and have access to the same amenities and open space as the market units. The scheme will be designed to ensure estate service charges are as affordable as possible, whilst allowing all residents the right to access on-site amenities.

Affordability

- 5.15 The illustrative masterplan affordable housing split 55% social rent and 45% shared ownership. In the indicative masterplan scheme providing 2,612 dwellings, 500 would be social rent and 416 shared ownership. Albeit the Landlord Offer for existing resident leaseholders may result in up to 46 of the shared ownership homes being delivered as

shared equity homes. For clarity, in a shared equity arrangement, a tenant would own a leasehold for a proportion of the property with the remaining portion owned by a registered provider but unlike shared ownership, there would be no rent payable on the registered providers equity and no requirement for the registered provider to offer the tenant opportunity to purchase further equity in the property.

- 5.16 The shared ownership units are anticipated to be sold at the minimum 25% and a maximum of 75% share of equity. The tenant is then charged rental on the unsold equity (the equity owned by the registered provider (typically up to 2.75% (plus service charges))). In line with the current London AMR the household income threshold would not exceed £90,000. The proposal seeks to meet, where possible, Haringey's Intermediate Housing Strategy requirement of utilising a cascade arrangement for offering the shared ownership units, firstly by offering 1 -2 bedroomed shared ownerships will be made available for gross household incomes of £,40,000 - £60,000 per annum and then to households with gross incomes that do not exceed £90,000 per annum. It is proposed that homes would target a range of incomes dependent on the size of the home and will prioritise those who live and/or work in the Borough. Whilst the final offer will be established at reserved matters stage, the s106 agreement will secure maximum feasible delivery of affordable housing through staged viability reviews. A s106 planning obligation will ensure that marketing of the proposed Shared Ownership homes prioritises households living or working in Haringey with maximum annual incomes lower than the maximum £90,000 and lower incomes set out above.
- 5.17 Whilst the applicant's affordable housing offer is not in line with the amended Housing Strategy and Intermediate Housing Policy (June 2018), insofar as the intermediate tenure is proposed to be all shared ownership or shared equity, the proposed affordable housing offer is considered to be acceptable and will achieve the objectives of The Tottenham AAP Policy AAP3 to Improve the quality and range of affordable housing options, address housing needs in Haringey; secure a more inclusive and mixed, sustainable community; and increase housing delivery in Tottenham.

Viability Review

- 5.18 The application is accompanied by a viability appraisal that sets out that the maximum level of affordable housing that can be supported by the proposed development, the appraisal finds that the illustrative scheme's delivery of 35% affordable housing by unit and 40% by habitable room exceeds the maximum contribution required by the viability appraisal. The appraisal is based on the delivery of the illustrative scheme with an estimated present day build cost of £728,290,563 and infrastructure cost of £73,233,798, an estimated existing use value of £73,653,250. An estimated CIL charge of £10,000,000, a compensation cost (confidential) and an estimated S106 cost of £1,253,650.
- 5.19 The applicant's viability appraisal has been independently reviewed by the Council's consultants, BNP Paribas Real Estate. The review sets out that the estimated viability of

the scheme is contingent on the number of dwellings and amount of residential floorspace proposed and therefore it is considered essential that the scheme viability is revised upon the submission of reserved matters applications. The review also found a viability deficit and recommends securing early, middle and late-stage reviews via legal agreement.

- 5.20 In accordance with London Plan Policy H5 and H8, it is recommended that s106 planning obligations secure an Early-Stage Viability Review, mid stage and late-stage review. It is also recommended that these secure a Development Break Review – requiring a review if an approved scheme were implemented, but then stalled for 30 months or more. These reviews would enable the provision of affordable housing to increase up to 40% (by habitable room) subject to future market conditions and delivery timescales. It is also recommended that a planning condition is attached requiring viability addendum reports to be submitted with the reserved matters submissions.
- 5.21 As outlined in Section 7 below, the Council is proposing to increase the current Haringey CIL charge rate for the Eastern Zone of the borough of £15 per square metre is being increased to £50 per square metre with effect from 1 September 2022, following Full Council approval in March 2022. An approved development would be liable to pay the Haringey CIL rate that is in effect at the time that a permission is granted.

Loss of existing housing and estate redevelopment

- 5.22 London Plan Policy H8 makes clear that demolition of affordable housing, including where it is part of an estate redevelopment programme, should not be permitted unless it is replaced by an equivalent amount of affordable housing floorspace.
- 5.23 Policy H8 sets out that demolition of affordable housing, including where it is part of an estate redevelopment programme, should not be permitted unless it is replaced by an equivalent amount of affordable housing floorspace. Affordable housing that is replacing social rent housing must be provided as social rent housing where it is facilitating a right of return for existing tenants. Where affordable housing that is replacing social rent housing is not facilitating a right of return, it may be provided as either social rent or London Affordable Rent housing. Replacement affordable housing should be integrated into the development to ensure mixed and inclusive communities.
- 5.24 A key NT5 site requirement is the re-provision of existing Social Rented Council homes arising from the demolition of the Love Lane Estate.
- 5.25 NT5 sets out the process for undertaking estate renewal which should follow the following steps:
- Engagement with residents across the site prior to the commencement of any proposals to inform them of what is being proposed, the process for how they will be engaged and the proposed timetable;
 - The establishment of Residents Steering Group;

- An assessment of the potential for refurbishment;
- The establishment of the principles under which demolitions would be considered;
- The appointment of an Independent Advisor to help people through the process and to inform them of their right and options as tenants or leaseholders;
- The appointment of an architect to begin drawing up the site masterplan in consultation with the Residents Steering Group, including capacity testing, resulting in potential development options.
- The conducting of financial appraisals of the development options;
- Discussion with residents on the finds of the above studies, seeking agreement to the selection of a preferred proposal;
- Working up the preferred proposal for planning permission, including decant arrangements and the phasing of development;
- Appointment of a contractor to commence works.

Existing residential homes within the estate

- 5.26 The Mayor's Good Practice Guide to Estate Regeneration GPGER provides detailed guidance for assessing appropriate approaches to estate regeneration.
- 5.27 The applicant has provided figures confirming the existing homes to be demolished as part of the proposed redevelopment. This includes 297 residential homes, comprising 40 social rent tenure homes, 211 affordable rent tenure homes (temporary accommodation), 22 private owned homes (including right to buy leaseholders), together with a further 24 non-resident leaseholders' homes.
- 5.28 The applicant is proposing 35% affordable housing provision by unit, this includes 500 social rent tenure units based on the illustrative scheme. This would increase the overall provision of low cost rent accommodation (both social rent homes and temporary accommodation) on the site by approximately 250 homes. This is strongly supported. Given that all Low Cost Homes would be replaced with secure social rent homes, the application would also provide a net increase of more than 460 secure social rent tenure homes. This is strongly supported. The proposed social rent provision within the illustrative scheme mix is set out below, showing the proposed net increase in homes.
- 5.29 Based on these dwelling figures, it is evident that there would be an increase in social rented accommodation by floorspace and habitable room, in accordance with London Plan Policy H8.

Right to return

- 5.30 In terms of the right to return, the applicant's Landlord Offer on which the recent ballot was based confirmed that the right to return to the redeveloped High Road West

neighbourhood would be offered to the 40 households on social rent tenancies and 211 households in non-secure temporary accommodation. To benefit from a right to return, households need to have lived on the estate since January 2021. This exceeds the minimum requirement set out in London Plan Policy H8 and the Mayor's GPGER and is strongly supported. The phasing approach seeks to ensure residents only need to move *once through a 'single move' approach where possible, which is welcomed.*

Fair deal for leaseholders

- 5.31 The Mayor's GPGER seeks to ensure that leaseholders affected by estate regeneration are treated fairly and fully compensated. The Landlord Offer sets out the applicant's commitment to ensure fair compensation for resident leaseholders (market value, with an additional 10% compensation, plus all reasonable legal and moving costs paid). Resident leaseholders would also be offered an affordable home within the redeveloped neighbourhood via the offer of financial support in the form of an equity loan / shared equity homes. This approach is acceptable and accords with the key principles set out in the Mayor's GPGER.

Full and transparent consultation

- 5.32 The applicant has undertaken a ballot recently which was undertaken by an independent body, in line with the GPGER and GLA funding guidelines. Residents voted 56% "yes" in favour of the regeneration proposals, with a turnout rate of 69% of the eligible residents. This accords with the Mayor's GPGER. The Local Plan site allocation sets out a number of requirements relating to the engagement with existing residents through the establishment of a Residents Steering Group and discussion and feedback with this group in formulating the masterplan and in formulating phasing and decant options.
- 5.33 In its Statement of Community Involvement, the applicant has set out how it has addressed these engagement requirements leading up to the landlord offer, ballot and next steps. The applicant has established a Residents Charter and Design Guide in formulating the masterplan and detailed phase 1 element. This approach is expected to be used for all further estate regeneration phases. This consultation process has been underway for a number of years, leading up to the ballot. Overall, the approach accords with the key principles set out in the GPGER in terms of early engagement and feedback and the Site Allocation.

Consideration of alternatives

- 5.34 London Plan Policy H8 states that before considering demolition of existing estates, alternative options should be considered and the potential benefits associated with the

option to demolish and rebuild an estate set against the wider social and environmental impacts. In this case, there is a detailed plan-led approach in place which sets out the rationale for the comprehensive redevelopment of the estate and establishes the principle of demolition and redevelopment in order to optimise the regeneration and potential of the site. This is set out in the High Road West Masterplan (2014) and Tottenham Area Action Plan (2017).

- 5.35 The proposal includes the demolition of the Love Lane Estate and the provision of replacement of and an uplift in social rented and shared ownership homes within the masterplan area. The approach to leaseholders and public consultation accords with the Mayor's GPRGR. The GLA has not objected to the proposal on estate regeneration grounds, subject to the delivery of the maximum viable level of affordable housing. The proposal accords with London Plan Policy H8 and AAP Policy NT5.

Affordable Housing - Summary

- 5.36 Officers consider that both the amount and type of proposed affordable accommodation are acceptable (the Applicant is committed to delivering a minimum of 35% affordable housing by unit with a target of 40% provision by unit, subject to viability and grant funding), Early, Mid, Late and Development Break Reviews will be secured through the S106 agreement. The quantum of affordable housing provision has been found acceptable via an independent review of the applicant's viability appraisal, subject to securing additional viability information at reserved matters stage and review mechanisms within the legal agreement. This, along with affordability levels of shared ownership housing will be secured by legal agreement. The proposal delivers like for like replacement of existing affordable housing and a net increase. The approach to leaseholders and public consultation complies with the Mayor's key principles on estate regeneration. The proposal accords with London Plan Policy H8 and AAP NT5.

6 Development Design

Policy Background

- 6.1 The recently published NPPF (July 2021) makes beauty and placemaking a strategic national policy, includes an expectation that new streets are tree-lined and places an emphasis on granting permission for well-designed development and for refusing it for poor quality schemes, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance contained in the National Design Guide (January 2021) and, where relevant, National Model Design Code (July 2021).
- 6.2 London Plan Policy D4 encourages the use of masterplans and design codes and 3D virtual modelling and thorough scrutiny by officers and the design review process to help ensure high quality development (particularly, as in this case, the proposed residential component would exceed 350 units per hectare or include a tall building).

- 6.3 Local Plan Policy DM1 states that all development must achieve a high standard of design and contribute to the distinctive character and amenity of the local area. Further, developments should respect their surroundings by being sympathetic to the prevailing form, scale, materials and architectural detailing. Local Plan Policy SP11 states that all new development should enhance and enrich Haringey's built environment and create places and buildings that are high quality, attractive, sustainable, safe and easy to use.
- 6.4 SP11 goes on to say applications for tall buildings will be assessed against the following criteria (summarised): adopted Area Action Plan (AAP) or masterplan framework, assessment supporting tall buildings in a Characterisation Study compliance with DM policies and all the relevant recommendations in the CABI / English Heritage "Guidance on Tall Buildings" 2007 (since superseded in 2015) and Historic England Advice Note on Tall Buildings. Local Plan Policy DM6 part C sets out detailed policy requirements for tall buildings; being in an area identified as suitable, represent a landmark by which its distinctiveness acts as a wayfinder or marker, is elegant and well proportioned, visually interesting when viewed from any direction, positively engage with the street environment, consider impact on ecology and microclimate, requiring where tall buildings are in close proximity to each other they avoid a canyon effect, consider their cumulative impact, avoid coalescence and collectively contribute to the vision and strategic objectives for their area.
- 6.5 London Plan Policy D9 requires that tall buildings are only developed in locations that are identified as suitable in Development Plans. It goes on to set out a number of visual, functional and environmental impacts of tall buildings that should be considered in planning decisions.
- 6.6 The Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework proposes that future tall buildings will generally be in well-defined clusters in identified urban growth centres. Strategic Policy SP11 requires all new development to 'enhance and enrich Haringey's built environment and create places and buildings of high quality'. Policy AAP6 states that, in line with DM6, Tottenham Hale and North Tottenham as growth areas have been identified as being potentially suitable for the delivery of tall buildings.
- 6.7 The HRWMF sets out the principle that tall buildings will only be considered in parts of the masterplan area where existing character would not be affected adversely by the scale, mass or bulk of a tall building. The HRWMF envisages a "legible tall building spine" that descends from Brook House to create an appropriate heritage setting for statutorily listed and locally listed assets.
- 6.8 The HRWMF also sets the principles that tall buildings should be located to minimise overshadowing of adjacent development and used as part of a way finding and movement strategy (for example located towards the end of east-west routes). Key views of the stadium should be considered and maintained in the profile of buildings.

Quality Review Panel Comments

- 6.9 Haringey's Quality Review Panel (QRP) has assessed the scheme at several stages in the schemes development including on the 27th of June 2018, 30th of January 2019, 28th of April 2021, 23rd of June 2021, 17 September 2021 and 2nd March 2022. The QRP reports are attached at **Appendices 7 – 12** of this Report.

The final QRP Report of the review on 2nd March 2022 is attached in **Appendix 12**. The Report's summary is as follows:

"While the panel supports many aspects of the proposal, in particular the detailed proposals for Plot A west of the Overground line and the general layout and public realm proposed in the outline application, it still has concerns about the proposed density of the development – from 1400 homes in the adopted AAP to the current figure of 2,900 – and the impact that this is having on several aspects of the overall scheme. It is thus unable wholeheartedly to support the application in its current form.

The panel is broadly supportive of the proposed development north of White Hart Lane, where it feels that the scale, layout and emerging architecture and landscape designs seem appropriate. The panel's primary concern on this part of the scheme is the viability of the delivery of the key public space, Peacock Park, given uncertainties about acquisition of this land and its proposed delivery as one of the final phases of development. It also feels that there are still issues around service access to this area, and its impact on the public space.

The key concern regarding the area of the development on the south side of White Hart Lane relate to the exact location, the heights and massing of the tall buildings, particularly on Plots B and F, as well as the relative heights of the tall buildings down this western side of the scheme.

The panel has not yet had the opportunity to look in detail at the design code but feels that the architecture emerging in the illustrative plan is encouraging."

The detailed QRP comments from the most recent review together with the officers' comment are set out in Table 12. The review of the detailed element of the development; Whitehall Mews took place on 21st June 2021 and is also included below.

Table 12: QRP comments & officer response

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|--|--|
| Outline Scheme (from QRP of 2nd March 2022) | |
| Planning Process | |
| The panel understands the rationale for flexibility within parameter plans but highlights a number of areas where it would encourage a greater level of 'fix'. | Officers are satisfied that the reserved matters process will allow the planning authority to guide future applicants' interpretations of the parameter plans and associated design code to facilitate the delivery of a new high-quality, high-density neighbourhood. |

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|---|---|
| <p>The current illustrative scheme accompanying the outline application has many positive qualities—but there is a risk of these being diluted if there is too much flexibility in the parameter plans and design code.</p> <p>For example, the panel feels that combining Plots B and C in defining maximum floor space is problematic. The constraints of Plot B may lead to greater floor space being placed in Plot C, impacting on the conservation area.</p> <p>The exact position of taller elements on Plots B, D and F will be a significant factor in their impact on the townscape. The parameter plans should carefully define shoulder height elements on key street frontages such as White Hart Lane, Whitehall Street and Brereton Road where these would play an important role in creating a human scale and mitigating wind impact.</p> <p>Similarly, the three-storey link blocks to the south of Plot C are crucial to let sunlight into the courtyards—but as proposed the parameter plans would allow these to be taller.</p> <p>The panel asks planning officers and the applicant to consider areas where greater certainty about the scale and massing of the development is needed to safeguard quality of life, and the scheme's relationship with the conservation area.</p> | <p>Officers are confident the parameter plans, development specification and design code provide the planning authority the tools to guide future applicants through the reserved matters process to outcomes of at least as high quality as the illustrative scheme.</p> <p>Officers are confident there is sufficient flexibility in each plot-by-plot development quantum, parameter plan and design code to control and limit changes in reserved matters proposals compared to the illustrative scheme to changes the planning authority would be happy to see.</p> <p>Officers are confident it will be possible to secure the desired shoulder heights on key frontages mentioned within the current parameter plans and design code. In some of these cases, such as the White Hart Lane frontage to Plot F, the applicants have shown officers alternative massing that would precisely meet this concern and still be within the permitted rules and envelopes of the design code and parameter plans.</p> <p>Officers recognise the importance of sunlight to these specific locations and are confident the illustrative scheme realistically shows they can be achieved in this plot; officers are confident they can secure a satisfactory outcome at reserved matters for this and all other plots. Including by securing detailed sunlight and daylight analysis at reserved matters stage.</p> <p>Officers are well aware of the importance of scale and massing close to the Conservation Area, which is why we secured a reduction in height of the High Road frontage of Plot C to 6 storeys and the eastern end of Plot G to 3 storeys. Officers are satisfied that these and other parameter plan, development specification and design code rules will ensure appropriate scale and massing to</p> |

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|--|---|
| <p>The delivery of Peacock Park will be crucial to the success of the scheme as a whole. At the previous review, the panel asked the applicant to demonstrate how delivery of Peacock Park early in the process can be achieved, as this is pivotal to decision-making about the number of homes, and quality of life. However, the application confirms this will not be delivered until phase 6 out of 8, and then only if a compulsory purchase order (CPO) process is successful.</p> <p>The panel would support the planning authority in the use of mechanisms such as Section 106 agreements and Grampian Conditions to provide certainty about the delivery of open space for each phase of development, including Peacock Park.</p> | <p>secure quality of life and relationships to the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Noted. Officers note that it is normal for and inevitable that large projects such as this will be delivered in phases over a number of years, most likely including periods when the extent of completed public open space does not yet match the ambition for the final scheme, but the applicants Meanwhile Strategy will also contribute to a good quality of life for earlier residents.</p> <p>Ultimately the comprehensive development proposed seeks to avoid piecemeal development and this is supported by AAP Policies AAP1 and AAP 2 which seek comprehensive development and support site assembly.</p> <p>Noted.</p> |
| <p>Similarly, the planning process should ensure affordable housing is not allocated to the blocks that receive low daylight and sunlight levels.</p> | <p>Officers do not consider any homes in the detailed portion are currently proposed to, or any homes in the outline portion of the scheme should when their reserved matters proposals are submitted, have unacceptably low day and sunlight levels. It is acknowledged there is an additional need to ensure more of a block's shared amenity space receives good sunlight levels when more is needed for children's play space, as is generally the case where more affordable housing is proposed.</p> |
| <i>South of White Hart Lane</i> | |
| <p>The panel is broadly supportive of the layout plan of development south of White Hart Lane but continues to have concerns about its scale and massing.</p> <p>It understands that, in addition to Moselle Square, this area of the masterplan is close enough to</p> | <p>Noted. Officers concerns about the proposals' scale and massing south of White Hart Lane have been assuaged by the restrictions and flexibilities in the Parameter Plans and Design Code.</p> <p>Confirmed; see plan on page 42 of the DM DPD (Figure 4.1 Areas of Open Space Deficiency).</p> |

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|---|---|
| <p>Bruce Castle Park to meet open space and play space requirements.</p> <p>The panel does not object in principle to the 'marker building' on Plot D opposite White Hart Lane station, signalling the route through Moselle Square to the stadium. However, the presentation acknowledged that this will have a negative impact on the environmental quality of Moselle Walk, requiring wind mitigation.</p> <p>The appropriateness of Plot D as a location for the tallest building is enhanced by its configuration, with a courtyard opening onto Whitehall Street allowing light into this space.</p> <p>The panel encourages the idea of an architectural competition for the site's marker building. It also supports the idea of an architectural competition for the library building.</p> <p>The panel feels the role of the marker building on Plot D would be strengthened if the tall buildings on Plots B and F were significantly reduced in height.</p> <p>In particular, the panel highlights the overpowering relationship of the 27- storey tower on Plot B in relation to its internal courtyard. The quality of the courtyard and daylighting of some of the homes at lower levels will be poor.</p> | <p>Noted, Additional wind mitigation landscaping measures are proposed in specific areas including this location, and the latest wind tunnel testing of the latest version of the model show the Illustrative Masterplan, with mitigation measures, achieving a comfortable and safe wind environment across all publicly accessible ground floor areas of public realm and publicly accessible rooftops and podium gardens for residents, including this specific location.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted; the Parameter Plans, Development Specification and Design Code would permit such a modest reallocation of space between these buildings and plots, at the relevant reserved matters stage, and such a change could in principle be something officers would welcome.</p> <p>Officers consider the relationship of the tall building in Plot B to be potentially acceptable (subject to Reserved Matters, in accordance with Parameter Plans & Design Code); the plot is relatively separated from immediate neighbours; with Plot D to its north, having a larger podium open to this side, Plot C to its east, lower in height, the railway and lower rise existing housing to its west and south, it will have more open outward aspects, and as its likely to be for market housing it will have buyer choice and less pressure on its amenity space.</p> |

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|--|--|
| <p>The panel is also concerned about the impact of the 25-storey tower in Plot F because of the harm that it will cause to the setting of the Grade II-listed Grange and to the Conservation Area. Although its impact could to some extent be mitigated by an amendment to the parameter plans that would require, say, a 10-storey 'shoulder' building fronting White Hart Lane, the impact would still be significant</p> <p>The panel would be open to considering a modest increase in the height of the 'marker building' in Block D if it helped to offset a reduction in the height of the proposed towers in Block B and Block F.</p> <p>The panel is broadly convinced by the form of Block C—subject to the comment recommending that the floor area schedule separates Block C and Block B.</p> <p>The panel admires the proposals for Moselle Square, particularly the way that it has been considered both for match days and for general use throughout the week, and its role as part of the development's play space provision.</p> <p>The panel also remains concerned about the wind mitigation across the scheme, particularly the area south of White Hart Lane, and urges further detailed consideration of this aspect of the proposal.</p> | <p>The Design Code has been amended to require a 10 storey shoulder block between the tall building in Plot F and the White Hart Lane frontage and a condition has been attached controlling the overall height of this building and its consequent impact on the conservation area.</p> <p>Noted; such a proposal could potentially be welcomed by officers.</p> <p>Noted; officers are confident the Parameter Plans and Design Code will safeguard this.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Notwithstanding that this is an outline application, wind effects of the illustrative scheme have been thoroughly investigated (including wind tunnel tests) by the applicants, leading to assessment of where detailed improvements and/or mitigation in detailed design / landscaping will be needed, and improvements made that have successfully eliminated any places where walking would be uncomfortable. Each Reserved Matters application will also need to include a wind tunnel test to ensure comfort and safety criteria are met</p> |

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|---|---|
| | both in the public realm, on podium and balconies. |
| <i>North of White Hart Lane</i> | |
| <p>The panel is broadly supportive of the area of the development north of White Hart Lane, the scale, layout and emerging architecture and landscape designs.</p> | Noted. |
| <p>It notes that the tall buildings shown in the illustrative scheme to the west of the site reflect an extant planning approval, and this was therefore not discussed at the review.</p> | Noted. |
| <p>The panel's concern remains the delivery of Peacock Park, which is dependent on the acquisition of Peacock Industrial Estate. At the previous review, the panel asked the applicant to demonstrate how delivery of Peacock Park early in the process can be achieved, as this is pivotal to decision making about the number of homes, and quality of life. However, the application confirms this will not be delivered until phase 6 out of 8, and then only if a compulsory purchase order (CPO) process is successful.</p> | <p>Noted – the applicant has addressed how the park can be delivered as early as possible, but the new park is not needed for delivery of those parts of the site south of White Hart Lane, which are not assessed, in the adopted Local Plan: Development Management DPD, to be in Open Space Deficiency, and the main significant part of the site north of White Hart Lane, the “Goods Yard and Depot site”, will include a significant part of the park within its boundary.</p> <p>As noted above comprehensive development and site assembly are support by AAP Policies.</p> |
| <p>Open space provision is therefore the main risk for the northern area of the masterplan, which is further from Bruce Castle Park than the southern area.</p> | Noted. |
| <p>The high density of development, including a high proportion of affordable housing, creates requirements for play space that are challenging to accommodate. This makes the delivery and quality of open space a critical requirement, as noted above under planning process.</p> | Noted. |

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|--|--|
| <p>The panel feels that there is a possibility that the service access required, particularly on Parkside West, will reduce the quantity of green space provided, and suggests further consideration of measures to address this..</p> <p>The panel recognises that there is limited vehicle access to Parkside East— where access will be needed to service the buildings with no rear access— and recommends further examination of this aspect.</p> <p>As detailed designs progress, it will be important to ensure that circulation and servicing is compatible with the proposed amenity and play space of Peacock Park.</p> <p>At reserved matters stage, the panel encourages further work to increase the proportion of dual aspect units, as recommended at previous reviews.</p> | <p>Noted. This could be improved very easily at the Reserved Matters stage and on the panel's advice officers will seek now to do this.</p> <p>Noted. This will be considered in detail in forthcoming reserved matters applications.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted, and to be expected.</p> |
| <i>Detailed Scheme Whitehall Mews 21st June 2021.</i> | |
| <p>The panel found it difficult to comment in depth due to time constraints within the review. However, it feels that the design team has worked hard on the proposals for Whitehall Mews, and that the scheme appears to promise high quality development.</p> <p>The predominant scale of the surrounding neighbourhood is two to three storeys; while introducing development at five to six storeys represents a step up from this datum, the panel feels reasonably comfortable with the scale and massing proposed in this location.</p> | <p>Noted that time was offered in subsequent panels but not considered necessary, that broad support is evident.</p> <p>Noted that scale and height of Whitehall Mews (Plot A) detailed portion of the development is supported.</p> |

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|---|--|
| <p>Consideration of how to mitigate noise and outlook issues for the five to six storey block running adjacent to the railway will be very important.</p> <p>The panel supports the approach to architectural expression within the principal elevations. It considers that the gable ends are visually more austere, but this will be acceptable if the primary elevations have enough detail and articulation to offset them.</p> <p>It would encourage further consideration of the interface between the buildings and the public realm, where there are habitable rooms on the ground floor. Exploration of ways to mitigate these issues – through raising the floor level of the ground floor accommodation, or carefully designing defensible space and thresholds – would be supported.</p> <p>The panel likes the simplicity of the architectural expression of Whitehall Mews, and supports the choice of materials. The quality of materials and construction, for example the bricks specified, will be essential to the success of the completed scheme. It would support officers in securing this through planning conditions.</p> <p>While the panel understands that older residents within the existing housing estate may wish to retain the Tenterden shared garden as a quieter amenity space, it will be important to consider the scope and location of new play space as part of the scheme.</p> | <p>Noted; dwellings facing the railway are all dual or triple aspect, with flats having their balconies on the opposite, sheltered side and maisonettes' gardens are below track and platform level (train noise tends to be deflected upwards). Provided high quality windows and doors are provided, good sound insulation should be possible.</p> <p>Notwithstanding support here for fenestration, southern gable end has been further enlivened in subsequent design changes with additional fenestration and ground floor maisonette entrance door.</p> <p>Ground floor habitable rooms to both blocks within Plot A are separated from public realm by private outdoor amenity space and/or defensible planting of at least 1.5m deep, 1m between private amenity and public realm, over 2m to where Whitehall Street runs closest to one flat in Block A1. Entrances to cores and ground floor maisonettes are carefully designed with clear generous threshold spaces. Officers are satisfied all proposed dwellings, including those on the ground floor, have good interfaces with the public realm.</p> <p>High quality materials are proposed, as shown in the Design and Access Statement, and conditions will secure such quality materials, especially brickwork, are delivered.</p> <p>An equipped playground and two separate areas of "play on the way" play space will be provided within the new public landscaping provided as part of this development, which provides sufficient "doorstep play" to meet the calculated "child yield" of this development. There is existing equipped play space for older children in the surrounding area, including Bruce Castle Park less than 400m from the site. The site of this proposed</p> |

| QRP Comment | Officer Response |
|--|---|
| <p>An opportunity exists to draw the space bounded by the gable ends of the two blocks and the curve of the route under the railway into the site, and to include this area within the landscape proposals, to create additional communal space.</p> <p>The panel notes that a number of trees on site are very attractive, and it welcomes the ambition to retain as many as possible within the proposals.</p> | <p>development also includes grassed mounds and benches suitable for adults sitting out.</p> <p>Landscape proposals in this development included a modest realignment of Whitehall Street to create a more cohesive entrance into the site, and hard and soft landscaping between the roadway and proposed buildings.</p> <p>Noted.</p> |

Site Layout

6.10 This application is for the bulk of the High Road West Site Allocation, NT5 in the Tottenham Area Action Plan DPD (adopted July 2017) and fulfils all the site allocation requirements and guidelines. To accompany the Site Allocation, a more detailed High Road West Masterplan Framework (HRWMF) was prepared by Arup for the Council. The areas within the site allocation not part of this application are some of the properties fronting the High Road, generally those where no redevelopment of existing buildings is envisaged. Nevertheless, the masterplan within this application establishes clear principles for those properties. The proposals within this application also accommodate wholesale those other proposals that had received planning approval recently in the northern half of the site.

The HRWMF sets out the following relevant layout principles:

- Create a legible network of east-west streets that connect into the surrounding area, existing lanes off the High Road, pocket parks and other open spaces;
- Create attractive north-south links behind the High Road which connect public parks and squares, key public buildings and the station;
- Complement the scale of the proposed street layout with appropriate building heights;
- Establish clear building frontages along White Hart Lane with a high street type character integrating existing listed buildings;
- Incorporate a range of residential typologies including courtyard blocks of varying heights and terraced housing;

- Any tall buildings should be placed along the railway corridor to create a legible tall building spine. The buildings should use the existing Brook House (Rivers Apartments) as a reference point and descend in height;
- Demonstrate clear definition of fronts and back of buildings, public and private open spaces and active street frontages;
- Establish a simple palette of high-quality building materials for the Masterplan that includes significant use of brick; and
- Enhance the heritage value contribution of the High Road, reinforcing its fine grain and diversity of retail offer alongside improvements High Road frontages.

6.11 Figure 38 in the HRWMF sets out an overall indicative masterplan and also identifies the opportunity to create an east-west route across the site and the railway lines, between Brantwood Road in the east and Durban Road in the west.

6.12 The proposed scheme can be seen to comply with the following relevant HRWMF principles by:

- Providing an east-west street and north-south streets, broadly following the HRWMF alignment
- The proposed buildings stepping down in height from the railway line towards High Road
- Including commercial and residential uses broadly in accordance with the indicative masterplan layout
- Providing tall buildings along the west of the site to create a spine of tall buildings alongside the railway (although these do not descend in height from the existing River Apartments building as envisaged – see discussion below)
- Establish guidance on a simple materials palette, including the significant use of brick
- Providing a new public park (Peacock Park), new Civic Square (Moselle Square) and other public realm enhancements (Moselle Place, Orchard Mews, Breton Road, Whitehall Street)
- Providing a range of housing typologies with a mix of courtyard and other blocks with the tallest buildings located along the railway corridor;
- Buildings fronting onto public spaces and main roads, with the backs of the buildings and private spaces provided within courtyards;
- Providing defined public and private open spaces and active street frontages along the key routes;
- Safeguarding a potential east-west bridge over the railway line, to the north of White Hart Lane
- Providing a north- south connection to Cannon Road to the north.
- Providing a retail and leisure offer to compliment and not compete with Bruce Grove District Centre
- Provision of a new energy centre

- 6.13 The proposed layout is based on a 'streets and squares' approach, with active ground floor frontages in the form of flexible commercial units, duplex/ maisonettes with front doors on the streets and communal residential entrances to a series of lower mansion blocks and tall buildings. The submitted design code sets out a range of guidelines to guide development of each of the development plots, this includes materials, detailed finishes, building heights and lower floor uses. The detailed design and layout of the buildings will be considered in future detailed reserved matters submissions which would still need to be considered by the Local Planning Authority in due course. Officers are satisfied that the quantum of development proposed can be accommodated within the site whilst providing a high quality development with active public realm. The Design Officer notes that the proposed streets and squares would be extremely well integrated into surrounding existing streets, especially to the High Road, and to the presence of the Tottenham Hotspurs Stadium.
- 6.14 However, the proposed layout would differ from the HRWMF's relevant principles and indicative masterplan in respect to the residential density of development proposed, the heights and massing of the blocks and the way in which they descend in height towards White Hart Lane and High Road and the amount of public open space and parking proposed. Officers consider that, on balance, these departures are necessary to make efficient use of the site by providing a residential density that would facilitate the delivery of the proposed affordable housing, public open space and other community infrastructure. It is considered that benefits, including but not limited to, the provision of a significant quantum of affordable housing, a substantial amount of public realm, new pedestrian and cycle links and new commercial floorspace outweighs the identified departures from the HRWMF principles.

Relationship with extant permissions

- 6.15 The illustrative master plan includes blocks/ development plots and parameters that would facilitate the delivery of the existing Goods Yard, Depot. Printworks and 817 High Road consents whilst not compromising the delivery of the wider master plan area.

Amount, location and type of Open Space

- 6.16 A development guideline in Site Allocation Policy NT5 and a key principle of the HRWMF is the production of a net increase in the amount and the quality of public open space. The HRWMF identifies broad building typologies to frame open space, and the Site Allocation calls for the creation of open space in addition to the creation of a legible network of east-west streets that connect into the surrounding area and the existing lanes off the High Road. The HRWMF proposes 39,400sqm of open space in total (including publicly accessible open space, children's play space, five-a-side playing pitch and allotments), compared to 21,000 sqm of open space in the NT5 site area currently (an increase of 80%).

- 6.17 Policy DM20, seeks to ensure that sites over 1ha in size which are located in identified areas of open space deficiency (as the majority of the site is), should create new publicly accessible open space on the site, in accordance with the open space standards set out in the Haringey Open Space and Biodiversity Study (2013), subject to viability. The Study calls for 1.64 hectares (16,400 sqm) per 1000 people.
- 6.18 Based on the GLA's population yield calculator, it is assumed that 6,410 residents could occupy the proposed 2,929 units, generating a public open space demand of 10.51 hectares (105,124 sqm).
- 6.19 Based on the worst-case scenario of the footprints of the proposed building being maximised within the extents permissible within the control documents the amount of publicly accessible public realm would be 35,000 sqm (3.5 hectares) (including hard and soft landscaping, park, public square, footpaths and roads). This equates to 33.3% of the estimated demand. In the best case scenario whereby the building extents are at the minimum extents of the horizontal deviation set out in the parameters plans, the public accessible public realm would be 47,300 sqm (4.73 hectares), equating to 45% of the demand. Tottenham Hotspur Football Club have objected to the development on the grounds of lack of public open space provision.
- 6.20 As the scheme is largely in outline form with landscaping held as a reserved matter, there are opportunities to increase the provision of publicly accessible open space within the individual parcels of development to maximise the space available to local residents (existing and proposed) thus benefiting the health and wellbeing agenda that underlies the general thrust of estate regeneration.
- 6.21 The scheme as currently shown appropriately demonstrates that the more strategic areas of open space and public parks, as envisaged within the High Road West Masterplan can be accommodated in full within the comprehensive re-development of the area, in accordance with Policy NT5.
- 6.22 This element of the scheme must be considered having regard to the refused scheme for the Goods Yard and the Depot site. A reason for refusal was included pertaining to a shortfall in the provision of publicly accessible open space. The refused scheme was made in full whereby the number of residents can be ascertained definitively, with no future scope to deliver additional publicly accessible open space. In contrast this proposal is mostly in outline form with landscaping retained as a reserved matter, such that additional public open space can be delivered as part of the detailed design of the parcels of future development. What this comprehensive scheme demonstrates is that the key largescale areas of open space are deliverable as part of the wider masterplan aims.

- 6.23 On this basis, there is a fundamental difference between the refused scheme and this proposal such that adequate public open space can be appropriately provided through the application process.
- 6.24 It is considered that an appropriately worded planning condition can be included that requires subsequent reserved matters submissions to seek to comply with Policy DM20, or any successor document/policy, thus ensuring compliance with the policy and delivering an appropriate level of public accessible open space within this area of deficit. However, the policy conflict is considered to be outweighed by the substantial public benefits the scheme delivers, including but not limited to:
-
- 6.25 The ES (Chapter 14) and associated addendum reports on an assessment of the likely significant socio-economic effects of the proposed scheme, including on open space and play space. It considers open space as a whole (publicly accessible open space, communal residential amenity space and public realm) and finds that the proposed scheme would result in a Moderate to Major Beneficial effect at site level.
- 6.26 A s106 planning obligation can secure a Public Open Space Access and Management Plan (to be in accordance with the Mayor of London's adopted Public London Charter) (October 2021).

Public Realm, Landscaping and Boundary Treatments

- 6.27 London Plan Policies D1-D3 and D8 calls for high-quality public realm that takes account of environmental issues, including climate change, and provides convenient, welcoming and legible movement routes and stresses the importance of designing out crime by optimising the permeability of sites, maximising the provision of active frontages and minimising inactive frontages. Policies DM2 and DM3 reflect this approach at the local level.
- 6.28 The proposed Peacock Park would be shielded from road traffic and railway noise by proposed buildings. The applicant has clarified that the noise environment of this space should be below the upper "desirable" noise level recommended for open spaces in the relevant British Standard, which is good for an urban park. However, other open spaces near the railway and High Road would likely be noisier.
- 6.29 The applicant's Daylight and Sunlight Assessment finds that the proposed Peacock Park and 54% of Moselle Square would receive at least 2 hours of sunlight on the 21st of March. Although further detailed assessments will be required as the detailed reserved matters stage which would still need to be considered by the Local Planning Authority in due course.
- 6.30 The landscaping strategy for the proposed public realm is based on creating different character areas. The proposed spaces are envisaged to incorporate measures to calm

traffic and include opportunities to play, sit and rest. They also include high-quality hard surfaces, trees and rain gardens to help provide shade, a net increase in biodiversity and sustainable drainage. These spaces would also incorporate lighting and other street furniture (including litter bins) to help ensure that spaces are safe and attractive. Officers consider that the proposed landscaping strategy would ensure attractive, uncluttered and inclusive public spaces are created. Full landscaping details will be considered at detailed reserved matters stage which would still need to be considered by the Local Planning Authority in due course. The extent of public realm works will be secured by legal agreement.

6.31 Public art provision within the public open spaces would be secured through the S106 agreement in accordance with Policy DM48.

6.32 The applicant intends that the proposed publicly accessible spaces (including the park) would be privately owned, managed and maintained. If permission was granted, it would be possible to use s106 planning obligation to secure the subsequent approval of an Open Space Management and Access Plan, to secure public access and appropriate management and maintenance arrangements.

THFC match and event day CrowdfLOW

6.33 It is envisaged that the proposed civic square (Moselle Square) will provide a direct pedestrian link between Tottenham Hotspur Stadium and White Hart Lane Station. The submission is accompanied by a Crowd Flow Study that demonstrates that the proposed Masterplan/ parameters provides at least equivalent queuing provision as the existing provision for northbound and southbound queues to White Hart Lane Station on event days as well as residents access and a contraflow lane (figure 6). The assessment is based on the submitted parameters and illustrative masterplan and includes data from several previous crowd flow studies for the stadium. The report confirms that the proposed masterplan/ parameters will provide a better experience for all uses of the site by:

- Providing an in south bound queue area,
- Providing an increase in the narrowest point in Moselle Square as opposed to the existing pinch point on Love Lane,
- Offering greater flexibility in how queues can be arranged on Moselle Square than the existing layouts,
- Providing space for an additional through route to residences and retail as well as a contraflow lane,
- Providing direct line of sight access between the Stadium and White Hart Lane Station
- Built in security CCTV estate management .

6.34 The Crowd Flow Study models scenarios for spectator egress after a typical premier league match and egress after a cup game with extra time and penalties for crowd safety

and comfort. The cup game scenario is a less regular example that, whilst not directly transferable, gives an indication of the impacts from other less regular events such as boxing contests and concerts. The analysis identifies that there is less queue spillage onto High Road in the proposed masterplan/parameters layout than the existing layout due to the additional queue capacity in the proposed masterplan layout (figure 7).

•

Figure 6: (Left) Existing crowd flow layout. (Right) proposed crowd flow layout.

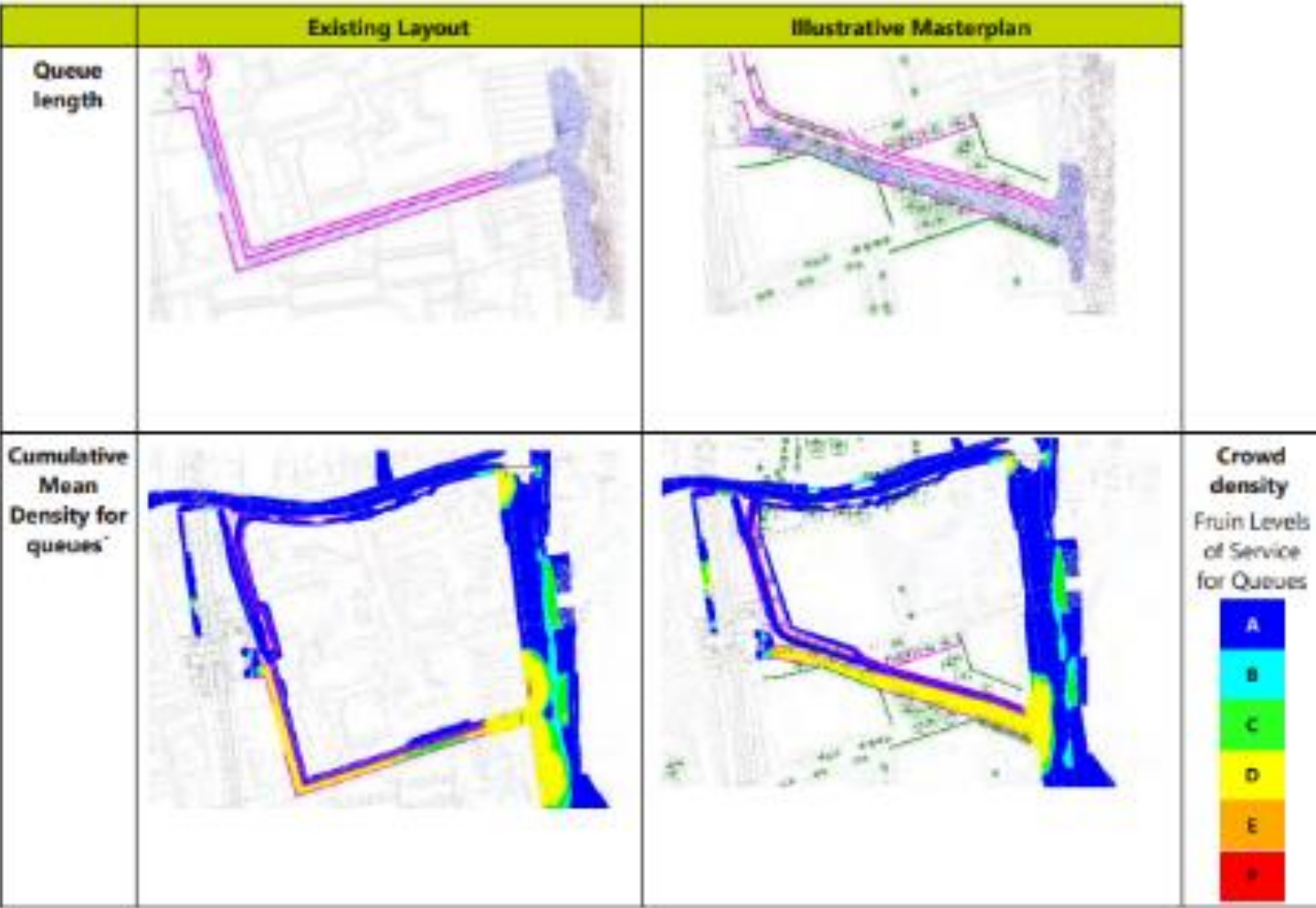


Figure 7: Comparison of queue lengths and density for the existing layout and illustrative masterplan in a cup game with extra time and penalty scenario.

- 6.35 The Crowd Flow Report includes a high level review of the construction phasing scenarios, to examine the overall parameters targeted through the construction life cycle of the site. The report demonstrates that at least equivalent queuing provision can be maintained. The final phasing and during construction crowd flow routes will be reviewed by key stakeholders and the Safety Advisory Group (SAG) as part of future reserved matters/ discharge of condition submissions. The outline Construction Environmental Management Plan submitted with the application contains potential crowd flow routes, that meet the existing queue area and dimensional requirements, as each phase in the southern part of the development comes forward.
- 6.36 Tottenham Hotspur Football Club have objected to the proposed development on the grounds of inadequacies in the submitted Crowd Flow Study. The Study has been reviewed by the Council's independent crowd flow expert who considers that the current and proposed queuing provision is sufficient to enable safe management and movement of spectators at events between the stadium and White Hart Lane Station during premier league football fixtures. Excessive queues can be experienced for concerts, boxing matches, occasional football matches with late finishes in the current queuing arrangements however this can be safely resolved through the Event Management Plan with measures such as effective communication to spectators.
- 6.37 The applicant has clarified the extent of the existing queue provision that needs to be re-provided (1,142m² for Southbound queues and 1,268 m² for Northbound queues) and Officers, the applicant and the Council's independent Crowd Flow Expert are satisfied that the existing queue provision within the site can be re-provided as a minimum both during construction and once the development is complete.
- 6.38 The submitted parameters and illustrative masterplan can accommodate the spatial requirements required to enable the successful management of crowd flows on event days. The proposed indicative layout would improve the existing queue management, circulation and way finding on event days by having a design purpose built to accommodate crowd flow, improving legibility to the stadium, increasing areas available for queuing and reducing pinch points in the approach to the stadium. The detailed layout

of the site and an interim crowd management strategy during construction will be secured at reserved matters stage along with an event management plan. This will include further crowd management studies and be subject to Safety Advisory Group (SAG) review and engagement with relevant stakeholders. These will be secured by planning condition.

Building Scale, Form and Massing

- 6.39 London Plan Policy D9 (A) calls on development plans to define what is considered a tall building for specific localities, based on local context (although this should not be less than 6-storeys or 18 metres above ground to the floor level of the uppermost storey). The Local Plan (Strategic Policies 2013-2026) included a borough-wide definition of 'tall building' as being those which are substantially taller than their neighbours, have a significant impact on the skyline, or are of 10-storeys and over (or otherwise larger than the threshold sizes set for referral to the Mayor of London).
- 6.40 The strategic requirement of London Plan Policy D9 (Part B) is for a plan-led approach to be taken for the development of tall buildings by boroughs and makes clear that tall buildings should only be developed in locations that are identified in development plans. The Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework proposes that future tall buildings will generally be in well-defined clusters in identified urban growth centres.
- 6.41 London Plan Policy D9 (Part C) sets out a comprehensive set of criteria for assessing the impacts of proposed tall buildings and these are discussed in detail below. Part D calls for free publicly accessible areas to be incorporated into tall buildings where appropriate, but officers do not consider it appropriate for any of the residential towers proposed.
- 6.42 Strategic Policy SP11 requires all new development to enhance and enrich Haringey's built environment and create places and buildings of high quality. It makes clear that applications for tall buildings will be assessed against a number of criteria, including the following: an adopted Area Action Plan or masterplan framework for a site (i.e. the Tottenham AAP and the HRWMF in this case); assessment supporting tall buildings in a Characterisation Study; compliance with the Development Management Policies; and compliance with all relevant recommendations as set out in the CABE/English Heritage "Guidance on Tall Buildings" (2007 since superseded in 2015) and Historic England Advice Note on Tall Buildings.
- 6.43 Policy DM6 provides further criteria for the design of tall buildings, including to conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment that would be sensitive to taller buildings. The policy also seeks to protect and preserve existing locally important and London-wide strategy views in accordance with Policy DM5. An urban design analysis is required to be submitted with applications for tall buildings assessing the proposal in relation to the surrounding context.

6.44 Policy AAP6 states that, in line with Policy DM6 (Figure 2.2), the North Tottenham Growth Area has been identified as being potentially suitable for the delivery of tall buildings.

6.45 The HRWMF massing principles seek to locate tall buildings towards the railway line, to create an edge to the development and build on the character established by the 22-storey River Apartments tower (81.5m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)) at Cannon Road. Figure 52 of the HRWMF shows buildings reducing in height from this tower towards the High Road/White Hart Lane to create an appropriate heritage setting for statutory listed and locally listed buildings and Figure 53 sets out indicative proposed building heights. The building heights proposed by this application are set out in the table 10 below, alongside the approved heights in the extant consents and the indicative HRWMF heights.

Table 10: Proposed and consented building heights

| Proposed | | Fall-back Position – Extant Consented Schemes | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| New Block | Heights ('full' details) | New Block | Heights ('Full' details & 'Outline' maximums) | HRWMF Indicative heights |
| North of White Hart Lane | | | | |
| H-1a H-1b | 18.175 to 30.975m AOD 1 to 4-storey | S1/D1/ D2 | 17.25/28.55/25.55m AOD Part 2/4/3 storeys | 3-5-storeys |
| H-3 | 33.375 AOD Up to 5-storey | E1 | 31.5m AOD 5-storey | 3-5-storeys |
| H-2 | 23.55m AOD Up to 2-storey | F1/F2 | 20.15/22.75m AOD 2-storey | 3-5-storeys |
| J-1a J-1b | 45.025 AOD 75.675 AOD 8-18 storey | C1/C2/C3/C4 | 75.5AOD/40 AOD/37AOD/34AOD Part 18/7/6/5 | 3-18-storeys |
| L-1a L-1b | 57.9 AOD 84.5 AOD 9-21 Storey | B1/B2/B3 | 84.5/39.0/33AOD Part 21/7/3 storey | 2 -18 Storeys |
| M-2 | 43.875 AOD 8 Storey | A1/A2 | 35.5-41.5 AOD Part 5/7 Storey | |
| M-1 | 108.05 AOD 29 Storeys | A2/B | 22 to 43 AOD and 106m AOD Part 3/9/29 storeys | 5-8-storeys 10-18- storeys |
| N1 | 46.175 AOD 9 Storey | C | 19/37/43 AOD Part 1, 7 & 9-storeys | 5-8-storeys |
| N2 | 36.25 AOD 6 Storey | D | 29.65m to 32.70m AOD Part 5 to 6-storeys | 5-8-storeys |

| Proposed | | Fall-back Position – Extant Consented Schemes | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| New Block | Heights ('full' details) | New Block | Heights ('Full' details & 'Outline' maximums) | HRWMF Indicative heights |
| N3-1 N3-2 | 30.4 AOD 36.55 AOD 4-6 storey | E | 19/28/34m AOD Part 1, 4 & 6-storeys | 5-8-storeys |
| N4-1 N4-2 | 27.1 AOD 37 AOD 3 – 6 storey | G | 24.70m/27.36m/30.25m AOD Part 3/4/5 & 6-storeys | 3-5 & 5-8-storeys |
| K1-1 K1-2 K1-3 | 27 – 38.050 3 – 6 Storey | - | 24.07 – 37 AOD 3 – 7 Storeys | 3-5 storeys |
| Other proposed plots north of White Hart Lane | | | | |
| K2-1 K2-2 K2-3 | 38.050 34.100 27.200 3 - 7 storey | - | - | 2-8 storeys |
| L2 | 47.900 9 storey | - | - | 5-8 storeys |
| J2 | 45.025 8 storey | - | - | 5-8 storeys |
| M3 | 41.650 7 storey | - | - | 5-8 storeys |
| I1-1 I1-2 I1-3 | 25.750 35.950 39.825 3-7 storey | - | - | 3-5 storeys |
| I2-1 I2-2 | 29.000 23.900 2-3 storey | - | - | 3-5 storeys |
| I3 | 29.475 3 storey | - | - | 3-5 storeys |
| Plots south of White Hart Lane | | | | |
| B-1 B-2 B-3 B-4 | 98.975 74.375 49.775 49.775 10 – 26 storey | | | 3-8 |

| Proposed | | Fall-back Position – Extant Consented Schemes | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| New Block | Heights ('full' details) | New Block | Heights ('Full' details & 'Outline' maximums) | HRWMF Indicative heights |
| C-1 C-2 C-3 C-4 | 58.325 47.400 42.950 41.250 8 – 13 storey | - | - | 5-8 |
| D-1 D-2 | 117.425 62.075 14 - 29 storey | - | - | - |
| E | 36.275 4 storey | - | - | 2-3 |
| F-1 F-2 F-3 F-4 | 100.975 45.575 36.800 73.700 6- 27 storey | - | - | 3-18 |
| G | 37.775 6 storey | - | - | 3-5 |

6.46 The proposed scheme accords with the HRWMF principles of tall buildings being located next to the railway. However, the proposed tall buildings would be significantly taller than envisaged and would not reduce in height as much or as quickly towards White Hart Lane. Nevertheless, the proposed lower buildings are considered to generally accord with guidance in the HRWMF, namely falling from the north to White Hart Lane and then rising on the land south of White Hart Lane, in a manner more appropriate for development near the Stadium.

6.47 The Design Officer notes that the overall heights are increased, as housing targets and expectations of density have increased, active travel and public transport improvements have been delivered, particularly the new White Hart Lane Station and Cycle Superhighway 1, and other tall buildings in the vicinity have been approved, such as the six tall buildings to the south of the new stadium and THFC's other developments at the "Goods Yard" and "Depot" sites within this site, the designs of which, including their heights are adopted wholesale for the tall buildings proposed north of White Hart Lane.

In comparison to the tall buildings subject of the appeal for the Goods Yard and The Depot site the proposed tall buildings are both different in location and scale, whilst also forming part of a

wider strategy that facilitates a more sympathetic response to the location, as opposed to the piecemeal development of the site. It is worth noting that the proposed parameters associated with the Goods Yard and the Depot reflect the extant permissions for this part of the site. Given the comprehensive nature of this proposed development covering the entire site allocation area, it is difficult to draw comparisons between the appeal scheme and this proposal.

Proposed Tall Buildings

- 6.48 Based on the London Plan definition the majority of buildings would constitute 'tall buildings.'
- 6.49 The application scheme proposes significantly taller buildings than those envisaged in the HRWMF but are consistent with the scale of consented buildings on the Goods Yard and Depot Sites. The tall buildings are sited on a north-south axis, adjacent to the railway line as set out in the HRWMF. The detailed design of the buildings will be governed by the parameters plans, development specification and design code with respect to uses, footprints, siting and height. Their detailed design will also be governed by the design code submitted with the application and would be subject to further determination of detailed reserved matters from the Local Planning Authority
- 6.50 Given that London Plan Policy D9 is the most up-to-date development plan policy on tall buildings and includes the most comprehensive set of impact criteria, and covers nearly all the criteria covered in Haringey's own tall buildings policies, this has been used as the basis of an assessment. It incorporates most of the relevant criteria set out in Local Plan Policy DM6, although specific criteria from this policy are also addressed below.
- 6.51 Location - As stated above, there is clear and specific policy support for the principle of tall buildings in the Tottenham Growth Area, although the proposed heights are taller than the indicative heights in the HRWMF as noted under Building Scale, Form and Massing above.
- 6.52 The proposed tall buildings are aligned with the railway, as envisaged in the HRWMF. Buildings taller than envisaged in the HRWMF have been previously accepted on the northern part of the site. It is envisaged that the proposed tall buildings will be of exceptional quality design and facilitate the efficient use of the site. This includes providing a residential density capable of delivering the proposed affordable housing, public open space, new pedestrian and cycle links, new commercial and community floorspace. These benefits are considered to outweigh the identified conflict with the HRWMF principle, in the planning balance.
- 6.53 Visual impacts – Part C (1) of London Plan Policy D9 sets out the following relevant criteria that are addressed in turn.

(a) (i) long-range views – the top of proposed tall buildings should make a positive contribution to the existing and emerging skyline and not adversely affect local or strategic views.

(a) (ii) mid-range views - the form and proportions of tall buildings should make a positive contribution to the local townscape in terms of legibility, proportions and materiality.

6.54 Officers consider that the scheme would meet these criteria (see more detailed discussion below in terms of local and strategic views).

(a) (iii) immediate views from the surrounding streets – the base of tall buildings should have a direct relationship with the street, maintaining the pedestrian scale, character and vitality of the street. Where the edges of the site are adjacent to buildings of significantly lower height or parks and other open spaces there should be an appropriate transition in scale between the tall building and its surrounding context to protect amenity or privacy.

6.55 The application scheme has been subject to numerous pre-application discussions and design review panels and been developed to ensure that the parameters and design code facilitate buildings that will be well articulated, separated, have active frontages at street level (including primary entrances at street level) and not be overly dominant at ground level. With the exception of Block F to the south of White Hart Lane, Officers are satisfied that the tall buildings will relate well with the street and the lower buildings that they would spring from. The Design Officer notes they should be capable of being considered “Landmarks” by being elegant, well-proportioned and visually interesting when viewed from any direction. Aspects of the Design Code on tall buildings also provide assurances that they must be high quality designs, regular form, slender, grounded, with a clear base, middle and top with double height entrances and pronounced features to mark their tops but this will be subject to Reserved Matters application(s).

6.56 In respect of Block F, as set out above, concerns were raised by the QRP in respect of the massing of this Block overall, with a further expectation of a maximum 10 storey shoulder feature to respond to the Grange listed building. Careful consideration has been given to the scale of this block and how it relates to both the listed building and White Hart Lane, whilst also responding to Block D to the south. It is considered appropriate to restrict the parameter height of this Block alone to be no more than 15 storey's in height with shoulders of no more than 10 storey's to protect the relationship with the listed building at this time.

(b) whether part of a group or stand-alone, tall buildings should reinforce the spatial hierarchy of the local and wider context and aid legibility and wayfinding.

- 6.57 The proposed towers form a spine of buildings along the western edge of the site (in general accordance with the HRWMF). The tall buildings align with east-west routes to and from the High Road and would assist wayfinding in the local and wider area, particularly in relation to White Hart Lane Station. The Design Officer notes they will be capable of being considered “Landmarks” by being wayfinders or markers within the masterplan, marking the station and closing vistas of the east-west streets, the main north-south street, marking the new development with its new park from the south, west and east, and marking White Hart Lane station from the north.

(c) architectural quality and materials should be of an exemplary standard to ensure that the appearance and architectural integrity of the building is maintained through its lifespan.

- 6.58 Whilst the tall buildings are located in the part of the site that is in outline form, the outline design and access statement and design code details set out illustrative treatments and forms of these buildings whilst fixing some rules that will guide the future detailed reserved matters submissions which would be subject to further determination by the Local Planning Authority. Officers are satisfied that the design code could facilitate the delivery of exemplary tall buildings. An obligation to ensure the existing architects oversee the delivery of the detailed design will be secured through a S106 obligation. The Design Officer notes they should be elegant, well proportioned and visually interesting when viewed from any direction. Aspects of the Design Code on tall buildings also provide assurances that they must be high quality designs, regular form, slender, grounded, with a clear base, middle and top with double height entrances and pronounced features to mark their tops but this will be subject to Reserved Matters application(s).

(d) proposals should take account of, and avoid harm to, the significance of London's heritage assets and their settings. Proposals resulting in harm will require clear and convincing justification, demonstrating that alternatives have been explored and that there are clear public benefits that outweigh that harm.

- 6.59 By virtue of the scale of the buildings proposed, it is likely that the tall buildings will result in a range of (less than substantial harm) to the setting and significance of nearby heritage assets. The degree of harm will be mitigated by the scale and appearance of intervening buildings and local enhancements to the public realm around these assets as well as the architectural expression of these buildings. In light of this, officers consider that the less than substantial harm caused to nearby heritage assets will be outweighed by the public benefits that the scheme would provide. See section 13 for the full heritage assessment.

(g) buildings should not cause adverse reflected glare.

- 6.60 Potential solar glare impacts are addressed under Impacts on Amenity of Adjoining Occupiers below and are considered to be acceptable.

(h) buildings should be designed to minimise light pollution from internal and external lighting.

6.61 Light Pollution was scoped out at the EIA Scoping stage. There are no proposals to externally illuminate the proposed tall buildings and officers do not consider that there would be any significant adverse effects from internal lighting for this site. External lighting details can be conditioned.

Functional impacts – Part C (2) of London Plan Policy D9 sets out the following relevant criteria that are addressed in turn:

- *(a) the internal and external design, including construction detailing, the building's materials and its emergency exit routes must ensure the safety of all occupants.*

Fire safety is addressed below and is considered acceptable subject for plot A and the strategy of the outline part of the site is considered to be acceptable. Compliance with the submitted strategy for plot A and a detailed strategy for the outline element will be secured by condition.

- *(b) buildings should be serviced, maintained and managed in a manner that will preserve their safety and quality, and not cause disturbance or inconvenience to surrounding public realm. Servicing, maintenance and building management arrangements should be considered at the start of the design process.*

6.62 The London Plan (supporting text 3.4.9 for Policy D4) stresses the importance of these issues for higher density developments, those with a density of 350 units per hectare or more. Vehicular servicing is discussed under Transportation & Parking below. The proposed strategy for plot A is considered to be acceptable. The detailed arrangements for the outline part of the site will need to be secured by planning condition.

- *(c) entrances, access routes, and ground floor uses should be designed and placed to allow for peak time use and to ensure there is no unacceptable overcrowding or isolation in the surrounding areas.*

6.63 Given the tall buildings form part of the outline application, access arrangements to the building are not fully detailed in the submission. Officers are satisfied that indicative layout and design code would facilitate active frontages along key public routes and ensure that there would be no overcrowding or isolation in the surrounding areas, including on Tottenham Hotspur match and other event days.

- *(d) it must be demonstrated that the capacity of the area and its transport network is capable of accommodating the quantum of development in terms of access to facilities,*

services, walking and cycling networks, and public transport for people living or working in the building.

6.64 The capacity of the transport network is addressed under Transportation & Parking below. In summary, this is considered to be acceptable.

- *(e) jobs, services, facilities and economic activity that will be provided by the development and the regeneration potential this might provide should inform the design so it maximises the benefits these could bring to the area, and maximises the role of the development as a catalyst for further change in the area.*

6.65 The proposed ground floor commercial units and associated economic activity/job opportunities have been clustered around the proposed southern and northern squares and would have a satisfactory relationship with the proposed tall buildings and residential uses. These would make a positive contribution towards the regeneration of the area.

- *(f) buildings, including their construction, should not interfere with aviation, navigation or telecommunication, and should avoid a significant detrimental effect on solar energy generation on adjoining buildings.*

6.66 The site is not within an 'aerodrome safeguarding' zone and subject to the inclusion of aircraft warning lights (on construction cranes and completed buildings) required by regulations, the proposed tall buildings are considered acceptable. Proposed roof-top PV arrays are addressed under Energy, Climate Change & Sustainability below and are considered acceptable.

6.67 Environmental impacts – Part C (3) of London Plan Policy D9 sets out the following relevant criteria that are addressed in turn:

- *(a) wind, daylight, sunlight penetration and temperature conditions around the building(s) and neighbourhood must be carefully considered and not compromise comfort and the enjoyment of open spaces around the building.*

6.68 These issues are addressed under Residential Quality below. In summary, officers consider that the proposed towers could be designed to provide acceptable conditions for future residents and occupiers of neighbouring properties.

- *(b) air movement affected by the building(s) should support the effective dispersion of pollutants, but not adversely affect street-level conditions.*

6.69 Potential air quality impacts are addressed under Air Quality below and are considered to be acceptable.

- *(c) noise created by air movements around the building(s), servicing machinery, or building uses, should not detract from the comfort and enjoyment of open spaces around the building.*

6.70 Potential noise and vibration impacts are addressed under Residential Quality and Neighbour Amenity below. Officers are satisfied that tall buildings can be accommodated whilst providing a comfortable street level environment.

6.71 Cumulative impacts – Part C (4) of London Plan Policy D9 requires the cumulative visual, functional and environmental impacts of proposed, consented and planned tall buildings in an area to be considered when assessing tall building proposals.

6.72 The Environmental Statement and associated addendums, including the Heritage, Townscape and Visual Impact Assessments look at the potential cumulative effects of a number of consented and proposed schemes, including the Northumberland Development Project (which permits a 40m high ‘sky walk’ a 22-storey hotel, a 51m high sports centre and residential blocks up to 36-storeys in height – 131m AOD).

6.73 As outlined above, London Plan Policy D9 identifies most of the relevant criteria in Local Plan Policy DM6. However, a number of specific Local Plan criteria are addressed below:

- *Policy DM6 requires proposals for tall buildings to have regard to the Council’s Tall Buildings and Views SPD.*

6.74 The Council has not prepared such an SPD (the former Supplementary Planning Guidance 1c on Strategic Views was withdrawn in July 2014). The impact on strategic views is assessed below.

- *Policy DM6 (D) (a) requires tall buildings within close proximity to each other to avoid a canyon effect.*

6.75 The proposed tall buildings would be in a line, adjacent to the rail line and would be spaced out and viewed in the context of intervening buildings within the site that vary in height and massing, in an area that has been identified as being suitable for tall buildings. Given this, officers do not consider that there would be a canyon-like arrangement. The appearance, scale and layout of the buildings would be secured at detailed reserved matters stage which would be subject to further determination by the Local Planning Authority. The Design Officer notes that they will be sufficiently far apart though, at around 30m from each other, and are slender in width east-west, to avoid detrimental effects of proximity and in any case are a line of aligned, north-south proportioned towers; there would be no canyon effect as their short sides would be the ones facing each other.

- *Policy DM6 (D) (c) requires tall buildings to avoid coalescence between individual buildings.*

6.76 Given the proposed layout of the tall buildings, aligning on the north-south axis there could be coalescence between buildings when viewing the buildings from the north or south but this would be limited by available vantage points in these directions. Where overlapping does occur, officers consider that the proposed differing design approach to these building would reduce coalescence, and the places where a coalescence would be observed, are generally less sensitive, including very few parts of the busiest streets in the vicinity, The High Road / Fore Street, Northumberland Park or White Hart Lane (which would pass through a short bit of coalescence around the railway bridge, but not for the longer view from further west), or major parks and public spaces such as those around the stadium, Tottenham Cemetery, Bull Lane Playing Fields, Florence Hayes Rec, Tottenham marshes or the proposed Peacock Park (although there could be some coalescence in some views from Bruce Castle Park). The appearance, scale and layout of the buildings would be secured at detailed reserved matters stage which would be subject to further determination by the Local Planning Authority. The Design Officer's comments noted in the point above equally apply to this point.

- *Policy DM6 (D) (d) requires applications for tall buildings to demonstrate how they collectively contribute to the delivery of the vision and strategic objectives for the area.*

6.77 The proposal constitutes the comprehensive masterplan for the NT5 allocation minus a small proportion of the northern-most extent of the allocation which has been delivered independently. and some small plots occupied by existing buildings along and immediately behind the High Road. The proposal is considered to deliver on the vision and strategic objectives of the allocation and 2014 masterplan.

- *Policy DM6 (E) – requires the submission of a digital 3D model to assist assessment.*

6.78 This has been done and officers have used this to help them consider the proposals.

Townscape and Visual Effects

6.79 London Plan Policies D9 and HC4 make clear that development should not harm Strategic Views, with further detail provided in the Mayor's London View Management Framework (LVMF) SPG. At the local level, Policy DM5 designates local views and the criteria for development impacting local view corridors.

6.80 The Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment (TVIA) and associated addendum^s which forms part of the ES considers likely significant townscape and visual effects across a study area (1 km radius from the proposed tall buildings). This has also helped inform the assessment of likely significant effects on built heritage, which is addressed below. The TVIA draws on Accurate Visual Representations (AVRs) of the proposed scheme from 26

representative views in the surrounding area, including beyond the 1km study area, that were agreed with officers. The assessment also includes additional non-verified views that have been agreed with Officers.

- 6.81 The site does not fall within any Strategic Views identified in the Mayor's LVMF. It also does not fall directly within any Locally Significant Views as identified in Policy DM5, although it does fall in the background of Townscape View No. 28 (along Tottenham High Road from High Cross Monument to Bruce Grove Station). The stadium means that the proposed towers would not be visible from Linear and Townscape View No. 33b (To White Hart Lane Stadium). The HRWMF shows key views from the High Road looking westwards along new streets towards two landmark buildings on the western boundary (the now built Riverside Apartments at the end of Cannon Road and a tower, in the approximate location of proposed Blocks M and L).
- 6.82 The ES identifies nine Character Areas. These are: (1) High Road, (2) Relict Industrial, (3) Tottenham Hotspur Stadium, (4) Post-war and modern residential blocks, (5) Light industrial in environs of Brantwood Road, (6) Industrial and institutional (7), Tottenham Cemetery and Bruce Castle Park, (8) The Roundway and (9) wider residential development. The ES concludes that the likely effect of the completed development on character areas 1-6 and 8-9 would be beneficial (negligible beneficial- Major beneficial) whereas the effect on character area 7 would be minor adverse. Officers would note that the proposed towers would not, in all cases, have wholly beneficial effects. This is particularly the case where these Character Areas relate to Conservation Areas and other heritage assets, as discussed below. However, in many views from these areas the existing tall and taller buildings on and adjacent to the site (the existing Love Lane blocks and the recent Rivers Apartments) are already visible, and the significant public benefits arising from the development, including but not limited to, the provision of new housing (including affordable housing), public realm improvements, new public spaces, new access routes, new jobs and new community facilities, amounting to a vibrant new town centre, will outweigh the harm, in the planning balance.
- 6.83 The ES concludes that the permanent effect of the proposed scheme on 5/26 receptors (viewpoints) would be beneficial (neutral beneficial – moderate/Major beneficial), the impact on 16/26 receptors were deemed adverse (minor-moderate adverse) and the proposal was deemed to have no impact on 5/26 receptors.
- 6.84 Set out below in Table 11 is a summary of the findings of the ES and associated addendum – which summarises findings based on detailed narrative assessments for each of the assessed views.

Table 11: ES Summary of effects on Visual Receptors (verified views)

| Visual Receptors- Verified views | Likely effect operation | Likely effect cumulative |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| View 1 – Alexandra Palace, oriented away from vista | Moderate/Major Beneficial | Moderate/Major Beneficial |
| View 8 – Sandpiper Close, Waltham Forest | Minor Beneficial | Minor Beneficial |
| View 12 – Greenwich Park, General Wolfe Statue | None | None |
| View 13 – Public footpath at Lordship Recreation Ground | Minor Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| View 14a – War Memorial Cemetery | Minor Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| View 14b – War Memorial Cemetery | Minor Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| View 15 - Bruce Castle Park, south of Kings Road, oriented north-east | Minor/Moderate Adverse | Minor/Moderate Adverse |
| View 16 - Bruce Castle Park, main pedestrian axis, oriented north-east | Minor/Moderate Adverse | Minor/Moderate Adverse |
| View 18 – Carbuncle Passage, Hartington Park entrance, oriented north-west | Minor Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| View 19 – High Road, north of junction with Bruce Grove | None | None |
| View 21 – High Road, oriented north, north of junction with Lordship Lane | Minor Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| View 22 – High Road, oriented north, opposite junction with Cedar Road | Minor Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| View 23 – High Road, oriented north, at junction with Bromley Road | Minor/Moderate Adverse | Minor/Moderate Adverse |
| View 27 – White Hart Lane Stadium from Bruce Castle | Minor/Moderate Adverse | Minor/Moderate Adverse |
| View 29 – Pymmes Brook, adjacent to Angel Edmonton Road, oriented south-west | Negligible beneficial | Negligible beneficial |
| View 30 – Northwest corner of Dysons Road and Middleham Road, oriented west | Minor/Moderate Adverse | Minor/Moderate Adverse |
| View 31 – Northumberland Park, north of junction with Worcester Avenue | Negligible Adverse | Negligible Adverse |
| View 32 – High Road, opposite junction with White Hart Lane, oriented north-west | Moderate Adverse | Moderate Adverse |

| Visual Receptors- Verified views | Likely effect operation | Likely effect cumulative |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| View 33 – Beaufoy Lane, west of junction with Tenderden Road, oriented north-east | Minor Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| View 34 – Queen Street, opposite junction with Academia Way, oriented east | Minor Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| View 35 – Shaftesbury Road, north-west of junction with Pretoria Road, oriented south | Negligible Beneficial | Nil |
| View 36 – Fore Street, at entrance to Florence Hayes recreation ground, oriented south-west | Negligible Beneficial | Negligible Beneficial |
| View 38 – Creighton Road, north side opposite junction with Beaufoy Road, oriented east | Moderate Adverse | Moderate Adverse |
| View 39 – South-east corner of junction between White Hart Lane and Love Lane | Minor/ Moderate Adverse | Minor/ Moderate Adverse |
| View 41 - White Hart Lane at Beaufoy Road (night-time) | Minor Adverse | Moderate Adverse |
| View 42 – Northumberland Park, south of junction with Bennetts Close | Moderate Adverse | Moderate Adverse |

6.85 .

6.86 London Plan Policy D9 calls for tall buildings to make positive townscape and visual contributions when seen from long, mid and immediate views. The ES considers that the following views are long, mid (or medium) and immediate (or close):

- Long - Views 1, 8, 12, 13, 14a, 14b, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 29 and 30
- Medium/mid – Views 23, 33, 34, 36 and 31
- Close/Immediate – Views 32, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42

6.87 Long-distance views. London Plan Policy D9 calls for the top of proposed tall buildings to make a positive contribution to the existing and emerging skyline and not adversely affect local or strategic views.

6.88 Officers consider that the application scheme would read well in long-distance views and provide positive additions to the skyline.

- 6.89 Medium/Mid-range views. London Plan Policy DM9 calls for the form and proportions of tall buildings to make a positive contribution to the local townscape in terms of legibility, proportions and materiality.
- 6.90 Likewise, officers consider that the application scheme would read well in mid-range views, with the verified views in the TVIA demonstrating that the proposed proportions would be acceptable when seen from locations in the nearby residential streets and parks and residential streets and would assist orientation and legibility at ground level.
- 6.91 Close/Immediate views from the surrounding streets. London Plan Policy D9 calls for the base of tall buildings to have a direct relationship with the street and maintain the pedestrian scale, character and vitality of the street. Where the edges of the site are adjacent to buildings of significantly lower height or parks and other open spaces there should be an appropriate transition in scale between the tall building and its surrounding context to protect amenity or privacy.
- 6.92 The proposed towers, are to be surrounded by smaller scale elements with active frontages proposed at ground floor level. The outline design and access statement, the submitted parameters plans and design code provide a suitable framework to ensure that the buildings are well articulated and finished to a high quality and have a positive relationship with their immediate surroundings. The Design Officer notes the tall buildings would be embedded within podia and shoulder blocks of their constituent plots and into the street pattern, tying them into the wider grain and mitigating their scale, with the remainder of the plots formed by mansion block scaled blocks of four to ten storeys, yet with gaps providing glimpses and sun and daylight access into podium gardens.
- 6.93 An assessment of the likely effects of the proposed scheme on neighbour amenity is set out below.
- 6.94 A number of verified views of the proposed scheme are contained in **Appendix 1**. The Conservation Officer has highlighted that plots K, N, H, I, G, E, C and B directly impact on the Conservation Area and other heritage assets and overall that the scheme will change the immediate surrounds where the heritage assets are experienced and by virtue of the scale of the buildings proposed, would result to a level of less than substantial harm to several designated and non-designated heritage asset and the tests set out in paragraphs 196 – 203 of the NPPF will apply. See section 13 for the full heritage assessment. Overall, officers consider that the proposed scheme is generally in accordance with the HRWMF and that it would have an acceptable overall effect on the wider townscape and visual receptors, including strategic and local views.

The proposed lower buildings

- 6.95 As summarised in Table 10 above, the proposed lower buildings range in height between 2 and 29-storeys. To respect the setting of the heritage assets at the High Road and White Hart Lane frontages the blocks in the 'heritage interface' areas (shown in green in Figure 6 below) would be lower scale and distinct. The scale of development would increase fronting the proposed streets and squares within the site (shown in blue), stepping up incrementally from 3 to 4-storeys and up to 5 to 6-storeys - opening up to larger linear mansion blocks with similarities in form and articulation around the proposed Peacock Park and Moselle Square. All of these would provide contextual buildings for the proposed tall buildings (figure 6).
- 6.96 The Design Officer notes the applicants have prepared a detailed Design Code to control all aspects of the proposals more detailed than street and block pattern and maximum height, comprising site-wide coding and plot by plot coding, as well as coding for landscaping. Rules within the design code are all described as "must" where following that rule is mandatory, or "should" where there is some flexibility, but a strong expectation; unlike most design codes, there are no "may" codes, which strengthens the certainty that the code provides. Site wide codes include important guarantees of quality like active frontages, defining "Primary Frontages" to where blocks face main streets and spaces, including the High Road, White Hart Lane, Moselle Square, Peacock Park and the key streets connecting them together; these should have shop frontages or primary residential entrances, front doors and habitable room windows, should not have refuse stores and must not have plant room doors or car park entrances. Further codes define high quality design approaches to all the required relationships between buildings and streets, including for instance, detailed coding to ensure refuse storage is convenient yet discreet. A series of Architectural and Landscape Codes apply to different character areas of the site, including "Civic" around Moselle Square, "Parkside" around Peacock Park and "Heritage" along the High Road and White Hart Lane and immediately adjacent to significant heritage assets such as The Grange; for these the broad, site-wide materials codes get refined into more specifically appropriate palettes, with masonry, predominantly brick, being the main required building material finish. These codes also define whether balconies should be recessed (such as to the square) or projecting (such as to the park) and that balcony balustrades need to provide privacy and screening to residents' clutter.



Figure 6: The proposed lower buildings.

6.97 The proposed parameters for Blocks H (1, 2 & 3), J (1 & 2), L (1 & 2) and M(2) are commensurate, albeit slightly larger, than that approved as part of the Goods Yard consent. The proposed parameters for blocks M (1), N (1, 2, 3) and N4 are all consistent with that previously approved under the Depot consent. Block K (1-1, 1-2 & 1-3) are similar to that in the Print Works application which has a resolution to grant (subject to legal agreement) from the Planning Sub Committee.

Detailed element:

- 6.98 Block A1 – a 5 storey L shaped building located to the south of the Headcorn and Tenterden Shared Garden. The building is to be finished in a red/ red multi brick with a mix of mortar colours and feature brickwork, with a regular fenestration pattern and arch and sill detailing. Windows and doors are to be composite, set in reveals. Corner articulation provided by projecting balconies within façade recesses. Entrances to the building area defined by contrasting feature brickwork. The building is to have a flat sedum roof with PV panels sat behind the parapet.
- 6.99 Block A2/A3 – a part 6 storey building stepping down to 5 storeys opposite the existing dwellings fronting Headcorn Road. The building is orientated on a north south axis, backing onto the railway and fronts new public realm (White Hall Mews). The building is to be finished in red/ red multi brick with mortar variations and feature brickwork, with articulation provided by a regular fenestration pattern, projecting circulatory cores and balconies. Windows and doors are to be composite, set in reveals, with arch and/or sill detailing. The building is to have a flat sedum roof with PV panels sat behind the parapet.

6.100 The Design Officer notes that these two blocks are modest but elegantly designed, and form an appropriate transition between the high-density, high-rise urban density and intensity of the rest of High Road West (& indeed other developments beyond, particularly the Spurs Stadium) and the modest, sleepy character and lower rise, scattered layout existing housing to the west of the railway. Details are thoughtful and materials robust, durable, and attractive. The detailed scheme will only give a hint as to what the rest of the scheme, in outline, could be, but if it is a marker for what is to come, it is a promising marker.

Outline element:

6.101 Block B – located to the south-western corner of the site, adjacent to the rail line and Orchard Place. This block is to adopt a 'Residential South' architectural approach which is envisaged to comprise of a double height recessed entrance, regular fenestration and balcony patterns variations in heights of component parts of the block and a crown to the top of the building. Materials are envisaged to comprise of rendered feature elements to the ground floor and a mix of buff, red and multi bricks.

6.102 In detailed comments, the Design Officer notes that this is probably the most challenging plot in design terms, but that the Parameter Plans and Design Code contain within it sufficient flexibility that it should be capable of accommodating good quality housing as part of the overall development, provided Reserved Matters proposals successfully address its relationships to neighbouring plots, existing neighbours outside the site and the railway, provide sufficient amenity space, playspace, day and sunlight.

6.103 Block C – located to the south-western corner of the site, adjacent to Brereton Road and High Road. The proposed architectural approach varies across the block comprising the aforementioned residential design approach to the Brereton Road frontage. The frontage facing High Road is to adopt a heritage approach. This comprises taking cues from the nearby heritage assets, including materiality, roof lines and detailing. This could include string courses, mansard forms, door arches, brick window recesses and modern but complementary materials.

6.104 The Design Officer notes this plot should be capable of providing excellent residential quality suitable for a variety of residents including families and affordable housing tenants, along with business uses in the High Road frontage and yard space, and strong retail / food & beverage uses unto the square & east-west route.

6.105 Block D – located to the west of the site, to the south of White Hart Lane Station and to the north of the junction with Whitehall Street. The block is to adopt a civic architectural

approach to the facades fronting the proposed Moselle Square and a feature building approach to the tallest component adjacent to the railway line.

6.106 The Civic architectural approach comprises podiums at lower floor levels with regular but graduated forms that provide containment to the public spaces. It is envisaged that the parts of the building will be finished in varied brick, with regular fenestration and materials variations that vary as you move up the levels to add interest and break up massing. This includes band detailing, inset balconies, complementary feature panelling, a crown top storey and a parapet. The part of the building that is to adopt the 'Feature Building' approach is envisaged that building will land in the public space, outside the station and provide a terminal view to the key vista along Love Lane and serving as a landmark in the wider area. The building is envisaged to have a stepped form and a quality modern materials palette.

6.107 The Design Officer comments that this is the "landmark" plot of the whole southern half of the development, this tower is proposed to have a unique "Feature Building" architectural approach and should be the tallest building in the development. The 2nd floor podium is sufficiently open, particularly to the south, but also with an attractive slot providing a glimpse / lookout to the station frontage to the north, to promise good quality private amenity space, including children's play space, and day and sunlight.

6.108 Block E – located to the east of the site, to the south of the junction of Moselle Place and High Road. The building is proposed to adopt a feature approach. It is envisaged that the building will have two distinct elevation designs with the west elevation extending the verdant landscape of Moselle Square, at multiple levels. The east is envisaged to provide continuity with the street frontage of High Road whilst acting as a marker for the Station and Football Stadium. The ambition is that the final building design is delivered through design competition. This will be secured via legal agreement.

6.109 In detailed comments, the Design Officer notes this is the other "landmark", and a particularly challenging design; a single-use building, with active frontage on all sides and no particular back, that must address the square yet hold the High Road frontage as part of the continuous historic high road, repairing the gap created by the stadium opposite, a monumental landmark building, against which, despite being smaller, needs to architecturally compete. An open architectural competition is recommended to secure the exceptional design quality such a significant and tricky brief requires.

6.110 Block F – located centrally in the site, to the south of White Hart Lane, the east of the Station and to the west of William Street. The block is envisaged to adopt the aforementioned civic approach on its southern side and Residential South architectural approach to the north.

6.111 The Design Officer notes the proposals are generally pretty sound and logical from a design point of view. The block facing the square, with its civic character and two floors of active town centre-retail use promises to animate this most important side of the square, and the generous two storey high podium, with gaps providing glimpses in and out, its lower shoulder to the south-west permitting day and sunlight in, promises to support excellent residential accommodation for a range of residents. However, the impact directly onto White Hart Lane of the tallest building in Plot F, is somewhat challenging, so the flexibility in the Parameter Plans and Design code to allow the position of this tower on the eastern side of this plot will be an important part of securing a good design at Reserved Matters.

6.112 Block G – located centrally within the site, to the south of White Hart Lane, to the north of William Street and the west of High Road. The block is envisaged to adopt the heritage architectural approach.

6.113 In detailed comments, the Design Officer notes this modest plot has proved challenging, but the Design Code and Parameter Plans should allow an acceptable scheme providing high quality housing, an active frontage to White Hart Lane, an appropriately modest relationship to its Listed Building neighbour to its east, and an urban design response to the vista to its north and the street corner on its western edge.

6.114 Blocks H – located towards the western edge of the site, to the north of White Hart Lane. The buildings are to adopt a heritage architectural approach to provide a sensitive setting for the adjoining listed and locally listed buildings and are in accordance with the existing planning permission for this site.

6.115 Blocks I - located towards the eastern edge of the site, to the north of White Hart Lane and adjacent to properties fronting High Road. The buildings are to adopt a heritage architectural approach to provide a sensitive setting for the adjoining listed and locally listed buildings.

6.116 The northern part of the block is envisaged to adopt the Peacock Park design approach. The approach seeks to transition between the natural landscape of the park and the residential/ mixed use buildings beyond. The buildings are to adopt an informal domestic character with ground floor duplex homes and animated communal entrances, continuous open frontages, mixed brick finishes and mixed window and balcony placements to upper floors.

6.117 In detailed comments, the Design Officer notes that although these proposed blocks are modest, their contexts of significant heritage assets are sensitive and relationships to their street and yard frontages are complex, but that the Design Code for them is sufficiently strict that good proposals at Reserved Matters applications should be possible.

6.118 Block J – Located to the west of the site, to the north of White Hart Lane and adjacent to the rail line. The building is to adopt a residential north architectural approach that comprises a taller building in the north-western corner with lower 5-8 storey sections to shoulder the tallest part of the building. The building is envisaged to be finished in brick, with duplex apartments at ground and first floor level creating a rhythm of private entrances at street level and projecting balconies to upper levels and are in accordance with the existing planning permission for this site.

6.119 Block K1 – Located to the east of the site, to the north of no. 817 High Road but to the south of 831 High Road. The block could be delivered independently of the masterplan pursuant to the recent Print Works application that the Planning Sub Committee resolved to grant planning permission.

6.120 If it does come forward as part of this permission, it is envisaged that the block will adopt a mixed architectural approach to form an interface between the existing buildings on High Road and the new higher density neighbourhood beyond. It is envisaged that the component parts of the building would vary in width, height, materials finishes, fenestration patterns and roof forms whilst providing active frontages at ground level to enhance the setting of the Conservation Area.

6.121 Block K2 – Located to the east of the site, to the south of no 867 High Road and to the west of the existing buildings fronting High Road. The block is proposed to adopt the mixed architectural approach to provide a sympathetic setting to the conservation area and mediate between High Road and the higher density development towards the west of the site. The Design Officer notes that the Design Code is definitive on the form of these blocks, whilst leaving potential for considerable adjustment as more is discovered about the site before a Reserved Matters application. In this way, the Design Code seems to be as clear and definitive as possible to preserve the design quality for this site.

6.122 Block M – Located towards the north-west of the site, adjacent to the railway line and to the south of Cannon Road. The tallest part of the block may be brought forward independently. If delivered by the masterplan, it is envisaged that the building would adopt a marker design approach, creating a landmark along the railway and aiding wayfinding to the proposed new park. It is anticipated that the building will adopt a distinctive design and materials palette and are in accordance with the existing planning permission for this site.

The southern-eastern part of the building is envisaged to adopt the Peacock Park design approach.

6.123 Block N1 – Located to the north -western corner of the site, immediately to the south of Cannon Road. The block is envisaged to adopt the feature building approach. The building may be delivered independent of the masterplan, as part of the extant depot consent, and are in accordance with the existing planning permission for this site.

6.124 Block N2 - Located to the north of the site, immediately to the south of Cannon Road. The building is envisaged to adopt the park-side design approach but may come forward independently of the masterplan, as part of the extant depot consent, and are in accordance with the existing planning permission for this site.

6.125 Block N3 - Located to the north-eastern corner of the site, immediately to the south of Cannon Road and to the west of High Road. Is envisaged to adopt the heritage design approach but may be delivered independent of the masterplan, as part of the extant depot consent, and are in accordance with the existing planning permission for this site.

6.126 Block N4 – Located towards the north-eastern corner of the site, to the west of High Road. It is envisaged that the building will adopt the heritage architectural approach, and is in accordance with the existing planning permission for this site.

6.127 Overall, officers are satisfied that both the proposed design approaches and design code will facilitate the creation a visually interesting, well thought through and high quality neighbourhood.

Inclusive Design

6.128 London Plan Policies GG1, D5 and D8 call for the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design, people focused spaces, barrier-free environment without undue effort, separation or special treatment.

6.129 The applicant's Design and Access Statement (DAS) explains how the proposed scheme will be designed to meet inclusive design principles and good practice. All external routes, footway widths, gradients and surfacing would respect the access needs of different people. The proposed landscaping and play spaces will be designed to be safe (as discussed above), child-friendly and provide sensory interest (changing colours and scent) at different times of the year – with no separation based on housing tenure. Building access, internal corridors and vertical access would meet Building Regulations. 10% of

the proposed buildings will meet M4(3) standards and 90% will meet category M4 (2) standards. In the detailed part of the scheme, 8% will be M4 (3), in response to the specific housing needs of the residents moving from Love Lane to the Whitehall Mews. This level of provision is considered to be acceptable.

6.130 As discussed under Transportation and Parking below, car parking provision would be focused on the needs of wheelchair users, decanted residents and others that may have a particular need to access a car and proposed cycle parking includes spaces for 'adaptive' and large bikes. Overall, officers are satisfied that the proposed scheme would be accessible and inclusive. The particular requirements in relation to wheelchair accessible housing are discussed under the Residential Quality section below.

Secured by Design

6.131 London Plan Policies D1-D3 and D8 stress the importance of designing out crime by optimising the permeability of sites, maximising the provision of active frontages and minimising inactive frontages.

6.132 The proposal will seek to provide active frontages at ground floor level in the form of flexible commercial units, duplex/ maisonettes with front doors on the streets and communal residential entrances. This should all help ensure a safe and secure development and an active public realm. The detailed design of the public realm, including proposed landscaping and lighting for Whitehall Mews, are also considered acceptable, as is the proposed strategies for the outline part of the proposal. The details for which will be secured at detailed reserved matters stage which would be subject to further determination by the Local Planning Authority.

6.133 The Designing Out Crime Officer (DOCO) raises no objection in principle, subject to conditions. If planning permission were to be granted, it would be possible to impose a planning condition to require Secured by Design accreditation and ensure the DOCO's continued involvement in detailed design issues and to require the implementation of a Management and Maintenance Plan for the space.

Development Design – Summary

6.134 The NPPF (July 2021) makes beauty and placemaking a strategic policy and places an emphasis on granting permission for well-designed development and for refusing it for poor quality schemes, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance contained in, amongst other things, the National Design Guide (January 2021). London Plan and Local Plan policies require high-quality design and the HRWMF provides local guidance on place-making and design for Site Allocation NT5.

6.135 Officers consider that the proposed scheme is well thought through and contains appropriate, parameters and design instructions to create an elegant design response to a significant site. The proposed masterplan and layout represent an improvement on the existing adopted masterplan, with a clear, legible street network, large public park, public square and other public realm whilst making efficient use of the site. The proposed street layout promotes creation of safe, active, inclusive and legible streets within the proposed development that will connect well with the surrounding network. The parameters, design code and indicative proposals demonstrate that streets and public spaces will be lined with good quality, well-designed low, medium and high rise blocks, verdant landscaping and provide an appropriate transition from the retained existing buildings along the High Road and White Hart Lane, to the proposed taller blocks.

6.136 It is considered that the proposal conforms with London Plan Policy D9, Local Plan Policies SP11, AAP6 and DM6 and generally accords with the principles and delivers on the objectives set out in the HRWMF. Officers consider that, overall, the proposed mix of heights (including 3 - 29 storeys) is successfully justified in accordance with this policy and guidance. In particular, whilst the buildings are taller than the indicative heights in the HRWMF, the separation distances between the buildings, the way in which building heights transition across the site and controls and design guidance contained within the design code, development specification and the illustrative material provided with the application provide a sound base to deliver an interesting high quality development that would deliver numerous benefits to the local community and wider Borough. Views of the development show it would generally not be any more detrimental than the existing and previously approved tall buildings, and by completing the intended row of tall buildings along the railway edge, as envisaged in the previously approved masterplan.

6.137 Officers consider that the QRP's concerns have either been addressed or are capable of being addressed at detailed reserved matters stage which would be subject to further reviews by the QRP and determinations by the Local Planning Authority.

6.138 Albeit not policy DM20 compliant, the proposal is capable of providing a significant amount of high-quality public and private open space. This includes a new public park (Peacock Park), a new civic square (Moselle Square), shared podium gardens, private balconies. The proposed layout, distribution of uses and design would provide an accessible, safe and secure environment for future residents and the general public. It is recommended that s106 planning obligations secure public access to the proposed publicly accessible spaces and ensure that management and maintenance of streets and publicly accessible spaces is in accordance with the Mayor of London's recently adopted Public London Charter (October 2021). It is also recommended that that matters of scale, layout, landscaping and appearance details are reserved by way of planning conditions.

7 Residential Quality

- 7.1 London Plan Policy D6 sets out housing quality, space, and amenity standards, with further detailed guidance and standards provided in the Mayor's Housing SPG. Strategic Policy SP2 and Policy DM12 reinforce this approach at the local level.
- 7.2 Multiple objections have been received from interested parties with respect to neighbour amenity impacts of the proposed development notably, loss of outlook, privacy, daylight/sunlight and microclimate impacts. These issues are considered below:

Accessible Housing

- 7.3 London Plan Policy D7 and Local Plan Policy SP2 require that all housing units are built with a minimum of 10% wheelchair accessible housing or be easily adaptable to be wheelchair accessible housing. London Plan Policy D5 requires safe and dignified emergency evacuation facilities, including suitably sized fire evacuation lifts.
- 7.4 The detailed part of the scheme proposes 8% of homes to meet M4 (3) standards (5/60 units). This is in response to a specific need of returning Love Lane residents. The shortfall in provision on the detailed part is to be met with an over provision in the outline part of the proposal. Overall, it is envisaged that the proposal will deliver 10% (M4(3) (wheelchair user dwellings) and 90% meeting M4 (2) (accessible and adaptable dwellings). The wheel chair accessible units are 2 bedroom and 3 bedroom units and are located in block A1 which is served by two lifts. It is envisaged that the development will deliver accessible housing across a range of unit sizes and types, including affordable units, duplexes and apartments of varying sizes.
- 7.5 Disabled vehicle parking, for the detailed element, is provided in the CPZ parking area on Whitehall Street. The proposed parking is 3 on street spaces which equates to 3% and can be increased, if required. The cycle store to the north of A3 contains a mix of bike racks and Sheffield Stands which provide for 5% ambulant disabled cycle parking. Proposed emergency evacuation provision is addressed under Fire Safety & Security below (and is considered acceptable). A Car Parking Management Plan that prioritises and manages access to these proposed spaces will be secured by condition.
- 7.6 A minimum of 3% blue badge car parking will be delivered for each block with up to a further 7% blue badge car parking provision for each plot, with the first reserved matters application delivering 10% blue badge parking.
- 7.7 The approach to entrances, lobbies and common areas are designed to meet Approved Document M, Volume 1, Categories 2 and 3. It is also envisaged that directional signage, lighting, level thresholds at entrances, door and corridor widths, surface materials, detailing of lift cars and internal wares will facilitate inclusive movement throughout the development. These details will be secured at reserved matters stage.

Indoor and Outdoor Space Standards

- 7.8 All of the proposed homes are envisaged to meet or exceed the national described minimum space standards and floor to ceiling heights (2.5m) standards called for in London Plan Policy D6.
- 7.9 All flats would have access to amenity space in the form of private balconies/terraces and/or direct access to communal open space, in the form of ground floor courtyards, podium level gardens. The details of which will be secured at reserved matters stage, for the outline part of the site.

Unit aspect, outlook and privacy

- 7.10 Most of the proposed homes are envisaged to be dual aspect. The majority of single aspect dwellings would be east and west facing. The reserved matters will include daylight/sunlight and overheating assessment and analysis to ensure that a suitable living environment is provided for future occupants. Proposed blocks A1, A2 and A3 would be suitably separated from the existing buildings fronting Headcorn Road, Penhurst Road and Tenterden Road, as well as one another and primary windows and balconies have been sited on the proposed buildings, to avoid giving rise to adverse privacy impacts, whilst providing a reasonable outlook.
- 7.11 Whilst the detailed design of the outline element is subject to future reserved matters submissions, Officers are satisfied that the buildings within each of the proposed blocks will be designed to provide good quality outlook and privacy for both the future occupants and that of their immediate neighbours.

Daylight/Sunlight/overshadowing – Future Occupiers

- 7.12 The applicant's Daylight and Sunlight Report provides and assessment of the detailed element of the permission and an indicative assessment of two of the blocks in the outline permission (Blocks B & C).
- 7.13 The detailed nature of the detailed part of the application, with detailed proposed floor plans, allows Average Daylight Factor (ADF) to be used to consider daylight. The assessment found that 91% (232/254) of proposed habitable rooms tested would satisfy the relevant ADF figures for different room types. The assessment of sunlight used Average Potential Sunlight Hours (APSH). This found that 73% 44/60 of the main living rooms have at least 1 window orientated within 90 degrees of due south. The building layout has been designed to minimise the number of north facing units. Each unit is to have a balcony or private amenity space which will typically receive good levels of sunlight.

- 7.14 The applicant's assessment also tested likely Sun on Ground for the proposed communal garden between Plots A2 and A2/A3 and the private gardens to the duplex apartments in Plot A2/A3 against the BRE guidelines that spaces should receive 2 hours sun over at least 50% of the area on March 21. This found that 92% of the tested communal amenity areas would meet the BRE guidelines. In addition, 7/8 of the private gardens would receive at least 2 hours of direct sunlight to at least half of their area. All residents will have access to the communal garden.
- 7.15 Approximately 87% of the facades on Plot B and 81% of the facades on Plot C would receive in excess of 15% Vertical Sky Component (VSC) with only 0.30 and 0.01% of the respective facades receiving less than 5% VSC. Daylight is envisaged to be more restricted at lower floors (4th floor and below).
- 7.16 Approximately 83% of the facades of Plot D and 93% of the facades to Plot F would receive at least 15% VSC with 1.11% and 0.01% of the respective facades receiving less than 5%. Daylight is restricted at the lowest 3 floors of plot D (where it faces block B) and the lower floors on the eastern side, where the elevation is set in. The design code ensures that habitable rooms are avoided in this area.
- 7.17 The VSC façade study, for plots H and I demonstrate that 91% of the façade would receive in excess of 15% VSC, with the remaining 10% receiving between 5% and 15% VSC. The areas achieving between 5 and 15% are located on the flank elevations facing plot F. It is envisaged that non-primary windows would be sited on this façade.
- 7.18 The VSC façade study, for plot J shows that 89% of the façades would achieve at least 15% VSC, with only 0.36% receiving less than 5% VSC. Careful consideration would need to be given to the courtyard and the north facing elevations. Daylight is most restricted on the flank elevations, these should serve secondary windows/ non-habitable rooms.
- 7.19 Plot K comprises three buildings. The VSC façade studies demonstrate the vast majority of the façades will receive high levels of VSC, with 92% receiving at least 15% VSC. Daylight is restricted to the north and south elevations of building K2-1 but still exceeds 5% VSC.
- 7.20 The VSC facades for plot L, show that 78% of the façade areas will receive at least 15% VSC, with 21% receiving between 5% and 15% VSC. Lower levels of daylight are seen to the inward facing façades within the courtyards, and particularly to the façades directly opposite the towers.
- 7.21 87% of the façades to Plot M and 89% of the facades to Plot N would achieve at least 15% VSC. Daylight is restricted on the flank elevation of plot N, that faces Plot K where non-habitable and secondary windows should be sited as set out in the design code. The lower VSC levels front plot M is the lowest 3-4 stories that face Plot L.

- 7.22 An average of 67% of the facades of the outline blocks meet or exceed the BRE report guidelines for annual sunlight (this includes north facing elevations which face north). It is recommended that the number of living rooms meeting or exceeding the BRE guidance is maximised. The design code sets out requirements to maximise light provision to the proposed dwellings.
- 7.23 Moselle Square, Peacock Park and Communal Roof terraces of the indicative scheme have been tested for at least 2 sunlight hours on the 21st of March. 54% of Moselle Square and Peacock Park is envisaged to receive at least 2 hours of sunlight. All roof terraces are envisaged to receive at least 2 hours of sunlight on the 21st of March.
- 7.24 The majority of courtyards and amenity areas serving individual plots would also comply with the BRE Report numerical guidelines. Plots D, J, L and M are arranged with buildings on all sides which inevitably creates challenges ensuring that sunlight can reach the internal courtyard, particularly to the southern part. Whilst these courtyards would not strictly meet the BRE Report guidelines, possible redistribution of the building massing at detailed design stage should reduce shadowing and enable the landscape architect to design the amenity areas in a way which utilises the sunlight received and achieves a desirable outdoor space.
- 7.25 31 of the external amenity areas tested would exceed the BRE recommendations. It is recommended that play and seating areas are located in the areas with highest sunlight availability and footways/ throughfares are located in areas that receive less sunlight. The report suggests that reducing massing, including set backs to upper floors and recesses/ projections in elevations, siting duplex units on the lower floors, optimising room layouts by siting light sensitive rooms in areas of highest availability, increasing the amount of glazing in the most light limited areas, off-set balconies to maximise light to the rooms below, utilising light internal finishes and positioning amenity areas in areas of highest light availability. Many of these measures are incorporated into the submitted design code.
- 7.26 Officers are satisfied that the proposed buildings and associated amenity areas will be designed to maximise daylight and sunlight availability and provide a high quality living environment for future occupants.

Noise and vibration – Future Occupiers

- 7.27 The applicant's Noise Impact Assessment sets out that the primary noise sources affecting the site are the railway, vehicular noise (from High Road and White Hart Lane), Tottenham Hotspur match days and associated non-football related events. The report recommends that the design code incorporates acoustic design measures such as acoustic screening of noise sensitive spaces, the use of glazing with appropriate acoustic performance, and use of mechanical ventilation. It is envisaged that, with the mitigation, all blocks would provide an acceptable internal noise environment for the future occupiers. The report identifies a need for further assessment of blocks closest to the stadium (Plots

C and E). It is also recommended that further assessment is required of the impact of the CO₂ bottling facility at Langhedge Lane Industrial Estate. Appropriate mitigation and further survey work can be secured by planning condition.

- 7.28 In respect to the detailed element, balconies have been sited away from the railway line to reduce the influence of rail related noise on external amenity areas. Block A2/A3 has been sited to provide acoustic screening to Block 1, Mechanical Ventilation is proposed to minimise the need to open windows. Enhanced acoustic glazing is proposed to the facades facing the highest noise levels. A planning condition is proposed to secure the necessary noise mitigation.
- 7.29 In respect to public open space, the initial analysis suggests that the proposed garden for the detailed element, Peacock Park and Moselle Square would provide an appropriate noise environment, without the need for mitigation. Some areas of public realm closest to White Hart Lane, the railway line and High Road would provide a sub-optimal noise environment, however, these areas are envisaged to be designed to cater for transient users and therefore would be fit for purpose.
- 7.30 Given the outline nature of much of the site, the precise locations and orientations of private amenity spaces is unknown. It is recommended that private amenity areas are located on facades away from the noise sources. If that is not feasible, mitigation such as solid balustrades, recessed balconies winter gardens may be necessary as required by the design code.
- 7.31 The majority of the facades of Blocks A1, A2 and A3, that contain balconies, would achieve noise levels below the recommended daytime noise limit for the enjoyment of a private garden (55 dB Aeq, 16 hour). Some of the balconies on the eastern façade of plot A1 (facing the rail line) could be exposed to noise levels of up to 64 dB Aeq 16 hour. It is considered that the provision of amenity space to these units outweighs the harm of the amenity space exceeding the recommended guidance.
- 7.32 It is predicated that the vibration levels for plots A1, A2 and A3 would be significantly below the relevant threshold in BS6472-2008 and therefore no vibration mitigation measures are deemed to be required.
- 7.33 It would be possible to control mechanical plant noise by way of a standard planning condition (to reflect the site-specific noise environment). It would also be possible to use planning conditions to secure adequate mitigation to prevent undue noise transmission between the proposed ground floor commercial units and the proposed homes above and to limit the hours of use of any café/restaurant to 07.00 to 23.00 (Monday to Saturday) and 08.00 to 23.00 (Sundays and Public Holidays).

Residential Quality – Summary

- 7.34 The number of proposed wheelchair accessible homes and quality of these homes would meet requirements. The proposed homes and associated private and communal open space would generally be high quality and officers are satisfied that future residents would enjoy an acceptable residential amenity in terms of outlook and privacy, daylight and sunlight, wind/microclimate, noise and vibration. In respect to overheating, a balance will need be struck between the desire/ ability of some residents to open their windows for thermal comfort reasons and the need to mitigate noise from significant nearby noise sources (notably the rail line). Officers are satisfied that suitable mitigation (enhanced mechanical ventilation) can be secured by condition for plot A and further assessment and suitable mitigation can be secured by condition for the outline part of the proposal.

8 Social and Community Infrastructure

Policy Background

- 8.1 The NPPF (Para. 57) makes clear that planning obligations must only be sought where they meet the tests of necessity, direct relatability and are fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. This is reflected in Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulation 122.
- 8.2 London Plan Policy S1 states adequate provision for social infrastructure is important in areas of major new development and regeneration. This policy is supported by a number of London Plan infrastructure related-policies concerning health, education and open space. London Plan Policy DF1 sets out an overview of delivering the Plan and the use of planning obligations.
- 8.3 Strategic Policy SP16 sets out Haringey's approach to ensuring a wide range of services and facilities to meet community needs are provided in the borough. Strategic Policy SP17 is clear that the infrastructure needed to make development work and support local communities is vital, particularly in the parts of the borough that will experience the most growth. This approach is reflected in the Tottenham AAP in Policies AAP1 and AAP11. DPD Policy DM48 notes that planning obligations are subject to viability and sets a list of areas where the Council may seek contributions. The Planning Obligations SPD provides further detail on the local approach to obligations and their relationship to CIL.
- 8.4 The Council expects developers to contribute to the reasonable costs of new infrastructure made necessary by their development proposals through the use of planning obligations addressing relevant adverse impacts and through CIL, which is required to be paid by law. The Council's Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (December 2021) sets out what Strategic CIL can be used for (infrastructure list) and how it will be allocated (spending criteria).

- 8.5 Multiple objections have been received in relation to the loss of and quantum of community uses proposed. These issues are considered below:

Site Allocation NT5 Infrastructure Requirements and the HRWMF

- 8.6 The NT5 Site Allocation envisages large scale redevelopment giving rise to infrastructure obligations above those that may be required on smaller and less complex sites addressed. The overarching vision for the High Road West area is for a significant increase in the provision of community facilities and envisages that the local community will have the best possible access to services and infrastructure. Key to the AAP site delivery for NT5 is the creation of new leisure, sports and cultural uses that provide activity 7 days a week. The infrastructure requirements for the NT5 site are broadly identified in the NT5 Site Allocation, including:

- A new Learning Centre including library and community centre;
- Provision of a range of leisure uses that support 7 day a week activity and visitation; and
- Provision of a new and enhanced public open space, including a large new community park and high-quality public square along with a defined hierarchy of interconnected pedestrian routes.

- 8.7 Haringey's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Update (2016) draws on the HRWMF and sets out an indicative list of infrastructure with associated costings to deliver the NT5 Site Allocation (amounting to £57.33m). The IDP Update notes these items and costs may be subject to change as feasibility studies continue to be developed. The North Tottenham Infrastructure list sets out the costed obligations into 7 areas that accord with the vision and principles of the HRWMF.

Proposed site-specific infrastructure provision

- 8.8 The ES (Chapter 14) and associated addendum reports on an assessment of the likely significant socio-economic effects of the proposed scheme, including on primary and secondary school places and primary health care. This finds that the proposed scheme would have a Negligible impact on all of these forms of infrastructure, taking account of planned future provision and CIL payments or S106 payments. This is also the finding when considering the likely significant effects of the proposed scheme and the cumulative schemes, this includes the provision of Brook House Primary School as part of the Cannon Road development at the northern-most part of the NT5 allocation.
- 8.9 Library, community space and highways/public realm. The need for and proposed provision of overall open space, public realm including improvements to footways around

the site, library and publicly accessible open space is addressed under Development Design above. In summary, this finds that there would be a beneficial increase in open space/ public realm and community facility provision. Given the location of the site and scale of development the applicant has offered a £50,000 SANGS financial contribution to the improvement of Bruce Castle Park.

- 8.10 School Places. The proposed scheme is estimated to result in a maximum of 1,100 children under the age of 15. The Council's School Place Planning Lead notes that there should be sufficient primary and secondary school capacity. Strategic CIL contributions could be used to fund additional school places in the future, should this prove necessary. Given this, officers agree with the ES assessment that the proposed scheme would have a Negligible effect on school provision.
- 8.11 Child care. The Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on local authorities to make sure that there are enough childcare places within its locality. The council is currently updating its Childcare Sufficiency Assessment. However, the 2015 Assessment and the sufficiency score cards (2016) do not identify a need to create more childcare places for the Northumberland Park Ward. In any event, the proposed scheme includes flexible commercial space (Use Class E), some of which could be used to provide space for children nurseries should this situation change.
- 8.12 Primary healthcare. The proposed scheme is estimated to result in the need for 4.7 FTE additional GPs (based on 1,800 patients per GP). The outline part of the scheme provides for at least 800 square metres of floorspace that could be used for a new healthcare facility. A medical facility was also secured as part of the Northumberland Development Project (which includes the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium) permission. It is proposed that the on-site delivery of a medical centre to replace the existing facility on site and further provision, if the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium Facility does not go ahead will be secured by S106. The S106 agreement will ensure uninterrupted healthcare facility provision within the site and potential for further provision. The CCG has not yet confirmed that they accept this approach.
- 8.13 Sports provision. The HRWMF considered likely indoor sports halls, swimming pool and playing pitch requirements as part of considering 'open space' needs arising from the Site Allocation. It assumed that the proposed Community Centre would include provision for a five-a-side pitch and indoor sports facilities and that additional swimming pool capacity was not required. There are currently over 20 sports, leisure and/or community facilities located within 2 miles of the site. This includes Whitehall & Tenterden Community Centre, The Grange, the GRACE Centre and Coombes Croft Library, all of which are located within the Site of the Proposed development. The proposal would deliver at least 500 sqm of indoor sport, recreation and fitness floorspace (E (d)), a further 500 sqm of community space (F2(b) use class) and 500 square metres of library and/or learning space (F1 (d-e)). The financial contribution to Bruce Castle Park may also be used for improvement sports provision. The quantum of provision proposed is considered to be acceptable.

Proposed site-specific infrastructure provision - Summary

- 8.14 The proposed development deliver high quality open and community space . The proposed commercial space could accommodate children's nurseries, should commercial child-care providers seek to satisfy a demand and additional need. No particular need for additional school places in the area has been identified but, in any event, should a need arise, these, together with additional health care and sports provision for the area could be part funded by strategic CIL.

9 Child Play Space

- 9.1 London Plan Policy S4 seeks to ensure that development proposals include suitable provision for play and recreation. Local Plan Policy SP2 requires residential development proposals to adopt the GLA Child Play Space Standards and Policy SP13 underlines the need to make provision for children's informal or formal play space. The Mayor's SPG indicates at least 10 sqm per child should be provided.
- 9.2 The ES (Chapter 14) and associated addendum reports on an assessment of the likely significant socio-economic effects of the proposed scheme, including open space and play space. It finds that the proposed scheme would have a Negligible - Moderate beneficial effect on play space at site level and a Negligible effect at all other spatial levels.
- 9.3 Using the GLA's Population Yield Calculator (v.3.2) (October 2019), the proposed scheme estimates an on-site child population of 1,100 under 15's and 1,420 under 18's generating a requirement of 14,193 sqm of play space of all types. The proposed development is envisaged to deliver 3,080 sqm of door step play, 1,820 sqm of local playable space in addition to 3,930 sqm of parks and garden space. There are 5 existing pay spaces providing 1.54 hectares of space within the GLA recommended accessibility standards from the application site. The ES concludes that the proposal would have a negligible impact on open space provision. The ES addendum considers an interim scenario based on the partial delivery of the outline part of the scheme (the part of the outline site to the south of White Hart Lane). The ES addendum estimates that there would be 877 children (under 18) requiring varying forms of play, equating to a demand of 8,774 sqm of play space. The proposed illustrative scheme is envisaged to deliver 3,649 sqm of doorstep play and a 3,350 sqm public square (Moselle Square), in addition to podium gardens and roof terraces. The ES concludes that the interim scenario would have a negligible impact on play space. The applicant has offered a £50,000 SANGS financial contribution towards improvements to Bruce Castle Park which could be used to improve play facilities in the interim scenario. On balance, the proposed quantum of play space is considered to be acceptable. The details of the play spaces will be secured at reserved matters stage.

10 Heritage Conservation

- 10.1 Paragraph 202 of the revised NPPF sets out that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
- 10.2 London Plan Policy HC1 is clear that development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail and places emphasis on integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.
- 10.3 Policy SP12 of the Local Plan seeks to maintain the status and character of the borough's conservation areas. Policy DM6 continues this approach and requires proposals affecting conservation areas and statutory listed buildings, to preserve or enhance their historic qualities, recognise and respect their character and appearance and protect their special interest.
- 10.4 Policy AAP5 speaks to an approach to Heritage Conservation that delivers "well managed change", balancing continuity and the preservation of local distinctiveness and character, with the need for historic environments to be active living spaces, which can respond to the needs of local communities.
- 10.5 Policy NT5 requires consistency with the AAP's approach to the management of heritage assets. The High Road West Master Plan Framework's approach to managing change and transition in the historic environment seeks to retain a traditional scale of development as the built form moves from the High Road to inward to the Master Plan area.
- 10.6 The HRWMF promotes the adaptable reuse of heritage assets with appropriate future uses identifying how various individual buildings will be used, what works they will require including restoration and refurbishment works to adapt to the proposed use.

Legal Context

- 10.7 The Legal position on the impact of heritage assets is as follows. Section 72(1) of the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990 provides: "In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any functions under or by virtue of any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area." Among the provisions referred to in subsection (2) are "the planning Acts".
- 10.8 Section 66 of the Act contains a general duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. Section 66 (1) provides: "In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the

desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”

10.9 The Barnwell Manor Wind Farm Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council case tells us that "Parliament in enacting section 66(1) intended that the desirability of preserving listed buildings should not simply be given careful consideration by the decision-maker for the purpose of deciding whether there would be some harm, but should be given “considerable importance and weight” when the decision-maker carries out the balancing exercise.”

10.10 The judgment in the case of the Queen (on the application of The Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council says that the duties in Sections 66 and 72 of the Listed Buildings Act do not allow a Local Planning Authority to treat the desirability of preserving listed buildings and the character and appearance of conservation areas as mere material considerations to which it can simply attach such weight as it sees fit. If there was any doubt about this before the decision in Barnwell, it has now been firmly dispelled. When an authority finds that a proposed development would harm the setting of a listed building or the character or appearance of a conservation area or a Historic Park, it must give that harm considerable importance and weight.

10.11 The authority’s assessment of likely harm to the setting of a listed building or to a conservation area remains a matter for its own planning judgment but subject to giving such harm the appropriate level of weight and consideration. As the Court of Appeal emphasised in Barnwell, a finding of harm to the setting of a listed building or to a conservation area gives rise to a strong presumption against planning permission being granted.

10.12 The presumption is a statutory one, but it is not irrebuttable. It can be outweighed by material considerations powerful enough to do so. An authority can only properly strike the balance between harm to a heritage asset on the one hand and planning benefits on the other if it is conscious of the strong statutory presumption in favour of preservation and if it demonstrably applies that presumption to the proposal it is considering.

10.13 In short, there is a requirement that the impact of the proposal on the heritage assets be very carefully considered, that is to say that any harm or benefit needs to be assessed individually in order to assess and come to a conclusion on the overall heritage position. If the overall heritage assessment concludes that the proposal is harmful then that should be given "considerable importance and weight" in the final balancing exercise having regard to other material considerations which would need to carry greater weight in order to prevail.

Assessment of Significance

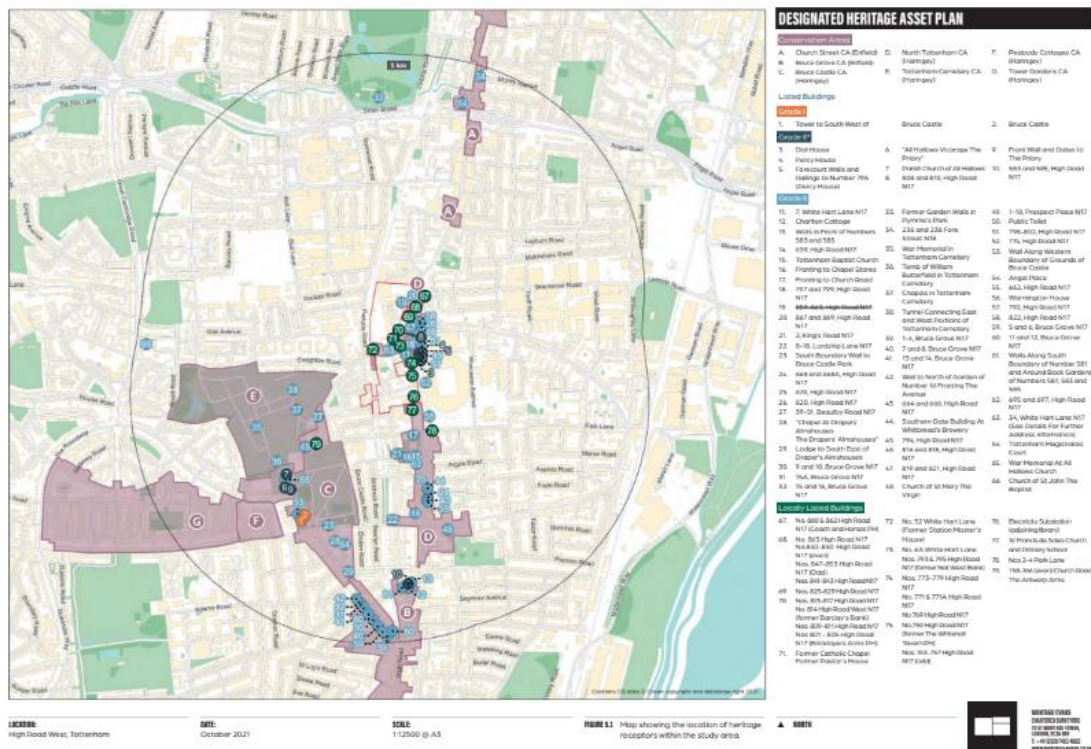
- 10.14 The Tottenham High Road Historic Corridor consists of a sequence of five conservation areas. The North Tottenham neighbourhood is at the northern end of the historic corridor; it is, therefore, a threshold or point of entry to the historic corridor as a whole. The whole North Tottenham Conservation Area is in a fragile condition and it is currently designated a “Conservation Area at Risk” by Historic England.
- 10.15 Part of the High Road frontage and all of the White Hart Lane frontage of the site are within the North Tottenham Conservation Area. However, in its current condition, the site neither contributes to the quality and character of the Conservation Area nor the special interest and significance of the heritage assets in the surrounding area, other than: the local listed Station Master’s House (52 White Hart Lane) Former Chapel and Pastor’s House (Chapel Lane), St Francis De Sales Church and School, 6A White Hart Lane, 743-759 High Road and the substation (Neighbouring Coombes Croft Library and 731 High Road), the Grade II Listed Buildings at Nos. The Grange (32 – 34 White Hart Lane), No. 7 White Hart Lane and La Royale (819-821 High Road) and the nearby mature London Plane trees. The existing 22/23 storey tall Rivers Apartments tower located immediately to the north of the site and the new Tottenham Hotspur Stadium also forms part of this context.
- 10.16 The proposed scheme locates tall buildings close to the western edge of the site (away from the High Road). As such, they would be set back from the North Tottenham Conservation Area frontages. However, they would form part of the immediate surroundings of the designated and undesignated heritage assets included Sub Area A (northern part of the High Road between Brantwood Road and White Hart Lane), Sub Area B (White Hart Lane) and Sub Area C (Tottenham High Road Central) of North Tottenham Conservation Area. The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2017) considers the collection of Georgian buildings, including the Grade II Listed Grange and locally listed Station Master’s House to be good examples of early railway buildings, which were key to the transportation developments in the area during the 19th Century. It is significant in that it has retained buildings representative of each period from Georgian through mid to late Victorian up to post war housing. The Grange and its two later flank wings are early to mid-19th century and form an impressive Georgian group but its setting is marred by the projecting blank end wall of the Victorian terrace on one side and the open yard entrance with security fencing. The Appraisal identifies the existing vehicular entrance area to the Goods Yard part of the site as a ‘negative contributor’ to the Conservation Area.
- 10.17 The built and visual context of the listed and locally listed buildings characterising the west side of the High Road has been progressively changing with the erection of some high-rise buildings such as the Rivers Apartment tower located to the north of the conservation area and the erection of the Tottenham Hotspurs stadium. The NT5 allocation also expected to change the area in accordance with the HRWMF, which aims to transform the poor quality industrial and commercial sites into a mixed- use commercial and residential area complemented by high quality public spaces.

10.18 Volume 3 of the ES and associated appendices and addendum presents an assessment of the likely significant effects of the proposed scheme on built heritage. This comprises a Heritage and Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment (HTVIA).

10.19 The ES assessment started with the identification of built heritage assets within a 1km search area of the application site. The 66 x Listed Buildings, 7 x Conservation Areas and 12 x non-designated heritage assets are identified in Figure 06 below. HTVIA identified and excluded those assets where there would be no intervisibility with the proposed development and where, due to distance and/or lack of historic association, the proposed development would introduce no change to their setting/ the contribution the setting makes to the significance and heritage value of the asset. The Council's appointed heritage specialist agreed with this assessment and thus Officers have limited their assessment to the impact of the proposed development (worst case maximum parameters) on the following heritage assets:

- 867-869 High Road (Grade II);
- No 865 High Road (Locally Listed);
- No 847-853 High Road (Locally listed);
- No 841-843 High Road (Locally Listed);
- Nos. 823 to 829 High Road (Locally listed);
- 819 – 821 High Road (Grade II);
- No 813-817 High Road (Locally Listed);
- No 809-811 High Road (Locally Listed);
- Nos. 801 and 803 - 805 (The Bricklayers Public House) (Locally listed);
- No 797-799 High Road (Grade II);
- No 793-795 High Road (Locally Listed);
- No 773-779 High Road (Locally listed);
- No 769-771 High Road (Locally listed);
- Electricity sub-station, High Road (Locally listed)
- Church of St Francis de Sales, High Road (Locally Listed);
- Catholic Chapel and former Pastor's house, White Hart Lane (Locally listed)
- 6a White Hart Lane (Locally listed)
- 7 White Hart Lane (Listed grade II)
- No 34 (The Grange), White Hart Lane (Grade II)
- 52 White Hart Lane (Former Station Master's house) (Locally listed)
- North Tottenham Conservation Area
- Bruce Castle and All Hallows Church Conservation Area
- Tottenham Cemetery Conservation Area

Figure 07: ES Appendix 11.1 (Heritage Assets Plan)



10.20 The officer assessment below draws on the findings of the ES, focusing on the impacts associated with the maximum parameters.

10.21 Nos. 797-799 High Road (Listed Grade II). The ES notes that these buildings are already experienced in the context of modern development, including Rivers Apartments, and that whilst the proposed towers would have a greater presence compared with this existing tower, they would, like the existing tower, be distant and separate from Nos. 797-799. The ES concludes that there would be a Minor Adverse effect. Officers consider that the upper parts of the proposed tall buildings would introduce new elements into the setting of the building resulting in a medium level of less than substantial harm.

10.22 Nos. 819-821 High Road (Listed Grade II). The ES notes that the building is already experienced in the context of taller buildings and that the proposed towers, which would visibly represent a new quarter beyond the High Road, would not materially change the way in which the listed pair is experienced. It concludes the proposed scheme would cause a Minor-Moderate adverse effect on these buildings. Officers consider that the upper parts of the proposed tall buildings would introduce new elements into the setting of the building resulting in a medium level of less than substantial harm.

10.23 Officers consider that the height and scale of the proposed towers would stand out in the background of heritage assets as prominent, contemporary structures in juxtaposition to

the architectural and urban qualities of the Listed Buildings and also of the locally listed buildings at Nos. 823 to 829. As such, they consider that the proposed towers would cause a medium level of less than substantial harm to the setting of no.819 - 821 High Road and a low level of less than substantial harm to the setting of no. 797 – 799 High Road and no.823 - 829 High Road.

No. 34 White Hart Lane (Listed Grade II). The nearest proposed plots to the building are the I plots. The ES concludes that the proposal would have a minor beneficial impact as a result of the demolition of nos 24-30 White Hart Lane and public realm improvements within its setting. The Conservation Officer notes that the demolition of No. 24 – 30 White Hart Lane and the introduction of new buildings of an increased height would result in medium to high level of less than substantial harm to the setting of the listed building.

10.24 No.7 White Hart Lane (Listed Grade II). The ES sets out that the setting of this building is formed by poor quality C19/C20 development. The proposed plot G is to the south west and the I plots opposite. The ES concludes that proposal will have a Minor adverse impact on this building. Owing to the scale of the plot G maximum parameters and its juxtaposition with the heritage asset, the proposal would result in a high level of less than substantial harm to the setting of the listed building.

10.25 Nos. 867-869 High Road (Listed Grade II). Due scale of the proposed new buildings within the setting of the heritage asset, the proposal would result in a medium level of less than substantial harm to the setting of the asset.

10.26 North Tottenham Conservation Area. The site includes Nos. 867-869 High Road High Road, which forms part of Sub Area A of the Conservation Area and marks the entrance to the Conservation Area from the north. It also includes the adjoining surface level car park and mature London Plane trees (as well as other mature London Plane trees in the High Road footway which fall outside of the Conservation Area). The proposal includes the demolition of buildings identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to the character of the Conservation Area. This along with proposing buildings of a greater scale, the proposal would result in a high level of less than substantial harm to the Conservation Area.

10.27 Bruce Castle and All Hallows Conservation Area. This has considerable historic and architectural significance and includes three important historic buildings – Bruce Castle (Listed Grade I), All Hallows Church (Listed Grade II*) and The Priory (Listed Grade II*). The ES finds that the Rivers Apartments tower is already seen from the park and that the proposed scheme would not bring about a particularly noticeable change to the perception of the urban setting of the park. The ES concludes that the proposals would have a Negligible Neutral effect. Officers agree with the ES finding in that the upper proportions of the proposed tall buildings would be visible in long distance views. The proposed buildings will be read as a distant cluster and would not impact on the significance of the aforementioned heritage assets.

- 10.28 Tottenham Cemetery Conservation Area. The ES concludes that the proposal would have Minor to Moderate Adverse Officers agree with the assessment in the ES and consider that the proposed Towers would not be excessively prominent features when viewed from the open spaces in the Conservation Area, which is characterised by its openness, landscaping in the park and small-scale development in long views. Given that the buildings would be read as a cluster in distant views out of the conservation area that views and activities beyond the immediate vicinity of the Conservation Area do not contribute to its significance, the proposal would not harm the setting or significance of the Conservation Area.
- 10.29 Station Master's House (Locally Listed). The proposed scheme includes new buildings in close proximity to Station Master's House. The ES concludes that the significance of the building and its appreciation would not be materially affected by the proposed tall buildings and identifies a Negligible effect. Officers disagree, whilst the proposed improvements to the public realm could result in heritage benefits, the scale of the proposed new buildings in its immediate setting would result in a low level of less than substantial harm to the setting of the locally listed building.
- 10.30 Church of St Francis de Sales High Road (Locally Listed) The proposal would introduce tall buildings in close proximity to the non-designated heritage asset further reducing its prominence in the street scape, to the detriment of its setting. The proposal would result in a mid-level of less than substantial harm to the setting of the building.
- 10.31 No. 793 – 795, No. 801 – 805 High Road, No. 809 – 811 High Road, No 813 – 817 High Road, No. 841 – 843 High Road, No. 847 – 853 High Road (Locally Listed). Proposed buildings in behind these assets. The upper parts of the proposed buildings would be visible in long views along the high road that would reduce the assets prominence and linearity resulting in a low level of less than substantial harm.
- 10.32 Electricity Substation adjoining Library (Locally Listed). The ES states that the structure is in poor condition and that it is proposed for demolition. This is identified to have a Minor-Moderate adverse impact. Given that the scale if the structure and its limited contribution to the significance of North Tottenham Conservation Area and the structure is to be replaced with an appropriately scaled building that could enhance the character of the Conservation Area, the harm associated with the loss of the building is considered to be outweighed.
- 10.33 773-779 High Road, 771 and 771A High Street and 769 High Street (Locally Listed). The ES sets out that later additions have harmed the interest of the buildings. Plots G, E and F would form part of the setting of these buildings. The ES concludes a Minor Adverse impact. Owing to the scale of the proposed buildings, which will form a backdrop to the locally listed buildings, will result in a medium level of less than substantial harm to their

setting the proposal would result in less than substantial harm to the non-designated heritage assets.

10.34 Former Catholic Chapel and Former Pastors House (Locally Listed). The ES states that the buildings are of limited heritage interest and will be retained. The buildings are currently abutted by functional warehouse buildings that detract from their setting. Plots I and K will be close to the buildings. The proposed buildings would dominate the locally listed buildings resulting in a low- medium level of less than substantial harm to their setting.

10.35 6a White Hart Lane (Locally Listed). The demolition of the remaining terrace along with the introduction of new buildings of greater scale within its setting would result in a low-medium level of less than substantial harm to the setting of the non-designated heritage asset.

10.36 The ES notes potential impacts on a range of designated and non-designated heritage assets in addition to the most affected heritage assets listed above. Overall, it is considered that the proposed development would result in a medium – high level of less than substantial harm to the setting of significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, based on the Conservation Experts assessment of the maximum parameters, as set out in the parameters plans

10.37 As such, taking full account of the Council's statutory duty under sections 16 and 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, paras 202 and 203 of the NPPF this harm has been given significant weight and requires a balancing exercise against public benefit.

10.38 The applicant's Socio-Economic Benefits Statement and Planning Statement sets out what the applicant considers to be the benefits of the proposed development. The public benefits can be summarised as follows:

- Significant affordable housing delivery (up to 2,929 of 35% by unit (40% by habitable room) across the site, that will completely rehouse the existing residents within the Love Lane Estate and reduce the Council's housing register by over 200 homes;
- A new Library and Learning Centre;
- New public space and links including high-quality public realm where safety will be prioritised with CCTV and lighting to reduce crime;
- New public route between Tottenham Hotspurs Stadium and White Hart Lane Station, which will provide at least the equivalent queuing space provision as the existing but could increase the overall space dedicated to managing crowd flows safely;

- A new Energy Centre for Tottenham;
- Supporting and creating new jobs, training and apprenticeship opportunities for the local community;
- Supporting and investing in local supply chains during construction;
- Creation of new affordable workspace, suitable for existing and future businesses in Tottenham;
- Substantially enhancing the biodiversity across the Site;

10.39 Notwithstanding the above, the level of harm will be reduced through the application of the development specification and design code when the reserved matters submissions pertain to scale, layout, appearance, landscaping and access come forward. The Conservation Officer has acknowledged that the design code provides suitable guidance, alongside national and local planning policy and guidance to minimise the heritage harm associated with the proposed development.

10.40 Summary. Having carefully considered the proposals, including the findings in the applicant's ES, the Conservation Officer considers that the proposed towers would cause 'less than substantial harm' to the setting and significance of the above designated and non-designated heritage assets considered together and that, having considered the specific impact of the proposed development on each relevant heritage asset, the prevailing level of harm would be at the mid- high range of 'less than substantial'.

10.41 As such, taking full account of the Council's statutory duty under sections 16 and 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, paras 202 and 203 of the NPPF this harm has been given significant weight and requires a balancing exercise against public benefit.

10.42 The applicant's Planning and Regeneration Statements set out what the applicant considers to be the benefits of the proposed scheme. Taking account of this and their own assessment, officers summarise the public benefits as follows:

- Substantial delivery of new safe and sustainable homes (up to 2,929 homes including at least 500 social rented homes) with the first plot (60 homes) coming forward as part of this application being 100% affordable Council homes;
- Significant affordable housing delivery of 35% by unit (40% by habitable room) across the site, that will completely rehouse the existing residents within the Love Lane Estate and reduce the Council's housing register by over 200 homes;
- A new Library and Learning Centre;
- New public space and links including high-quality public realm where safety will be prioritised with CCTV and lighting to reduce crime;
- New public route between Tottenham Hotspurs Stadium and White Hart Lane Station, which will provide at least the equivalent queuing provision as the existing but could increase the overall space dedicated to managing crowd flows safely;

- A new Energy Centre for Tottenham;
- Supporting and creating new jobs, training and apprenticeship opportunities for the local community;
- Supporting and investing in local supply chains during construction;
- Creation of new affordable workspace, suitable for existing and future businesses in Tottenham;
- Substantially enhancing the biodiversity across the Site;
- Generating up to £26.1million of net additional local resident expenditure and up to £110.6million of Gross Value Add (GVA) to the economy each year.

10.43 Having carefully considered issues, officers consider that the public benefits of the proposals, as summarised above, outweigh the mid-high level of less than substantial harm that would be caused to the designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Heritage Conclusion

10.44 Historic England makes no comment on the proposals but advises that the LPA should seek the views of its specialist conservation advisers. The Mayor of London (Stage 1 Report) considers that 'less than substantial harm' would be caused to the significance of heritage assets arising from the proposed height and massing of the scheme to all of the heritage assets assessed above.

10.45 Officers consider that the proposal would result in mid high level of less than substantial harm to designated and non-designated heritage assets, based on the maximum parameters, as set out in the submitted parameters plans. Officers are aware of the provisions of sections 66 and 72 of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Area) Act 1990 (as amended) and the need to place considerable importance and weight to the finding of harm. Officers are also aware of the test in paragraph 199 of the NPPF which sets out that great weight should be given to heritage assets' conservation. The level of harm is identified as less than substantial harm. This harm has been given significant weight and is considered to be outweighed by the substantial public benefits arising from the development, including the provision of much needed housing (including affordable housing), new community buildings, new public realm, a new energy centre, biodiversity enhancements, new jobs and positive local socio-economic impacts. As such, officers consider that the proposed development accords with London Plan policy HC1, Local Plan policies HC1 and SP12 and Area Action Plan Policies AAP5 and NT5 and the NPPF.

11 Impact on Amenity of Adjoining Occupiers

11.1 London Plan Policy D6 notes that development proposals should provide sufficient daylight and sunlight to new and surrounding housing that is appropriate for its context, whilst avoiding overheating, minimising overshadowing and maximising the usability of

outside amenity space. The Mayor's Housing SPG (2016) reinforces the need for privacy but cautions against adhering rigidly to minimum distance requirements and also calls for the BRE guidance on daylighting and sun lighting to be applied flexibly and sensitively to proposed higher density development, especially in town centres – taking account of local circumstances, the need to optimise housing capacity and the scope for the character and form of an area to change over time.

- 11.2 Multiple objections have been received from interested parties in relation to neighbour amenity impacts of the proposed development, particularly in relation to privacy, outlook, loss of daylight and sunlight and privacy impacts. These issues will be considered in the subsequent sections of the report.

Daylight/Sunlight, overshadowing and solar glare Assessment - Methodology

- 11.3 The impacts of daylight provision to adjoining properties arising from proposed development is considered in the planning process using advisory Building Research Establishment (BRE) criteria. A key measure of the impacts is the Vertical Sky Component (VSC) test. In conjunction with the VSC tests, the BRE guidelines and British Standards indicate that the distribution of daylight should be assessed using the No Sky Line (NSL) test. This test separates those areas of a 'working plane' that can receive direct skylight and those that cannot.
- 11.4 If following construction of a new development, the no sky line moves so that the area of the existing room, which does receive direct skylight, is reduced to less than 0.8 times its former value, this will be noticeable to the occupants and more of the room will appear poorly lit.
- 11.5 The BRE Guidelines recommend that a room with 27% VSC will usually be adequately lit without any special measures, based on a low-density suburban model. This may not be appropriate for higher density, urban London locations. The NPPF advises that substantial weight should be given to the use of 'suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes...' and that LPAs should take 'a flexible approach in applying policies or guidance relating to daylight and sunlight, where they would otherwise inhibit making efficient use of a site'. Paragraph 2.3.47 of the Mayor's Housing SPG supports this view as it acknowledges that natural light can be restricted in densely developed parts of the city.
- 11.6 The acceptable level of sunlight to adjoining properties is calculated using the Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) test. In terms of sunlight, the acceptability criteria are greater than 25% for the whole year or more than 5% between 21st September and 21st March.

11.7 The ES identifies the following definitions for the predicted impacts on receptors, which are used by a number of boroughs and which officers consider acceptable:

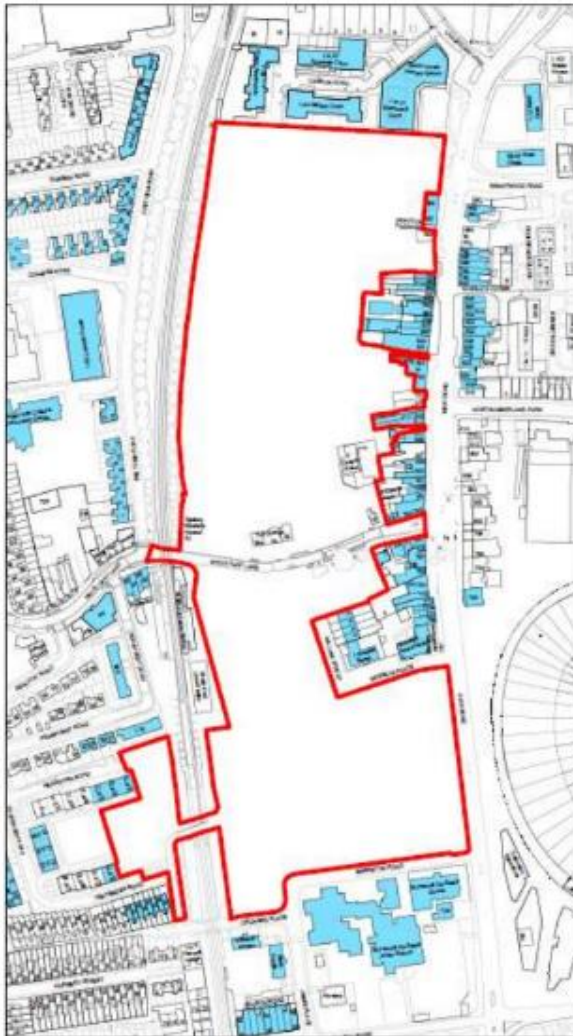
- Major (high) – less than 0.60 times former value (greater than 40% loss);
- Moderate (Medium) – 0.60-0.69 times former value (31% to 40% loss);
- Minor (Low) – 0.70-0.79 times former value (21% to 30% loss); and
- Negligible – Typically greater than or equal to 0.80 times former value.

11.8 A Sun Hours on Ground (SHOG) assessment considers if existing amenity spaces will receive the levels of sunlight as recommended within the BRE guidelines – which recommend that at least half of a space should receive at least two hours of sunlight on 21 March (Spring Equinox), or that the area that receives two hours of direct sunlight should not be reduced to less than 0.8 times its former value (i.e. there should be no more than a 20% reduction).

11.9 In terms of solar glare, separate BRE guidance sets out a method involving plotting the geometry of the proposed reflective facades relative to the receptor location onto a sunlight availability protractor and determining the times of day and year at which reflected sunlight could occur.

11.10 Chapter 9 of the ES reports on an assessment of the likely significant effects of the proposals on 31 neighbouring residential properties/ groups, immediately adjoining the application site. This includes 168 sensitive receptors in respect to daylight/ sunlight amenity, 89 sensitive receptors to overshadowing and 5 sensitive locations for solar glare. The assessment is based on two scenarios. A maximum parameters (worst case) scenario whereby the development is built out to its fullest within the proposed parameters and an interim scenario which is the submitted indicative scheme.

Figure 8 Sensitive Receptors for daylight and sunlight.



Sensitive receptors for overshadowing include:

- Communal amenity area to Tenterden Road;
- Rear gardens to 1 to 23 Penshurst Road;
- Communal amenity area to 2-28 Penshurst Road;
- Rear gardens to 1 to 17 Pretoria Road;
- Communal amenity area to Lorence House;
- Rear gardens to 34 to 45 Pretoria Road, 1 to 7 Durban Road and 6 to 8 College Road;
- Rear gardens to 46 to 67 Pretoria Road;
- Communal amenity areas and gardens to Rivers Apartments, Mallory Court and Beachcroft Court;
- Brook House Primary School Playgrounds;
- Communal amenity areas to Altair Close;
- Communal amenity area to 841 High Road; and
- Gardens to 2 to 8 William Street and 1 Moselle Street.

Daylighting and Sunlight Assessment

- 11.11 The BRE guidelines for day/sunlight in proposed developments was updated on the 8th of June 2022 ('Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: a guide to good practice (BR 209 2022 edition)'). The amended methodology primarily relates to sunlight provision to new developments but the methodologies of assessing the impact of new development on neighbouring buildings remains largely the same. On the date this application was submitted the former BRE guidelines from 2011 were still relevant. The Daylight & Sunlight report submitted with the application has modelled the development against the 2011 guidelines. Although these have now been replaced it is considered that they still provide an appropriate guide against which to assess levels of residential amenity in new residential development. Further Daylight/ Sunlight analysis will be submitted as part of future reserved matter submissions. The officer assessment below draws on the findings of the ES, focusing on the impacts associated with the maximum parameters.
- 11.12 The assessment reported in the ES finds that, under the maximum parameter's scenario, windows and rooms in 7 of the 45 buildings/ groups assessed would meet the VSC, NSL and APSH numerical guidelines set out in the BRE Guidelines. The assessment found that 13 of the 45 buildings groups assessed under the illustrative scheme scenario would meet the VSC, NSL and APSH numerical BRE Guidelines.
- 11.13 The situation for sunlight is similar, although in this case rooms in 56 of the 103 buildings assessed would meet the annual and winter APSH numerical guidelines.
- 11.14 Receptors (mainly homes, but including Brook House Primary School) in the remaining 46 buildings were found to be likely to experience a noticeable impact on daylight and/or sunlight. Table 12 below identifies these and sets out the likely significance of the adverse effect identified in the ES

Table 12: Daylight and Sunlight effects

| Receptor | Maximum Parameters | | Illustrative scheme | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Daylight (Adverse) | Sunlight (Adverse) | Daylight (Adverse) | Sunlight (Adverse) |
| St Francis de Sales Church | Minor | - | Minor | |
| St Francis de Sales Junior School | Major | - | Moderate | - |
| St Francis de Sales Rectory | Minor | - | Minor | - |
| 1-8 Williams House | Major | - | Major | - |
| 1 – 12 Rees House | Minor | - | Minor | - |

| Receptor | Maximum Parameters | | Illustrative scheme | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Daylight (Adverse) | Sunlight (Adverse) | Daylight (Adverse) | Sunlight (Adverse) |
| 43 - 45 Tenterden Road | Minor | - | Minor | - |
| 46 - 50 Tenterden Road | Moderate | - | Minor | - |
| 51-56 Tenterden Road | Minor | - | Minor | - |
| 75 - 92 Tenterden Road | Moderate | - | Moderate | - |
| 21 – 35 Tenterden Road | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate |
| 1 – 19 Penhurst Road | Major | Minor | Major | Minor |
| 2 – 28 Penhurst Road | Major | - | Minor | - |
| 21 – 23 Penhurst Road | Minor | - | Minor No.21 only | - |
| 25 – 27 Penhurst Road | - | - | - | - |
| 57 – 63 White Hart Lane | Minor | - | Minor | - |
| 65 White Hart Lane | Minor | - | - | - |
| 1 – 11 Pretoria Road | Minor | - | Minor No. 2- 11 only | - |
| 12 – 17 Pretoria Road | Moderate | Major No 15 only | Minor | - |
| Lerenco House | Major adverse | - | Moderate | - |
| 2 – 8 Collage Road (evens) | Minor | - | - | - |
| 1 – 4 Collage Park Road | Minor No.4 only | - | - | - |
| No.34, 35, 40 and 45 Pretoria Road | Minor | Major No.40 and 45 only | Minor No.40 and 45 only | Major No.40 and 45 only |
| No.36 – 39 and 41 – 44 Pretoria Road | Moderate | Major | Minor | Major |
| 1-37 Durban Road Odds only | Minor No 1 and 17 only | - | - | - |

| Receptor | Maximum Parameters | | Illustrative scheme | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Daylight (Adverse) | Sunlight (Adverse) | Daylight (Adverse) | Sunlight (Adverse) |
| 46 – 49 and 53 - 67 Pretoria Road | Minor | Major No. 57 – 67 moderate only | Minor | Minor No 46 -48 & 58 – 67 only |
| 50 – 52 Pretoria Road | Moderate | Major | Minor | - |
| Riverside Apartments | Minor – Moderate | Minor - Moderate | Minor | Negligible |
| Mallory Court | Major | Major | Major | Major |
| Ambrose Court | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate |
| Beachcroft Court | Minor | - | Minor | - |
| Brook House | Minor | Minor | Minor | - |
| 867 – 869 High Road (odds) | Moderate | - | Moderate | - |
| 840 – 850 High Road (evens) | Minor | - | - | - |
| 831, 833, 841 and 849 – 853 High Road (odds) | Major | Minor 841 High Road Only | Major 841 & 849 – 853 Minor 831 and 833 | - |
| 835 – 843 and 845 High Road | Moderate 843 minor only | - | Moderate 835 & 837 Minor 839, 843 and 845 | - |
| 793 – 829 High Road (evens) | Minor 820 & 824 – 828 only | - | - | - |
| 793 – 807 High Road (odds) | Minor | Moderate 797, 803 – 805 only | Minor 801 – 805 only | - |
| 811A – 829 High Road (odds) | Major | Moderate 811A – 817 only | Major 811A Moderate 827 – 829 Minor 813 - 825 | Minor 811A- 817 only |
| 1-7 White Hart Lane | Minor | - | Minor | - |

| Receptor | Maximum Parameters | | Illustrative scheme | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Daylight (Adverse) | Sunlight (Adverse) | Daylight (Adverse) | Sunlight (Adverse) |
| | 2-7 only | | 3-5 only | |
| 790 High Road | Minor | - | - | - |
| 769 – 781 High Road (odds) | Major | Major 769 Moderate 771 and 777-781 | Minor | Major 769 Moderate 777-781 |
| 783 – 791 High Road | Moderate 783 & 785 Minor 787 & 789 | Moderate 785 – 789 only | Minor 789 only | Minor 785 - 789 |
| Bergen and Brooklyn Apartments | Major | Major | Major | Major |
| 2 – 8 William Street (evens) | Major | Major | Major | Major |
| 1 Moselle Place | Major | Major | Major | Major |

11.15 Officers have scrutinised the detailed results of the assessment in the ES which take account of the use of existing rooms, balconies/self-shading and whether rooms are lit by more than one window. Residual VSC are reasonably good and appeal decisions for schemes in London have found that VSC values in the mid-teens are deemed acceptable. The vast majority of residential windows tested for daylight would be left with such levels and those that would be left with less would tend to experience only small absolute reductions. Overall, officers consider that, the levels of daylight and sunlight conditions would be acceptable – particularly as other residential amenity factors are also considered acceptable (see Overlooking/Privacy, Wind and Noise below).

Overshadowing Assessment

11.16 Chapter 9 of the ES reports on an assessment of the likely significant effects of overshadowing on surrounding main back gardens and amenity spaces. The ES also reports on an assessment of transient overshadowing of existing nearby gardens/amenity spaces for 21 March for the maximum parameters and illustrative scheme.

11.17 This BRE standard is met for 13 out of the 19 spaces. 6 of the 19 spaces tested would not meet the standard. The rear gardens of 1 – 19 Penhurst Road (4/10 gardens deemed to have a Major adverse effect) the rear gardens at Mallory Court (Major Adverse in the max parameters scenario and negligible in the illustrative scenario), the rear gardens of Beachcroft Court (Major Adverse), Brook House Primary School Playgrounds (Major Adverse on the western playground), the communal areas at no. 841 High Road (Major

Adverse) and garden of 1 Moselle Street (Major Adverse for 3 of 4 gardens in the max parameters scenario and 1 of the 4 gardens in the illustrative scheme scenario). These results are largely due to configuration of the existing building within the site and close proximity of windows to existing and proposed built forms.

Glare

11.18 Chapter 9 of the ES reports on an assessment of the likely significant effects of solar glare from the detailed element of the proposed development. Owing to the outline nature of the remaining part of the proposal, insufficient information is available to determine the likely glare impacts from this part of the proposal. At this stage the only plot assessed for its potential adverse impact on the railway line and associated signals is plot A. The impact is deemed to be negligible given the existing buildings and the introduction of the proposed development. The future detailed reserved matters applications will be accompanied by ES addendums to ensure that the proposal is acceptable in relation to glare, amongst other matters.

Overlooking/privacy

Detailed element

11.19 Block A1 would be located approximately 3.5 metres from the flank elevation of no. 51 – no. 56 Tenterden Road, approximately 16.5 metres from the rear elevation of 21 – 30 Headcorn Road and 17 metres from the principal elevation of Block A2. No. 51 – 56 Tenterden Road does not have any primary windows on its flank elevation. Block A1 would bring habitable windows in closer proximity to No. 51 – 56 Tenterden Road however any views into the windows would be oblique and is not considered to result in unacceptable privacy or overlooking impacts. The separation distance between the proposed north facing windows and the south facing windows of no 21 – 39 Head corn Road are sufficient to avoid adverse privacy and overlooking impacts. Similarly, the separation distance between block A1 and A2 is considered sufficient to avoid unacceptable overlooking and privacy impacts arising between the habitable windows of the adjoining blocks and their private amenity areas.

11.20 Block A3 would be located approximately 8.5 metres from 31-35 Headcorn Road at its closest point. No. 31-35 Headcorn Road does not have any primary habitable windows on its east facing elevation (the elevation facing Block A3). The relationship between the windows and private balconies of the proposed block and those of No. 31 – 35 are such that no adverse overlooking or privacy impacts would occur. The separation distance between block A3 and its existing neighbours would ensure that neighbouring privacy is preserved.

Outline element

- 11.21 Whilst the appearance of the proposed blocks in the outline element and their final layout is reserved for subsequent detailed approval by the Local Planning Authority, the parameters plans, development specification and design code govern what will be delivered as part of the reserved matters submissions. This assessment is based on the worst case, maximum parameters scenario.
- 11.22 Block B is proposed to be located between approximately 17.5 and 21.5 metres from the principal elevations of the nearest properties fronting Orchard Place, between 11 and 23 metres from the west facing elevation of Block C and between 12 and 24 metres from the south facing elevation of block D. The maximum and minimum separation distances proposed (as set out in the parameter plans) are considered adequate to ensure that neighbour amenity is suitably preserved.
- 11.23 Block C is to be located between approximately 17 and 20 metres from the north facing elevation of St Francis De Sales Junior School and 17 and 28 metres from the north facing elevation of St Francis De Sales Church. Block C is proposed to be at least 11 metres from Block D and 21 metres from block E. The proposed separation distances would ensure that neighbour and future occupant privacy is suitably preserved.
- 11.24 Block D is proposed to be sited between 37 and 40 metres to block A2 (on the opposite side of the rail line), at least 21 metres from Block F and 64 metres from Block E. The proposed separation distances would ensure that neighbour and future occupant privacy is suitably preserved.
- 11.25 Block E is proposed to be sited between 14 and 21 metres from its nearest existing residential neighbours on Moselle Place. These buildings have habitable windows and/or balconies in their south facing elevations. Block E is proposed for community uses. It is considered that the parameters would facilitate the delivery of a building that would not give rise to adverse privacy or overlooking impacts of these neighbours. However, careful consideration would need to be given to the placement of windows and balconies on the north elevation of block E, if the building comes forward at its minimum proximity to Bergan Apartments.
- 11.26 Block F is to be sited between approximately 13 – 16 metres from the shared boundary of the neighbouring buildings at William Street and between 74 and 77 metres from the east facing elevations of the nearest properties on Penhurst Road. Between 13 and 19 metres from the west facing elevation of Block G, between 26 and 30 metres from the nearest existing neighbouring buildings on White Hart Lane (at the closest point), between 40 and 45 metres from block H2 and between 47 and 50 metres from Station Masters House. Whilst Officers are satisfied that a building of the scale proposed could be accommodated on plot F, careful consideration will need to be given to siting balconies and primary habitable windows on the east facing elevation of the building, to ensure that neighbour privacy is suitably preserved.

- 11.27 Block G is located between 0 and 2.5 metres from the shared boundaries of the neighbouring buildings on William Street, White Hart Lane and High Road. Officers are satisfied that a building could be erected on the plot that preserves neighbour privacy, however, careful consideration will need to be given to the siting of primary windows and amenity spaces to the south and east facing elevation of the building.
- 11.28 Block H (H1, 2 & 3) is located between 2 and 15 metres of the shared boundary with of the nearest neighbour on White Hart Lane and between 0 and 5 metres from Station Masters House and immediately adjacent to Plot I1 and between 40 and 49 metres from the nearest existing properties on Pretoria Road (on the opposite side of the rail line) and between 7 and 14.5 metres from Block J. Whilst Officers are satisfied that the group of buildings could be designed to preserve neighbour and future occupant amenity. There are several close relationships between adjoining blocks that would need attention if habitable windows and private amenity spaces are proposed.
- 11.29 Block I (I1, I2 & I3) includes a block (I3) that immediately adjoins existing properties on High Road. Block I2 is located between 7 and 9 metres from the shared boundaries of the nearest properties on High Road. Blocks I2 and I3 are proposed to be located between 5 and 16 metres of one another, at their closest points. Block I1 is proposed to be at least 12 metres from block I2. Block I1 is proposed to immediately adjoin block H3 and is proposed to be between 7 and 15 metres of Block J and 11 – 27 metres to block K1. Whilst Officers are satisfied that buildings could be erected within the proposed parameters on the I plots, there are several close relationships with adjoining existing and proposed buildings that would need to be carefully designed to avoid adverse neighbour and future occupant privacy impacts.
- 11.30 Block J (J-1 and J-2) is proposed to be located between 47 and 55 metres from the principal elevation of the nearest existing properties on Pretoria Road (on the opposite side of the rail line), between 3 and 14 metres from Block L. The proposed separation distance to the neighbouring properties fronting Pretoria Road would be sufficient to preserve neighbour privacy. Careful consideration would need to be given to the siting of habitable windows and balconies on the north and south elevations of the buildings if the proposal was to come forward with the closest separation distances from the neighbouring blocks.
- 11.31 Block K (K1 and K2) are proposed immediately adjacent to the to the shared boundaries with several existing properties that front High Road. The blocks would be set between 4 and 11 metres of one another and between 23 and 42 metres from block L (at their closest points). Officers are satisfied that buildings could be accommodated within the plots, in line with the proposed parameters whilst preserving neighbour and future occupant privacy, the east facing elevations of the blocks (the elevation facing the immediate neighbours on High Road) and the north elevation of block K1 and the south facing

elevation of block K2 and the north elevation of K2, would need to be designed to ensure neighbour and future occupant privacy is not adversely affected.

11.32 Block L (L-1 and L-2) is to be located between 61 and 72 metres from the nearest properties on Pretoria Road (at the closest point). The Block is proposed between 5 and 15 metres from Block M. The proposed separation distance from the properties fronting Pretoria Road is likely to be sufficient to preserve neighbour privacy. The north and south facing elevations of the block will need to be carefully designed to ensure that adverse privacy impacts do not arise between the adjoining blocks within the site.

11.33 Block M (M-1, M-2 & M-3) are to be located between 54 and 59 metres from the principal elevations of the properties fronting Pretoria Road and the flank elevation of the nearest property on Collage Road. The block is located between 8 and 18 metres from Block N1 at its closest point and between 16 and 23 metres from block N2 at its closest point and between 48 and 54 metres from Block N4. The proposed separation distance between the block and the properties fronting Pretoria Road and Collage Road would be sufficient to preserve neighbour privacy. Careful consideration would need to be given to the design of the north and south elevations of the block to ensure that suitable privacy is achieved for the future occupants of the block and that of the neighbouring blocks.

11.34 Block N (N1, N2, N3 and N4) – blocks N1 – N3 are located immediately adjacent to the shared boundaries with the flat blocks and school on Cannon Road and between 2 and 10 metres from the rear/ side elevations of the neighbouring buildings. Block N1 is proposed to be between 59 and 51.5 metres from the principal elevations of the properties fronting Pretoria Road. Block N4 is proposed to be at least 9.5 metres from the rear elevations of the nearest existing buildings on High Road. Block N1 and N2 are proposed to be 16 metres apart. Blocks N2 and N3 are proposed to be 13.5 metres apart and Block N3 and N4 is proposed to be 19 meters apart. Whilst Officers are satisfied that buildings can be delivered on the N plots, within the parameters proposed. The north facing elevations of blocks N1 – N3 and the east facing elevation of N4 will need to be designed to avoid giving rise to adverse privacy impacts. Similarly, consideration will need to be given to the east and west elevations of N2 to ensure that it does not have an adverse privacy impact on the neighbouring blocks. The extant permissions for this plot have demonstrated that an acceptable relationship can be provided.

Noise

11.35 The mixed commercial and residential nature of the scheme means that, subject to using planning conditions to limit hours of use of any commercial units and to control noise from mechanical plant, it should not cause undue disturbance to neighbouring residents. The applicant's Site Construction Management Plan also sets out minimum standards and procedures for managing and minimising noise during construction (which could be secured by planning condition).

Amenity Impacts – Summary

11.36 Amenity impacts must be considered in the overall planning balance, with any harm weighed against expected benefit. There would be some adverse impacts on amenity, as outlined above. However, officers consider that the level of amenity that would continue to be enjoyed by neighbouring residents is acceptable, given the benefits that the proposed scheme would deliver.

12 Transportation and Parking

12.1 The NPPF (Para. 110) makes clear that in assessing applications, decision makers should ensure that appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes have been taken up and that the design of streets and other transport elements reflects national guidance (including the National Design Guide).

12.2 London Plan Policy T1 sets a strategic target of 80% of all trips in London to be by foot, cycle or public transport by 2041 and requires all development to make the most effective use of land. Policy T5 encourages cycling and sets out cycle parking standards and Policies T6 and T6.1 to T6.5 set out car parking standards.

12.3 Other key relevant London Plan policies include Policy T2 – which sets out a ‘healthy streets’ approach to new development and requires proposals to demonstrate how it will deliver improvements that support the 10 Healthy Street Indicators and Policy T7 – which makes clear that development should facilitate safe, clean and efficient deliveries and servicing and requires Construction Logistics Plans and Delivery and servicing Plans.

12.4 Policy SP7 states that the Council aims to tackle climate change, improve local place shaping and public realm, and environmental and transport quality and safety by promoting public transport, walking and cycling and seeking to locate major trip generating developments in locations with good access to public transport. This approach is continued in DM Policies DM31 and DM32.

12.5 DM Policy (2017) DM32 states that the Council will support proposals for new development with limited or no on-site parking where there are alternative and accessible means of transport available, public transport accessibility is at least 4 as defined in the Public Transport Accessibility Index, a Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) exists or will be provided prior to the occupation of the development and parking is provided for disabled people; and parking is designated for occupiers of developments specified as car capped.

12.6 A key principle of the High Road West Master Plan Framework (HRWMF) is to create a legible network of east-west streets that connect into the surrounding area, existing lanes off the High Road pocket parks and other open spaces.

Transport Assessment

- 12.7 The majority of the site has a PTAL 4, with the north and south western corner having a lower PTAL of 3). The central, western and parts of the south western corner of the site have a PTAL rating of 5. Cycleway 1 is located circa 400 metres to the south of the site. The site is also located in the Tottenham North CPZ. The application is supported by a Transport Assessment (TA) and a separate Delivery and Servicing Management Plan, Framework Travel Plan and Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan.
- 12.8 The TA submitted with the application is based on a scenario in excess of the maximum parameters proposed (1,933 private units, 1,044 affordable units and 36,000 sqm (GEA) of commercial floorspace in the B, E and F use classes).

Trip Generation

- 12.9 The applicant's TA estimates the likely trip generation for the main modes of transport based on applying trip rates derived from TRICS, based on a worst case scenario including all of the commercial space being delivered as office space. The expected worst case total development trips are set out in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Total trip generation by mode

| Time Period | AM Peak (08:00-09:00) | | | PM Peak (17:00-18:00) | | | Daily | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total |
| Underground/Overground | 574 | 332 | 906 | 265 | 616 | 881 | 4,007 | 4,007 | 8,015 |
| Train | 9 | 43 | 52 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 168 | 168 | 336 |
| Bus | 588 | 396 | 983 | 294 | 633 | 926 | 4,407 | 4,407 | 8,815 |
| Taxi | 4 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 75 | 75 | 150 |
| Motorcycle | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Car driver | 21 | 40 | 60 | 27 | 27 | 55 | 276 | 276 | 552 |
| Car passenger | 7 | 31 | 37 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 185 | 185 | 370 |
| Cycle | 70 | 43 | 113 | 34 | 75 | 110 | 502 | 502 | 1,003 |
| On foot | 234 | 522 | 757 | 347 | 319 | 666 | 3,639 | 3,639 | 7,277 |
| Other | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 31 | 31 | 61 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total | 1,5 12 | 1,41 6 | 2,92 8 | 1,02 5 | 1,7 12 | 2,73 7 | 13,2 90 | 13,2 90 | 26,5 80 |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

12.10 The Transport Assessment concludes that the proposed development would result in a net increase of 2 vehicular movements on the AM peak and a net decrease of 79 vehicular movements in the PM peak. The proposed development is not envisaged to result in any adverse impacts on vehicular traffic, above the current situation.

Public transport capacity and protection

12.11 The proposed development would not have an unacceptable impact on London Overground line capacity with an estimated increase in utilisation rate from 28.1% to 28.6% of maximum capacity to Liverpool Street in the AM peak and 31.2% to 39.1% in the PM peak. The service to Cheshunt is estimated to increase from 73.2% to 78.8% in the AM peak and 53% to 54% in the PM peak. The service to Enfield Town is estimated to increase from 31.2% to 33.9% capacity and in the AM peak and 34.1% to 34.9% in the PM peak.

12.12 In respect to bus services, it is estimated that a total of 983 additional passengers will travel to and from the site in the AM peak (08:00 – 09:00) and 926 additional passengers will travel in the PM peak (17:00 – 18:00). The most affected service in the AM peak is envisaged to be the 341 south services towards White Hart Lane which would see an estimated 74 additional passengers in the AM peak (an additional 12.24 passengers per service). In the PM peak, the most affected service is envisaged to be 341 south service away from White Hart Lane with an estimated 79 additional passengers using the service (an additional 13.17 passengers per service). The anticipated uplift in bus passengers would have a detrimental impact on the operations of the local bus network. Transport for London has requested a £2,275,000 financial contribution to local service improvements to facilitate the creation of capacity to meet the envisaged demand and mitigate any adverse impacts to services arising. Clarification is being sought as to how this figure has been arrived at. A proportionate financial contribution towards bus service improvements will be secured by legal agreement.

12.13 Whilst TfL has raised concerns with some of the assumptions underpinning the transport assessment, in particular, the number of proposed dwellings the model is based on, the selection of sites used from TRICs and the bus trip generation figures, it is considered that the assumptions are reasonable and the outcomes would be reasonably similar, if adjusted. TfL are satisfied that the proposed development, with mitigation, would not have a significant impact on the network.

12.14 Network Rail and the Mayor's Stage 1 Report raises the need for protection of the adjoining London Overground railway line. It is recommended that a planning condition requires protection works to be in place during the demolition/construction phase.

Site Access

- 12.15 Vehicular access is currently provided by High Road (A1010), located on the eastern boundary of the site and is the key north- south arterial route. White Hart Lane runs east – west linking the A1010 and A10 (Great Cambridge Road). There are a number of smaller residential streets and access roads within the site boundary. Notably Whitehall Street provides an East – West route connecting High Road to Tenterden Road. Love Lane connects Whitehall Street and White Hart Lane, on a north-south axis adjacent to the rail line and Moselle Street and William Street converge to connect High Road and White Hart Lane. The northern part of the site is less permeable to vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The detailed part of the scheme (plot A) is accessed via Whitehall Street, Tenterden Road and Headcorn Street.
- 12.16 Plot A will continue to be accessed via Whitehall Street and Tenterden Road and Headcorn Street with a new public route connecting Whitehall Street to Headcorn Road.
- 12.17 The primary access points for the outline part of the scheme will remain as existing, centred on High Road and White Hart Lane providing primary vehicular access. Given the outline nature of this part of the site, the detailed internal arrangements are reserved for subsequent approval. Notwithstanding this, it is envisaged that the proposal includes a new pedestrian route from White Hart Lane Station and Tottenham Hotspur Stadium and a new north-south cycle route connecting Cannon Road through to Brereton Road. New east-west vehicular route is proposed to the north-eastern corner of the site, connecting High Road to Cannon Road and a new one way connection to the south connecting Whitehall Street to Brereton Road. The proposal seeks to safeguard a potential pedestrian/ cycle route, over the rail line, to the north western corner of the site. The proposal also includes network of secondary/ restricted access vehicular routes and pedestrian routes within the site (figure 9- & 10).

Figure 9: Proposed illustrative pedestrian and cycle access strategy.



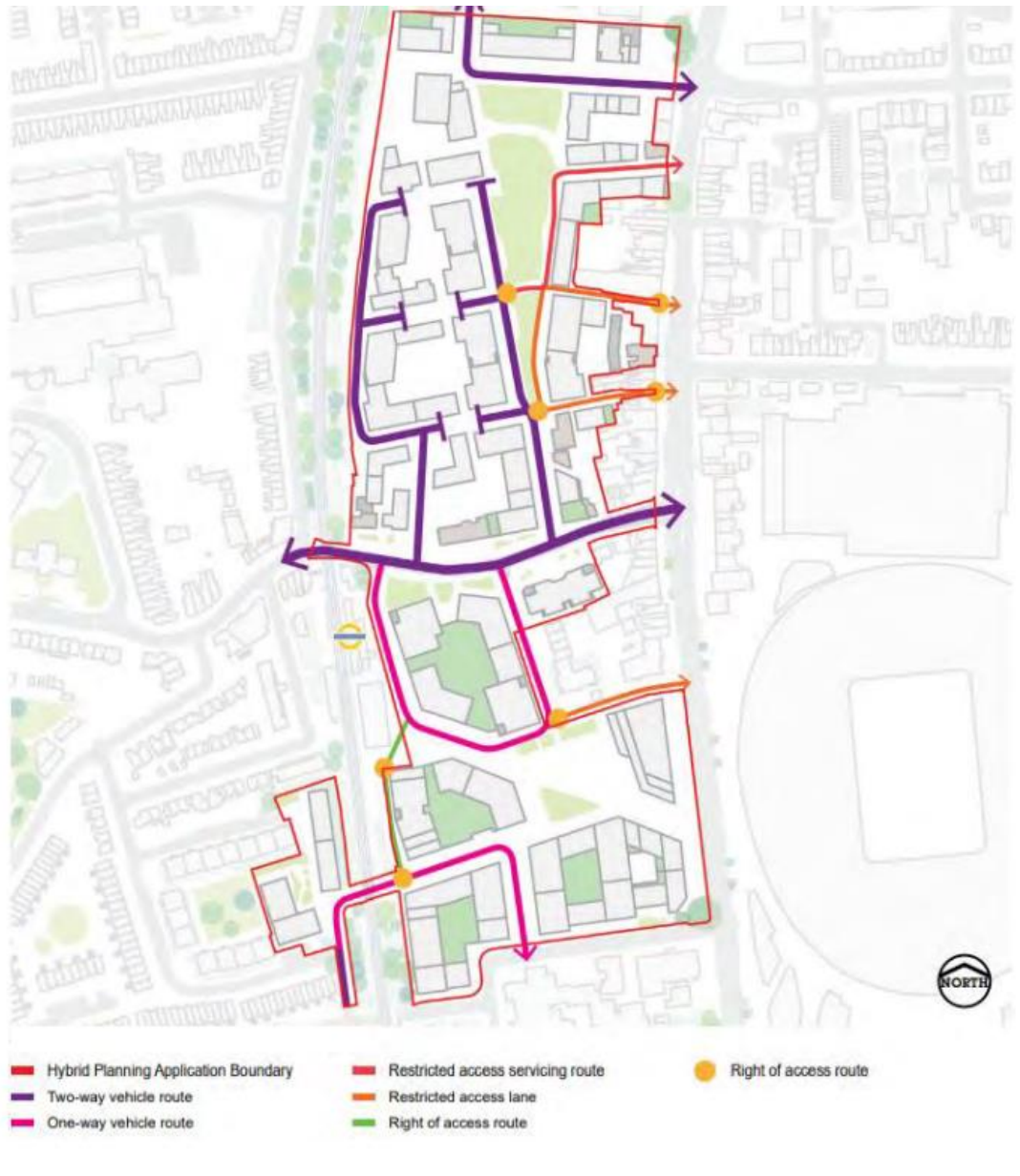


Figure 10: Proposed illustrative vehicular access strategy.

12.18 TfL calls for improvements to the route under the bridge along Whitehall Street and a Stage 1 Road Safety Audit of the proposed shared surface routes and any other areas where there is potential for conflict between vehicles and vulnerable road users. It is recommended that combined Stage 1 and 2 Audits are reserved by condition and improvements to Whitehall Street secured by S106 obligation.

Pedestrian and cycle movement

- 12.19 All the proposed routes across the site would be accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. The TA includes an Active Travel Zone (ATZ) assessment. This identifies a number of key destinations within a 20-minute cycle of the site – highlighting that the proposed schemes would be well connected to the public transport network as well as nearby leisure, educational, cultural and commercial activities. The ATZ finds that the proposed public realm improvements and increased permeability that the proposal would improve the site's connectivity with the surrounding existing walking and cycling routes as well as these public transport networks and activities.
- 12.20 Haringey Cycling Campaign has objected to the proposal on the grounds of indirect routing of the proposed cycle routes. They also highlighted the need for cycling facilities to be designed into the scheme. The proposed cycle routes are largely situated in the outline part of the site, whereby cycle facilities and landscaping arrangements will be detailed at reserved matters stage. The proposed cycle routes are envisaged to offer secondary cycle routes on quieter roads and not primary strategic routes in themselves. Officers are satisfied that the suitable planning conditions can be attached to the permission to secure satisfactory cycle links and associated facilities within the outline part of the site. The proposal would also contribute to improving cycling in the area through a S106 obligation towards the feasibility and design of protected cycle facilities along the A1010 from Seven Sisters station to the borough boundary with LB Enfield. A1010 High Road.

Car Parking

- 12.21 The detailed element of the scheme (plot A) does not propose any on-plot vehicle parking but would not be restricted from receiving permits for the CPZ. The plot is envisaged to be occupied by decanted residents from the Love Lane Estate. It is envisaged that the parking demand for the proposed units would be 26 vehicles. The CPZ is currently operating at 60% capacity, with 40 spaces available within 200 metres of plot A, which is considered sufficient to meet the forecasted demand. Two accessible parking bays are proposed on Whitehall Street, immediately to the south-east of the development.
- 12.22 Given the outline nature of the remaining part of the site, the parking requirements and distribution are not known at this stage. However, it is envisaged that the parking will be provided through a combination of on-plot parking (basement/ parking courts/ podium parking) and street parking. The proposed parking arrangements are envisaged to come forward on a plot by plot basis at reserved matters stage. The illustrative masterplan provides car parking for 3% of new residents in the form of accessible parking, with space safeguarded to increase the accessible provision to 10% along with parking for decanted residents. It is envisaged that electric charging points will be provided in excess of the London Plan guidance. It is also envisaged that the proposal would deliver 10 car club spaces.

12.23

Cycle Parking

12.24 For plot A, 113 long stay and 4 short stay cycle parking spaces are proposed. This is in accordance with London Plan Policy T5 and is acceptable. However, there is insufficient detail on the location and detailed provision of these spaces to ascertain that this meets guidance in the London Cycling Design Standards (including the need for at least 20% Sheffield stands and 5% wider spaces for non-standard bikes). It is recommended that a planning condition reserves approval of these details.

12.25 Owing to the outline nature of the remainder of the scheme, the detailed parking requirements and distribution are not known at this stage. The detailed cycle parking arrangements will be secured at reserved matters stage. It is envisaged that the proposal will provide cycle parking in accordance with the minimum requirements set out in London Plan Policy T5. It is likely that long stay cycle parking will be provided in the residential blocks either in podiums or designated cycle shelters. At least 5% of the long stay provision will be Sheffield stands with wider (1.8 metre access). Short stay spaces will be situated in visible and convenient locations in the public realm.

Travel Planning

12.26 The applicant's Residential Travel Plan and Framework Travel Plan sets out objectives of reducing the number of car trips made by residents, increasing the number of trips by walking and cycling and ensuring that development does not add pressure on the public transport system and sets out a strategy and process for setting and achieving specific targets. It is recommended that s106 planning obligations secure the implementation and monitoring of an approved Travel Plan.

Delivery and Servicing

12.27 The applicant's Delivery and Servicing Plan estimates that there would be around 25 delivery and servicing trips in the AM Peak hour, 11 in the PM Peak hour. For the detailed part of the scheme (Plot A) loading is envisaged to take place on Whitehall Street and the bottom of Headcorn Road. For the outline part of the scheme, it is envisaged that loading and unloading bays will be distributed throughout the site and restricted access routes would be available for servicing and deliveries. It is recommended that a detailed plan, for the outline element, is secured by a planning condition and that s106 planning obligations ensure that Travel Plan Co-Ordinators are responsible for monitoring the Plan.

Construction Activities

12.28 The applicant's Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) takes account of the EIA cumulative schemes and sets out vehicular routeing and access principles and identifies strategies to reduce potential impacts. It is recommended that a planning condition secures the approval of a detailed CEMP as part of each reserved matters submission.

Transportation - Summary

- 13** The proposed scheme improves connectivity between the Cannon Road area and the High Road and White Hart Lane for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists. The scheme would deliver a new north- south cycle link and a new public square that would provide a direct link from White Hart Lane Station and Tottenham Hotspur Stadium. Cycle and car parking can be accommodated within the site and surrounding road network, in line with London Plan requirements. Notwithstanding the objection from Haringey Cycling Campaign, officers are satisfied that suitable planning conditions can be attached to the permission to ensure that satisfactory cycle routes and associated facilities can be incorporated into the development. The proposal would also contribute to improving cycling in the area through a S106 obligation towards the feasibility and design of protected cycle facilities along the A1010 from Seven Sisters station to the borough boundary with LB Enfield. A1010 High Road The scheme would result in a relatively small and manageable increase in vehicular trips, which subject to the recommended planning conditions and s106 planning obligations referred to above, would be manageable. An assessment of likely cumulative effects, including taking account of likely public transport trips associated with the development would be manageable. As noted above, the proposed development is capable of being delivered with beneficial impacts on crowd flows to Tottenham Hotspur Stadium on event days by providing a direct route to the station with adequate space for queuing. The independent review of the crowd flow assessment found that the proposed queue provision would be adequate, albeit with a likely need for event management measures to be implemented for category 2 events. Clarification is required in respect to the existing queue provision, however, officers and the Council's independent Crowd Flow Expert are satisfied that at least the existing queue provision can be accommodated in the proposed development both during construction and on completion. The detailed arrangements, including temporary arrangements during construction and supplementary crowd flow assessment will be secured at reserved matter stage.

14 Energy, Climate Change and Sustainability

- 14.1** London Plan Policy SI2 sets out the Mayor of London's energy hierarchy: Use Less Energy (Be Lean); Supply Energy Efficiently (Be Clean); Use Renewable Energy (Be Green) and (Be Seen). It also sets a target for all development to achieve net zero carbon, by reducing CO2 emissions by a minimum of 35% on-site, of which at least 10% should be achieved through energy efficiency measures for residential development (or 15% for commercial development) and calls on boroughs to establish an offset fund (with justifying text referring to a £95/tonne cost of carbon). London Plan Policy SI2 requires developments referable to the Mayor of London to demonstrate actions undertaken to reduce life-cycle emissions.
- 14.2** London Plan Policy SI3 calls for major development in Heat Network Priority Areas to have a communal low-temperature heating system, with the heat source selected from a

hierarchy of options (with connecting to a local existing or planned heat network at the top).

- 14.3 London Plan Policy SI4 calls for development to minimise overheating through careful design, layout, orientation, materials and incorporation of green infrastructure, designs must reduce the risk of internal overheating and reliance on active cooling systems in line with the Cooling Hierarchy.
- 14.4 London Plan Policy SI5 calls for the use of planning conditions to minimise the use of mains water in line with the Operational Requirement of the Building Regulations (residential development) and achieve at least BREEAM 'Excellent' standard for 'Wat 01' water category or equivalent (commercial development).
- 14.5 London Plan Policy SI7 requires applications referable to the Mayor of London to submit a Circular Economy Statement demonstrating how it promotes a circular economy within the design and aim to be net zero waste.
- 14.6 Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4 requires all new development to be zero carbon (i.e. a 100% improvement beyond Part L of the 2013 Building Regulations). It requires developments to promote low- and zero-carbon energy generation through the implementation of site-wide and area-wide decentralised energy facilities where viable and prioritisation of connection to existing or planned networks, and a minimum reduction of 20% from on-site renewable energy generation. It also requires all non-residential developments to achieve a BREEAM rating 'Very good' (or equivalent), although developments should aim to achieve 'Excellent' where achievable.
- 14.7 Haringey Policy SP6 requires developments to seek to minimise waste creation and increase recycling rates, address waste as a resource and requires major applications to submit Site Waste Management Plans.
- 14.8 Policy DM21 of the Development Management Document requires developments to demonstrate sustainable design, layout and construction techniques.
- 14.9 Policy DM22 of the Development Management Document supports proposals that contribute to the provision and use of Decentralised Energy Network (DEN) infrastructure. It requires developments incorporating site-wide communal energy systems to examine opportunities to extend these systems beyond the site boundary to supply energy to neighbouring existing and planned future developments. It requires developments to prioritise connection to existing or planned future DENs. The development is within 500 meters of a planned future DEN, so the development is expected to secure connection subject to demonstration of technical feasibility and financial viability.

Energy

- 14.10 The London Plan requires the 'lean', 'clean', 'green' and 'seen' stages of the Mayor of London's Energy Hierarchy to be followed to achieve a 'Zero Carbon' Standard (100% reduction over Building Regulations), targeting a minimum onsite reduction of 35%, with 10% domestic and 15% non-domestic carbon reductions to be met by energy efficiency. All surplus regulated CO2 emissions must be offset at a rate of £95 for every tonne of CO2 emitted per year over a minimum period of 30 years.
- 14.11 'Be Lean.' The proposed scheme adopts a 'fabric first' approach, including façade configuration and specification that balances the desire to have winter passive solar gains but avoid summer overheating; high performance glazing, reduced air permeability and good insulating fabric, use of high-efficiency mechanical ventilation and heat recovery, use of LED lighting and efficient cooling for the proposed commercial units.
- 14.12 The proposed measures are envisaged to achieve a 10.12% reduction above Part L 2013 for Plot A (an annual carbon dioxide emissions saving of 7.27 tonnes per year). For the outline this represents a 12% domestic saving (a saving of 401 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year above the relevant baseline with SAP10 carbon factors) and a 17% non-domestic saving (a reduction of 123 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year). The detailed energy saving measures for the outline part of the scheme will be secured at reserved matters stage.
- 14.13 'Be Clean.' The applicant is intending to connect directly to the Meridian Water District Heating Network. Connection to the proposed DEN is expected to save 1,585 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year (a 47% saving above the SAP10 carbon factor baseline) for the whole site and a 38.7 tonne saving for plot A (54% above 2013 Part L requirements). If connection to the DEN is not feasible, an Air Source Heat Pump district heating solution is proposed as a back-up. Temporary arrangements for plot A is to use a high efficiency low NOx communal boiler.
- 14.14 'Be Green.' Photovoltaic (PV) arrays are estimated to come forward on 50% of the available proposed roof space. The proposed PV panels are anticipated to save 33 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year (a 1% saving above the SAP10 carbon factor baseline) for the outline, as well as a 4.15 tonne saving for plot A (a 5.8% reduction in carbon emissions above current Part L requirements).
- 14.15 Plot A – 'Lean, 'Clean' and 'Green'. Table 14 below sets out the Plot A emissions savings (with SAP10 carbon factors).

| | Annual Regulated CO2 emissions reduction above 2013 Part L (tCO2 / year) | % saving |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Savings from 'Be Lean' | 7.27 | 10.12% |

| | | |
|---|-------|---------------|
| Savings from 'Be Clean' | 38.71 | 53.9% |
| Savings from 'Be Green' | 4.15 | 5.8% |
| Total Cumulative On-site Savings | 50.12 | 69.79% |

14.16 Overall – 'Lean', 'Clean' and 'Green'. Table 15 below set out the overall carbon emission savings for the outline (with SAP10 carbon factors).

Table 15: Site-wide regulated carbon dioxide emissions savings (based on SAP10 emission factors)

| | Total regulated emissions (Tonnes CO₂ / year) | CO savings (Tonnes CO₂ / year) | Percentage savings (%) |
|----------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Part L 2013 baseline | 4,106 | - | - |
| Be lean | 3,582 | 523 | 13% |
| Be clean | 1,741 | 1,842 | 45% |
| Be green | 1,708 | 33 | 1% |
| Cumulative | - | 2398 | 58.4% |

14.17 'Be Seen.' An energy monitoring system is proposed and sub-metering/energy display devices in each home that would allow residents to monitor and reduce their energy use. It is recommended that a condition requires the development owner to submit monitoring results to the GLA (in accordance with the Mayor of London's draft guidance).

14.18 Carbon Offsetting. Despite the adoption of the 'Lean', 'Clean' and 'Green' measures outlined above, the expected carbon dioxide savings fall short of the zero-carbon policy target for proposed domestic and non-domestic uses. Overall, the amount of carbon to be offset (once connected to the proposed DEN) would be 21.7 tonnes per year for plot A. Based on 30-years of annual carbon dioxide emissions costed at £95 per tonne, this amounts to £61,845 (or £68,029 including a 10% management fee). It is recommended that s106 planning obligations secure this sum (including 10% monitoring fee), subject to any additional carbon savings that arise from more detailed design agreed with the LPA, by way of s106 planning obligations.

14.19 The carbon offsetting amount for the outline will need to be calculated at the submission of the reserved matters applications. The shortfall in emissions would need to be offset at £95 per tonne of carbon dioxide over a period of 30 years, plus a 10% management fee.

The carbon offset contributions will be calculated based on Scenario A (Connection to the DEN) and Scenario B (Communal ASHP). Depending on the timing of the relevant phase or block coming forward, either one carbon offset contribution will be due, or a deferred offset contribution mechanism will apply.

- If the phase/block is occupied before connection to the DEN, the deferred carbon offset contribution mechanism applies. The applicant will pay the initial carbon offset contribution based on Scenario A (DEN) at commencement of construction for that phase/block.
 - If the development connects to the DEN by December 2027, a connection charge applies.
 - If the development has not connected to the DEN by December 2027, an alternative permanent low-carbon heating solution should be installed to comply with Building Regulations Part L 2021. A deferred offset contribution would be payable based on the difference between the initial offset contribution paid (Scenario A DEN) and Scenario B (ASHP).

If the phase/block connects directly to the DEN, the carbon offset contribution will be based on Scenario A (DEN) and a connection charge would also be due.

- The connection charge will differ between who would be the appointed heat supplier.
 - If LBH is the appointed supplier, the connection charge will be based on the difference in the carbon offset contribution between Scenario A (DEN) and Scenario B (ASHP).
 - If a third party is appointed as the heat supplier, the connection charge would be based on the difference in carbon offsetting as outlined in the bullet point above, plus the capital cost savings from not having to provide the Scenario B communal ASHPs.

14.20 Whole Life-cycle Emissions. The applicant's Whole-life Carbon Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the latest published GLA guidance (October 2020). This assessment accounts for the estimated whole life-cycle carbon emissions of the proposed development and outlines the actions taken to reduce life-cycle carbon emissions. The aim of the assessment is to provide guidance to minimise the Whole Life Carbon impacts of the proposed development by setting appropriate targets and recommending design interventions. A detailed assessment of Plot A is included in the appendices of the assessment.

14.21 The assessment finds that the total embodied carbon emissions (the carbon dioxide emissions associated with producing the materials used in the construction, maintenance and deconstruction of the development) for Modules A-C were 193,467,835 kgCO₂e/m². The highest contributing emission source is the residential use contributing around 91% of the total embodied emissions. It is recommended that a planning condition is imposed to secure a more detailed life-cycle emissions assessment at reserved matters stage

14.22 For plot A, the assessment finds that the total embodied carbon emissions for Modules A1 – A5 were 415 kgCO₂e/m² (below the 'standard' benchmarks) and were 218

kgCO₂e/m² for Modules B-C (excluding B6 & B7) ('between the GLA's 'aspirational' and standard' benchmark).

Overheating

14.23 The applicant's Sustainability and Energy Statement includes overheating and cooling analysis that sets out that the development will be designed to minimise the need for energy intensive air conditioning systems. The assessment highlights that noise and air pollution will be a limiting factor to achieving natural ventilation for some parts of the site. A detailed assessment will need to accompany the future reserved matters submissions.

14.24 For plot A, the assessment concludes that the design has the ability to mitigate overheating if the windows can be fully opened to allow sufficient airflow. However, if windows cannot be opened (due to noise) the units will not pass TM59. Alternative measures are required for some units (peak lopping or enhanced mechanical ventilation). A detailed scheme for noise and overheating mitigation will be secured by condition.

14.25 Energy conclusion. The overall anticipated on-site carbon emission reductions over Building Regulations (2013) and associated offsetting payments would meet London Plan Policy SI2. The proposed connection to an off-site DEN would also meet London Plan Policy SI4. The expected building performance such as at least 10% for domestic and 15% for non-domestic savings to come from building fabric can be achieved, in line with London Plan Policy SI2.

14.26 The proposed 'Green' savings would be below the 20% called for by Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4. However, officers are satisfied that the amount of proposed roof top PV arrays will be optimised while balanced against other demands for roof-top space.

Environmental sustainability

14.27 BREEAM. The target is for the residential development to achieve BREEAM communities "Very Good" Rating. The non-residential spaces will also need to achieve a minimum plot-level BREEAM "Very Good" Rating.

14.28 Circular Economy. The applicant's Circular Economy Statement identifies the following five key steering approaches to designing for the circular economy for plot A:

- Retain the value of existing materials through deconstruction to enable recovery and reuse (where feasible)
- Adopt lean design principles to minimise the material intensity of the development and reduce waste.
- Ensure adequate storage and separation of municipal waste streams for the development to maximise recycling opportunities.
- Design for longevity of the use

- 14.29 The Statement sets out the Key Commitments; Bill of materials, Recycling and waste reporting form. The measures are considered to be acceptable
- 14.30 Construction waste. A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been produced for plot A and the wider masterplan to reduce and manage/re-use waste during demolition and construction. This is to inform a Resource Management Plan. The document is also expected to set out the waste management options either on- or offsite of the various waste types expected in line with the waste hierarchy, through the following routes: reduce, reuse, recycled, recover and dispose. It is recommended that this is secured by a planning condition.
- 14.31 Water consumption. In order to ensure compliance with London Plan Policy SI5, it is recommended to use a planning condition to minimise the use of mains water in line with the Operational Requirement of the Building Regulations (residential development) to achieve mains water consumption of 105 litres or less per head per day and achieve BREEAM 'Excellent' standard for 'Wat 01' water category or equivalent (commercial development).
- 14.32 Thames Water has not raised concerns over the ability of the water network infrastructure to accommodate the needs of the proposed development, on the basis that no surface water connection is being made for the northern part of the site. However, they note that upgrade works will be required to facilitate the development and have suggested a condition to restrict future development until necessary infrastructure is provided and this is recommended by officers. Thames Water has also recommended that grease separators are installed in all commercial hot food premises and an informative regarding working near their assets. These will be conditioned.
- 14.33 Considerate Constructors Scheme. The applicant's Site Construction Management Plan states that the principal contractor would be required to manage sites and achieve formal certification under the Considerate Constructors Scheme. It is recommended that this is secured by a S106 planning obligation
- 14.34 Other environmental sustainability issues. Movement and transport, Landscape and ecology, air quality, noise, daylight and sunlight, flood risk and drainage are addressed in detail in other sections of this report.

15 Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Infrastructure

- 15.1 Policy DM28 Protecting and Enhancing Watercourses and Flood Defences states that a new development must be set back at a distance of 8 meters from a main river and 5 meters from an ordinary watercourse, or at an appropriate width as agreed by the Council and the Environment Agency, in order to provide an adequate undeveloped buffer zone.

- 15.2 It notes that development proposals on sites containing a main river or ordinary watercourse will be required to demonstrate how the objectives of the Thames River Basin Management Plan and London River Restoration Action Plan have been taken into account. All major development will be required to investigate and secure the implementation of environmental enhancements to open sections of the river or watercourse; and investigate and secure the implementation of measures to restore culverted sections of the river or watercourse.
- 15.3 Development proposals must comply with the NPPF and its associated technical guidance around flood risk management. London Plan Policy SI12 requires development proposals to ensure that flood risk is minimised and mitigated and that residual risk is addressed.
- 15.4 London Plan Policy SI13 and Local Policy SP5 expect development to utilise Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).
- 15.5 Policies DM24, 25, and 29 continue the NPPF and London Plan approach to flood risk management and SUDS to ensure that all proposals do not increase the risk of flooding. DM27 seeks to protect and improve the quality of groundwater.
- 15.6 London Plan Policy SI5 requires proposals to ensure adequate wastewater infrastructure capacity is available.

Flood Risk

- 15.7 The majority of site is in Flood Zone 1 and has a low probability of flooding from tidal and fluvial sources. The central and part of the eastern extent of the site is located in flood zone 2, due to its proximity to the Moselle River (classified as a Main River), which is culverted below White Hart Lane and High Road. The site is within a Critical Drainage Area.
- 15.8 The submitted Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) finds the 'daylighting' of the Moselle River to be prohibitive on the grounds of loss of trees, water quality, service diversions, impact on transport services, loss of public realm, impact on stadium access and the land take required to provide the river channel. The report sets out that the reserved matters submissions will consider localised covered openings, installation of a water wheel and above ground watercourse markers. Subsequently, the applicant considered that the 8 metre easement requested by the Environment Agency can be reduced to 3 metres, in line with build over agreements for public sewers.
- 15.9 Plot A and parts of the outline site (blocks F and G) are at low-high risk of surface water flooding. The risk of flooding from the sewers is considered to be low. The site is also at risk of ground water flooding, particularly to basement levels. Risks of flooding from reservoirs is considered to be very low to negligible. Proposed mitigation measures include:

- The finished floor levels of plots F and G being 300mm above the estimated flood level with no ground floor level uses being 'more vulnerable' uses
- Site levels that fall away from building thresholds and directed towards drainage features (including plots A1, A2 and A3)
- Adoption of sustainable urban drainage solutions that seek to reduce discharge rates by 70% in the northern and 40% in the southern part of the site (designed to prevent above ground flooding in the 1 in 100 year storm event including a 40% allowance for climate change). This could include attenuation tanks, rainwater harvesting, green roof and blue roof systems and permeable paving, detention pond and flow controls
- Basement waterproofing
- Provision of flood evacuation routing for plots F and G.

15.10 Foul water from Plot A is proposed to be discharged to the existing Thames Water foul sewers which will be subject to consent from Thames Water. A similar arrangement is proposed for the outline part of the site. It is estimated that foul flows would be 2.8 l/s for Plot A, 23 l/s for the northern part of the site and 68.2 l/s for the southern part of the site. This would represent a significant increase from the estimated foul water discharge from the existing site. Since all surface water is proposed to be discharged to a dedicated surface water sewer and there are no known issues associated with lack of capacity of the existing foul water sewer network, the risk of flooding from the foul sewers is considered to be low.

Drainage

15.11 The proposed surface water drainage strategy takes account of likely increased rain fall as a result of climate change, factoring in a 40% increase in peak rainfall intensity. A variety of SuDS features are proposed to be incorporated, in accordance with the London Plan drainage hierarchy.

15.12 The surface water drainage arrangements for plot A are to discharge to the existing public surface sewer by gravity connection. The discharge rate will be limited to a 70% reduction against the existing flows in a 1 in 100 year storm event (20.5 l/s). The water will be attenuated through the use of a roof garden, rain garden, permeable paving and below ground attenuation to achieve a storage volume of 129 cubic metres.

15.13 The surface water for the outline part of the scheme will be restricted discharge to the existing surface water sewer at a rate of 115.4 litres per second (a 70% reduction to existing). With green roofs, rain gardens, permeable paving, below ground attenuation, a detention basin and bioretention providing a storage volume of 641 cubic metres. An increased storage volume will be required if the independent permissions come forward.

15.14 The Council as Lead Local Flood Authority has no objection to the proposed drainage arrangements subject to conditions to secure a detailed surface water scheme and associated management and maintenance plan for the outline part of the site. The Environment Agency has no objection subject to conditions for surveys, a buffer zone and piling/foundations method statement. Thames Water raises no network infrastructure capacity objections in relation to foul water or surface water. The aforementioned conditions could reasonably be imposed.

16 Air Quality

16.1 London Plan Policy SI 1 requires development proposals to not worsen air quality and be at least Air Quality Neutral and calls for large-scale EIA development to consider how local air quality could be improved. The London Plan is supported by the Construction Dust SPG.

16.2 Policies DM4 and DM23 require development proposals to consider air quality and be designed to improve or mitigate the impact on air quality in the Borough and improve or mitigate the impact on air quality for the occupiers of the building or users of development. Air Quality Assessments will be required for all major developments where appropriate. Where adequate mitigation is not provided planning permission will be refused. Haringey is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

16.3 The application is supported by an Air Quality Assessment, which includes an Air Quality Neutral Assessment, and an Air Quality Positive Statement. The applicant's Site Construction Management Plan also sets out minimum standards and procedures for managing and minimising dust and air quality impacts.

16.4 The applicant's Assessment considers ground floor NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} exposure at plots A2, C, F, I4 and N1 and 14 sensitive receptors to poor air quality and finds that the site, including the High Road and White Hart Lane frontages, would be below air quality objective levels for in the 2025 scenario.

16.5 The proposed scheme is envisaged to be 'Air Quality Neutral' (with expected emissions associated with transport and buildings falling below air quality benchmark values) and has been designed to minimise potential adverse air quality effects by:

- The proposed layout is to be designed to avoid creating street canyons where pollutants could be trapped and the proposed streets and spaces are to follow TfL's Healthy Streets approach which encourages walking and cycling;
- The scheme is envisaged to deliver a relatively low level of on-site car parking with an excess of 20% active Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCPs) and passive provision for remaining spaces to have EVCPs;

- Some homes are likely to require Mechanical Ventilation (with the need to open windows limited to purge scenarios necessary to clear the room of smells etc), but with the choice to open windows; and
- The proposed connection to an off-site District Energy Network means that there would be no onsite emissions from boilers.

16.6 The applicant's Assessment does identify potential minor – major adverse effects from dust during the demolition and construction. The Construction Environmental Management Plan sets out measures to minimise dust emissions including care programming of dust generating activities, provision of screening and the use of dampening systems. The Pollution Team raised no objection to the proposal subject to conditions. It is recommended that detailed construction management plans for each phase of the development and other mitigations are secured, by planning condition.

17 Wind and Microclimate

17.1 London Plan Policy D8 seeks to ensure that public realm areas are well-designed, including, ensuring that microclimate considerations such as wind are taken into account to encourage people to spend time in a place. London Plan Policy D9 calls for proposed tall buildings to carefully consider wind and other microclimate issues. Policy DM6 states that proposals for tall buildings should consider the impact on microclimate and Policy AAP6 requires a high-quality public realm for developments in Tottenham.

17.2 Chapter 16 of the ES reports on an assessment of the likely significant effects of wind. The illustrative masterplan was used for the microclimate analysis of the outline part of the scheme as it was deemed that the illustrative scheme would provide a more accurate representation of the likely microclimate impacts than modelling the maximum parameters. Further microclimate analysis will accompany each forthcoming reserved matters submission. Officers are satisfied with this methodological approach. The ES adopts significance criteria that are based on the Lawson Comfort Criteria for 'sitting', 'standing', 'strolling', 'walking' and 'uncomfortable'. It goes on to report on an iterative process of testing and adapting assumed integrated mitigation features, before identifying likely significant residual effects. As with other topics, the assessment in the ES takes account of subsequent permissions.

17.3 Chapter 16 of the ES has been reviewed by an independent specialist consultancy appointed by the Council. Likely significant wind effects are assessed in the ES by a computation fluid dynamics (CFD) led approach, validated by wind tunnel testing. Whilst account has been taken of the likely significant temporary effects during construction, the officer summary below focuses on permanent effects.

17.4 With identified mitigation in place (including trees and soft landscaping, canopies, vertical screens/balustrades etc), the residual effects identified in the ES have been agreed and are set out in table 16 below.

Table 16: summary of wind effects.

| Issue | Likely Significant Effect | Mitigation Measures | Likely Residual Effect |
|--|--|---|--|
| Demolition and Construction | | | |
| On-Site | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Off-Site | Direct, temporary, local, adverse effect of minor significance | Mitigation measures in place prior to completion of Proposed Development. Secured by appropriately worded planning condition | Negligible |
| Strong Winds | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Completed and Operational Development (Configuration 3) | | | |
| On-Site | | | |
| Thoroughfares | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Entrances | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Bus Stops | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Ground Level Amenity – Mixed Use | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Ground Level Amenity – Seating | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Ground Level Amenity – Seating | Direct, permanent, local, adverse effect of minor significance (Measurement locations 108, 189 and 495) | Mitigation measures, such as those suggested in paragraph 16.6.2.8, to be determined at reserved matters stage | Negligible (with developed measures at reserved matters stage) |
| Balconies (Plot A /Phase 1A) | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Roof Level Amenity – Mixed Use | Negligible | None required | Negligible |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Pedestrian Crossings | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Strong winds | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Off-Site | | | |
| Thoroughfares | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Entrances | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Bus Stops | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| White Hart Lane Overground Station Platform | Negligible | None required | Negligible |
| Ground Level Amenity – Seating | Direct, permanent, local, adverse effect of moderate significance (Measurement location 107) | Mitigation measures, such as those suggested in paragraph 16.6.2.8, to be determined at reserved matters stage | Negligible (with developed measures at reserved matters stage) |
| Pedestrian Crossings | Negligible | None required | Negligible |

- 17.5 The independent review of the microclimate assessment found the applicant's approach to the microclimate assessment to be acceptable. Some concerns were raised in relation the lack of testing for construction phases, not isolating plot A buildings in the assessment, lack of assessment of proposed seating, play areas, cycle routes and the lack of explanation for some aspects of the model.
- 17.6 The exact location of proposed seating, play areas, and cycle routes is yet to be determined given the outline nature of the development. Each reserved matters application (RMA) will be wind tested and this will inform the entrance points etc. As such, it would be unreasonable to require the level of detail being requested, which will be forthcoming with each RMA demonstrating satisfactory wind conditions in the current and future scenarios.
- 17.7 It is recommended conditions are attached to the permission to ensure that appropriate additional microclimate assessment work takes place and suitable mitigation is delivered as part of the scheme. Subject to this, officers consider that the proposed scheme would result in an acceptable wind environment.

18 Trees

- 18.1 The NPPF (Para. 131) stresses the importance of trees and makes clear that planning decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined. London Plan Policy G7 makes clear that development should seek to retain and protect trees of value and replace these where lost.
- 18.2 The applicant's Tree Survey records 134 trees (groups of trees and hedgerows) on and immediately adjacent to the site. Of these trees, 2 are Category A (the highest quality), 61 are Category B, 66 are Category C and 5 are Category U (unsuitable for retention). The Council's records do not indicate there are any trees on the site subject to a Tree Protection Order (TPO).
- 18.3 The proposals result in the loss of 67 arboricultural features. This includes 27 x Category B, 39 x Category C and 1 x Category U. Two mature prominent Category A London Plane trees (T5 & T63), on the High Road, would be retained and protected – two on the site near the High Road footway and two in the footway itself – would be retained. The arboricultural assessment estimates that approximately 236 new trees will be planted, representing a replacement ratio of 4:1. The assessment sets out suitable tree protection measures for plot A.
- 18.4 For the outline part of the scheme, it is recommended planning conditions are attached to the permission requiring further arboricultural assessment that details appropriate mitigation measures and tree protection measures for each subsequent reserved matters application.

19 Urban Greening and Ecology

Urban Greening

- 19.1 London Plan Policy G5 sets out the concept and defines Urban Greening Factor (UGF) as a tool used to evaluate and quantify the quality of urban greening provided by a development and aims to accelerate greening of the built environment, ensuring a greener London as it grows. It calls on boroughs to develop their own UGF targets, tailored to local circumstances, but recommends an interim target score of 0.40 for proposed development that is predominantly residential.
- 19.2 The applicant's Design and Access Statement includes a calculation of the Urban Greening Factor (UGF) for the proposed scheme. This envisages that the illustrative masterplan would have a UGF of 0.22 (an uplift of 0.15). Given that the proposal is envisaged to deliver an urban greening score increase, a substantial quantum of tree planting, seeks to optimise the provision of green roofs and provides public realm and circulatory improvements to the site, the envisaged urban greening score is considered to be acceptable. It is recommended that planning conditions are imposed to secure details of the green roof construction and soft landscaping and increased UDF where possible.

Ecology

- 19.3 London Plan Policy G6 calls for development proposals to manage impacts on biodiversity and to aim to secure net biodiversity gain.
- 19.4 Local Plan Policy SP13 states that all development must protect and improve sites of biodiversity and nature conservation. In addition, Policy DM19 makes clear that development on sites adjacent to internationally designated sites should protect and enhance their ecological value and Policy DM20 supports the implementation of the All London Green Grid. AAP Policy AAP6 states that proposals for tall buildings that fall within 500m of a Special Protection Area (SPA)/Ramsar area need to ensure no adverse effects.
- 19.5 The applicant's Ecological Appraisal Report (ES Appendix 10.1) sets out the findings of a phase 1 habitat survey, which concludes that the site is dominated by hardstanding and buildings, offering limited ecological value. Mixed scrub, temporary grass and clover leys, urban street trees and a culverted river are other habitats in the site boundary. The most significant habitat identified is the green corridor on the western boundary. The corridor comprises dense scrub and young- semi-mature trees which is a priority habitat and a designated Green Corridor.
- 19.6 No bats or evidence of bats was identified during the ground level assessment of the site and buildings. However, 1 building and 1 structure were identified as having potential for roosting bats. Emergence and pre-dawn re-entry surveys found no evidence of roosting bats within the building. The structure (culverted river exit), was found to contain common and soprano pipistrelle. *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* bats were recorded to be foraging either side of the River Moselle (to the west of the culvert entrance), as well as commuting noctule and *nathusius pipistrelle* and *Pipistrellus nathusii* (single pass of each species). Bat activity along the adjacent railway embankment is considered likely. It is likely that works to the culvert will require an European Protected Species Licence.
- 19.7 The Ecological Appraisal Report identified the site as having some potential for nesting birds.
- 19.8 The report recommends the landscaping includes native species planting, including buffer planting adjacent to the green corridor and living roofs and bird, bat and bee boxes integrated into buildings and landscaped areas. The report also recommends that a lighting strategy is devised to minimise lighting of ecological features. It is recommended that further ecological assessment and associated mitigation and enhancement measures are secured by planning condition.

Habitats Regulation

- 19.9 Given the proximity of the application site to two designed European sites of nature conservation, it is necessary for Haringey as the competent authority to consider whether

there are any likely significant effects on relevant sites pursuant to Section 63(1) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (“the Habitats Regulations”).

- 19.10 The application site is approx. 1.22km west of the Lea Valley Special Protection Area (SPA). The Lea Valley area qualifies as a SPA under Article 4.1 of the Birds Directive on account of supporting nationally important numbers of species. This area is also a Ramsar site. The Lea Valley SPA/Ramsar comprises four underpinning Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
- 19.11 The application site lies approx. 5.05 km west of the Epping Forrest Special Area of Conservation (SAC). However, it is within 6.2km the Zone of Influence (ZOI) as defined by Natural England in its Interim Guidance. The Epping Forest SAC is one of only a few remaining large-scale examples of ancient wood-pasture in lowland Britain and has retained habitats of high nature conservation value. Epping Forest SAC is also subject to a SSSI designation.
- 19.12 The Lea Valley SPA site is carefully managed to avoid impacts, with only limited access allowed to the wetland itself, with access closed seasonally to avoid impacts to wintering bird populations. The proposal includes high quality public open space and there are several public open spaces in the vicinity of the site that are more accessible than Epping Forest SAC. As such, adverse effects as a result of increased recreational pressure are not considered likely. Likewise, the proposed scheme, with its limited car parking provision and promotion of use of electric vehicles by providing Electric Vehicle Charging Points is not expected to result in an adverse air quality effect.
- 19.13 The Council has adopted a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) which concludes that, with mitigation, the project will not have an Adverse Effect on the Integrity of the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mitigation Strategy, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. This information has been approved by the Council’s Nature Conservation Officer on behalf of London Borough of Haringey who has no objection to the proposals given the proposed contribution to local greenspace.
- 19.14 Natural England initially objected to the application in relation to potential recreational impacts on Epping Forest SAC. However, following discussions with the applicant, it is agreed to a £50,000 Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANGS) contribution to fund improvements to Bruce Castle Park. This contribution will be secured by legal agreement and will further reduce recreational pressure on Epping Forest SAC. As a result, Natural England has withdrawn its objection. Officers consider that the development would not give rise to likely significant effects on European designated sites including Epping Forest SAC and Lea Valley SPA pursuant to Section 63(1) of the Habitats Regulations and subsequently an integrity test is not required.

Biodiversity Net Gain

19.15 The applicant's biodiversity net gain design stage report sets out how 3.0 Metric was used to calculate Biodiversity Net Gain For the site. The calculation states that the existing site has a Biodiversity value of 3.18 and envisages that the proposed landscaping and ecological enhancement measures will achieve a biodiversity value of 5.35 (2.9 uplift in habitat units and a 90.97% positive net change of the site). The predicted uplift is largely derived from the loss of low quality existing habitats and the retention and supplementation of high quality habitats including tree and mixed shrub provisions. The envisaged net gain is significantly above the minimum 10% set out in the Environment Act. It is recommended that landscaping and ecological mitigation and enhancement details are secured by condition, along with a management and monitoring plan. Commitment to funding management and monitoring is proposed to be secured by legal agreement.

20 Waste and Recycling

20.1 London Plan Policy SI7 calls for development to have adequate, flexible, and easily accessible storage space and collection systems that support the separate collection of dry recyclables and food. Local Plan Policy SP6 and Policy DM4 require development proposals make adequate provision for waste and recycling storage and collection.

20.2 The applicant's Waste Management Plan for plot A and the outline element of the scheme has been developed in accordance with guidance provided by Waste officers and BS 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings – a code of practice. The key principles include:

- Commercial and residential waste would be collected separately;
- The waste collector would not be required to pull full containers more than 10m to the collection vehicle;
- A minimum clear space of 150mm would be allowed between containers;
- Waste rooms would be designed and fitted out so they could be washed down and fire resistant;
- Waste collection vehicles would not be required to reverse more than 12m;
- Access roads for waste vehicles would have a minimum clear width of 5.0m and a maximum gradient of 1:12; and
- Storage and loading areas would be level, smooth, hard surfaced and provide drop kerbs and have a maximum gradient of 1:14 if the ground slopes down towards the collection vehicle.

20.3 Residential waste, recycling and food waste would be collected weekly and storage space has been provided in accordance with the generation rates provided by waste officers. Space has also been provided for bulky/non-standard waste items. Residents would not be required to walk further than 30m (horizontal distance) between their home and their allocated waste store. Most waste stores would be externally accessible and within 10m of

the proposed stopping point for the waste collection vehicle. Any waste stores further than 10m from a collection point would have the waste brought to a suitable collection point within 10m of the collection vehicle on the day of collection by the on-site management team.

- 20.4 For the outline part of the site, it is envisaged that traditional waste collection arrangements will be pursued and appropriate storage capabilities and collection arrangements will be designed into the residential and commercial elements.
- 20.5 It is recommended that planning conditions are imposed to reserve the detailed management and maintenance arrangements for plot A and secure details for the outline element of proposal.
- 20.6 LBH Waste officers are content with the proposed storage arrangements but requested that Plot A1 has 3 x 140 litre food waste bins as opposed to a single 360 litre bin and advised that any proposed commercial waste stores should be designed to store a weeks' worth of waste despite capabilities for regular collections. This can be secured by condition.

21 Land Contamination

- 21.1 Policy DM32 requires development proposals on potentially contaminated land to follow a risk management-based protocol to ensure contamination is properly addressed and carry out investigations to remove or mitigate any risks to local receptors.
- 21.2 The applicant's Geotechnical & Geo- environmental Desk Study Report (ES Appendix 12.1) contains a Preliminary Contaminated Land Risk Assessment. The report acknowledges that the previous use of the site results in a potential for land and water contamination. It concludes by identifying Low to Moderate potential risks to a range of receptors, including construction workers and potential residents and recommends that an intrusive ground investigation is carried out to appraise the extent of Made Ground, the gas regime and the groundwater regime. It also recommends that an Unexploded Ordnance survey is undertaken.
- 21.3 LBH Pollution officers raise no objection, subject to conditions relation to Land Contamination and Unexpected Contamination, Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Air Quality Assessment and Plant. It is proposed to impose the recommended conditions.

22 Basement Development

- 22.1 Policy DM18 relates to new Basement development and sets out that the construction of new basements, including in existing dwellings will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal:

- a Will not adversely affect the structural stability of the application building, neighbouring buildings and other infrastructure, including the adjoining highway, having regard to local geological conditions;
- b Does not increase flood risk to the property and nearby properties from any source
- c Avoids harm to the appearance or setting of the property or the established character of the surrounding area;
- d Will not adversely impact the amenity of adjoining properties by reason of noise or increased levels of internal or external activity;
- e Will not adversely impact the local natural and historic environment;

These points are addressed through a Basement Impact Assessment (BIA).

- 22.2 The parameters for Plots M, J, L and K include basements with finished floor levels of 7.00 AOD, 8.23 AOD and 7.77 AOD respectively. The basements to plots M, J and L will be at least approximately 13 metres and 25 metres from the railway track, respectively. The railway track is situated on an embankment that is approximately 3 metres above the surrounding ground level.
- 22.3 Officers and Building Control are satisfied that principles set out in the outline Basement Impact Assessment are acceptable. It is recommended that a planning condition is imposed to secure a detailed basement impact assessment prior to the commencement of development on plots M, J, L and K.

23 Archaeology

- 23.1 The NPPF (para. 194) states that applicants should submit desk-based assessments, and where appropriate undertake field evaluation, to describe the significance of heritage assets and how they would be affected by the proposed development.
- 23.2 London Policy HC1 states that applications should identify assets of archaeological significance and avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. This approach is reflected at the local level in Policy DM9.
- 23.3 The Site is located within The Lea Valley and Ermine Street Archaeological Priority Areas; therefore, there is potential for below ground heritage assets to be present.
- 23.4 Chapter 8 of the ES (which is supported by an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment) reports on an assessment of the likely significant effects on archaeology. The White Hart Lane and High Road frontage parts of the site form part of an Archaeological Priority Area, due to evidence of a Medieval settlement with possible Anglo-Saxon roots and the presence of a former Roman road (Roman Ermine Street). Following mitigation, in the form of archaeological investigation, the ES identifies a Minor Adverse residual effect.

- 23.5 The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) has assessed the proposal (identifying that the layout of the proposed scheme presents theoretical scope to preserve any important finds along the High Road frontage) and indicates the need for field evaluation to determine any further appropriate mitigation. GLAAS calls for a two-stage process of archaeological investigation comprising evaluation to clarify the nature and extent of any surviving remains, followed, if necessary, by a full investigation.
- 23.6 A meeting was held with the GLAAS in January 2022. It was agreed not to proceed with the geoarchaeological work at this stage, however it was requested that the ES provides some updated baseline information and reflects the potential for public benefits to be delivered by the Interim Scenario.
- 23.7 Accordingly, an update to the ES has been submitted which presents an assessment of the likely significant archaeology (buried heritage) effects of the Interim Scenario at the Southern Site. It concludes that, in consultation with The GLAAS, additional research and archaeological investigation could be undertaken at a later stage to assess opportunities to protect, promote and enhance areas of archaeological potential and that this could be implemented through an appropriately worded planning condition.
- 23.8 The GLAAS has since recommended the imposition of four pre-commencement conditions to be imposed.

24 Fire Safety and Security

- 24.1 London Plan Policy D12 makes clear that all development proposals must achieve the highest standards of fire safety and requires all major proposals to be supported by a Fire Statement. The Mayor of London has published draft guidance of Fire Safety (Policy D12(A)), Evacuation lifts (Policy D5(B5)) and Fire Statements (Policy D12(B)).
- 24.2 The application is supported by a Fire Statement which sets out how the design and construction of the buildings will seek to satisfy the functional requirements of Part B of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010 (as amended, 2018), the Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015 (CDM) and the operational fire safety requirements of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (RRO).
- 24.3 The London Fire Brigade has been consulted and the Commissioner is satisfied that the statement complies with the London Fire Brigade's requirements for firefighting access. In accordance with the Mayor of London's guidance, it is recommended that a planning condition is imposed, requiring the development to be carried out in accordance with the planning fire safety strategy (included in the Fire Statement).
- 24.4 The development would be required to meet the Building Regulations in force at the time of its construction – by way of approval from a relevant Building Control Body. As part of the plan checking process a consultation with the London Fire Brigade would be carried out.

On completion of work, the relevant Building Control Body would issue a Completion Certificate to confirm that the works comply with the requirement of the Building Regulations.

24.5 In light of the above, the application is considered to be acceptable with regard to its impact on fire safety, in accordance with national planning policy and the development plan.

25 As the proposed tall buildings are in outline they do not require consultation with the Health and Safety Executive through the recently introduced Gateway 1 procedures. However all subsequent reserved matters application for 'relevant buildings' (those containing 7 or more storeys or higher than 18 metres) will be required to provide a further fire statement and be considered by the Health and Safety Executive through Gateway 1. They will be required to provide a fire statement which sets out the approach to fire safety for the building, the site layout, emergency vehicle access and water supplies for firefighting purposes and explain their engagement with relevant bodies on fire safety and compliance with any policies relating to fire safety.

26 Equalities

In determining this planning application, the Council is required to have regard to its obligations under equalities legislation including obligations under the Equality Act 2010. The council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not

The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty. Members must have regard to these duties in taking a decision on this application.

Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.

Regard must be had to these duties in taking a decision on this application.

26.1 The applicant has provided an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) that identifies and assesses any potential impacts on groups with 'protected characteristics' as defined by the Equality Act 2010, that would arise from the delivery of the proposal. It also identifies

interventions and/or mitigation measures required to reduce any adverse effects, whilst also maximising any beneficial effects on the Local Impact Area (LIA) and the LBH.

26.2 Based on the demographic and social indicators prepared as part of the EqlA the following groups with 'protected characteristics' have been identified as potentially facing a greater impact from the proposed development:

- Children and young people (aged 0-24 years);
- Those with a disability and/or long-term limiting illnesses;
- BAME communities including African, Middle Eastern and Asian Communities; and
- Muslim community.

26.3 The baseline analysis has also identified crime (and the perception of crime) and overcrowding as two key challenges affecting priority groups within the LIA.

26.4 The proposal will support the delivery of a range of socio-economic and regeneration outcomes for the LBH more widely, with potential positive impacts on residents with protected characteristics arising from the provision of new homes, a net gain of homes in the area including 500 at social rent, an increase in the number of family homes that will reduce overcrowding and the offer of equivalent accommodation to existing Love Lane tenants.

26.5 In total, the proposal will see the delivery of up to 2,929 new homes, of which up to 2,579 will be net additional to the LIA. Once completed, the proposal will help reduce overcrowding and see the number of (affordable) social rented units doubled (from 251 to 500 units), whilst also providing a variety of tenancies (such as Social Rent and Shared Ownership). The Love Lane Landlord Offer guarantees secure tenants a new council home in the new development or the option to move to another council home in LBH. This would have temporary negative impacts associated with the rehousing process as well as the ability of residence to access some local businesses and services. Mitigation measures includes phasing development to minimise the number of moves for residents as well as business disruption, providing rents similar to current homes, long term tenancy, removals and other reasonable moving expenses paid for and a home loss payment when moving. The Offer guarantees non-secure tenants living in temporary accommodation within the site a new home in the development on permanent secure tenancy and council rents at a similar level to the current Love Lane Homes. Resident leaseholders are guaranteed a new affordable home with an offer of financial support through and enhanced equity loan. The development is also proposed to be phased to allow the construction of new affordable units prior to the demolition of the older housing in the Love Lane Estate. The beneficial impact arises from the improved and permanent secure tenancies. The provision of additional high quality housing, including affordable housing, would have a moderate beneficial effect in equality terms for the general population and on young people, BAME and Muslim communities. The provision of 10% of new dwellings to achieve building regulations M4(3) 'wheelchair

user' and 90% M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable' standard would have a moderate beneficial impact on residents within the disability and/or long term limiting illness priority group.

- 26.6 As described in the EqIA, the primary adverse impact of the proposal is likely to be on businesses within the site and existing employment. There are currently 85 businesses located across the Site (which together support an estimated 690 FTE jobs), and which are likely to be impacted by demolition and construction activity associated with the proposed development. To reduce any potential negative impact, mitigating actions have been described in the EQIA and are summarised below.
- 26.7 A Commercial Relocation Strategy which seeks to support local businesses and reduce the overall impact of regeneration on local businesses has been prepared in 2018 and its implementation will be secured by S106 obligation. This includes relocating some businesses within the application site where space is available and the use is compatible with the regeneration proposals, helping business that are unable to relocate within the site, identify suitable alternative sites in the Borough and if they cannot be identified, help them identify sites outside of the borough and support them in the relocation process. The commercial relocation strategy commits that no business will be required to move out without 12 months' notice. The impact of the proposal on businesses and existing jobs is likely to be negative, including for some stakeholders with protected characteristics, however the Commercial Relocation Strategy and mitigation measures will serve to limit negative impacts and ensure businesses, organisations and employees are supported through the process. With the mitigation, the equality impact reduces from substantial adverse effect to a minor adverse impact on the general population as well as the priority groups.
- 26.8 The demolition and construction phase of the proposal has potential to support up to 2,416 FTE jobs (i.e. both directly and more widely through indirect/supply chain and induced effects). In addition, once completed the development has the potential to accommodate between 392 jobs on-Site with 54 being jobs retained through the retention of existing businesses on site, in the worst-case scenario of the minimum amount of commercial floorspace being delivered across the site (10,386 sqm) in the lowest permutation of employment generating uses. Once additionality adjustments are applied and the retained businesses are taken into consideration it is estimated that the development will support a net increase of 240 jobs. The new jobs would have a minor beneficial equalities impact on the general population as well as BAME and Muslim communities as the working aged residents in each group could take up these roles and potentially gain new skills.
- 26.9 The proposal will support the delivery of an improved public realm (including new parks and open space, new cycle routes, a direct route between High Road and White Hart Lane

Station, residential amenity and local playable space). This would have a moderate beneficial impact on the general population and priority groups and a major beneficial impact on the young people priority group. The new development would result in a net loss of on-site vehicle parking from 380 to around 75 spaces, up to 10% of which is to be blue badge parking. This may have a minor adverse impact on residents with long-term health problems and/or disabilities but impacts on the general population, BAME and Muslim communities are expected to be negligible.

26.10 The proposed development will include crime prevention measures that seek to design out crime, including the installation of CCTV, purposely designed, lit and well overlooked public realm. This would result in minor - moderate beneficial effects on the general population and priority groups.

26.11 Officers concur with the scope, method and findings of Lichfields Equalities Impact Assessment. Whilst the proposal would result in some negative impacts in relation to existing business and community uses and associated job loss and loss/ displacement of existing residents when taking into account the proposed mitigation (Commercial Relocation Strategy, Landlord Offer and Development Phasing Strategy) along with the benefits brought about by the provision of high quality new dwellings (including accessible and affordable dwellings), provision of new jobs during operation and construction, public realm, access and security improvements) the proposal is considered to result in an overall beneficial impact, once complete, on the general population and identified priority groups (children and young people, those with a disability and/or long-term limiting illness, BAME communities and Muslim community).

27 Scope of assessment in Environmental Statement

27.1 Environmental Impact Assessment is intended to address the implications of environmental changes, particularly (though not exclusively) where these changes are adverse. It is required to focus on those effects that are deemed both significant and likely.

27.2 The majority of the technical assessments in the Environmental Statement have assessed the 'maximum' parameters of the built form for the outline elements of the proposal, as these typically represent the 'worst case' scale and magnitude of effects. In some instances this is not the case, such as for the assessment of the impact on employment, in these instance the Environmental Statement assesses the effects of the 'minimum' parameters in order to represent the 'worst case scenario'.

27.3 As noted above in the case of the wind assessment, the maximum parameters may not represent the worst case scenario and as such the wind assessment has assessed the illustrative masterplan as it is anticipated to be more representative of the likely massing of

the final proposal. Further assessment would be needed at reserved matters stages to test the detailed design for the various elements of the proposal as they come forward and each reserved matter must include a wind assessment.

27.4 A third-party review of the Environmental Statement and both addendums has been undertaken principally as a compliance check, to ascertain whether the EIA can be considered to be comprehensive, robust and conducted in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended).

27.5 The peer review concludes that the ES is compliant with regulatory requirements with all aspects of the EIA Regulations being addressed and no issues of clear non-compliance being identified. S.

28 Other matters

28.1 Overlapping planning permissions – The submitted parameters plans and design code accommodate the delivery of the extant planning permissions and extant planning applications with resolutions to grant planning permission, that are yet to be determined, as part of the proposed development. Notwithstanding this, the independent delivery of these permission could result in a scenario whereby the implementation of one permission renders development pursuant to the other permission unlawful. In that event, it will be the liberty of the Local Planning Authority to determine whether it is expedient to take enforcement action against such a breach of planning control, in line with the adopted enforcement plan. In the event that members resolve to grant planning permission, Officers are satisfied that mechanisms exist, through S106/ the use of planning conditions, to ensure that necessary mitigation secured by previous planning permissions on the site remain secure. This includes a condition attached to the planning permission that facilitates amendments to the control documents in the event that a planning permission(s) is granted within the red line area of the site that falls outside the controls set by the submitted control documents.

29 Conclusion and Planning Balance

29.1 The proposed scheme would result in a residential-led mixed-use development for the remaining parts of the High Road West NT5 Site Allocation. The application has been submitted in a manner that would allow independent delivery of parts of the site that already have permission/ resolutions to grant permission. Whilst the proposed development does not fully conform with the 2014 masterplan, Officers are satisfied that the proposal makes efficient use of the site and delivers on the masterplan vision and principles, to the benefit of the community. Departures from the HRWMF include:

- The scale of the proposed buildings and the manner and degree in which they descend in height
- Whilst community buildings and commercial users are proposed to front Moselle Square they do not explicitly provide leisure space opposite the stadium to create a sport and leisure destination for north London or include the provision of tennis courts or other formal sports provision in the park
- The minimum parameters do not deliver a net increase in commercial floorspace
- The proposal does not enhance and include the re-use of heritage assets
- The proposal does not include the re-activation of the railway arches
- The proposal does not conform with the previous London Plan density guidelines
- The proposal does not include the quantum of parking envisaged by the HRWMF
- The proposal does not include the provision of allotments in roof top gardens and the community park

29.2 The Applicant has demonstrated that these departures are considered necessary to make efficient use of the site and secure the delivery of a range of public benefits including the provision of additional homes (including affordable, accessible and family housing), provision of significant public realm enhancements (provision of a new civic square, provision of a new public park, provision of new and enhanced pedestrian and cycle connections across the site, the provision of a direct route from the stadium to White Hart Lane Station) biodiversity enhancements and the provision of highly water and energy efficient homes.

29.3 As the decision maker the Local Planning Authority is required to consider the planning balance. At this current time the Local Planning Authority is unable to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply. The recent and ongoing appeal against the refusal of the scheme for the development of The Goods Yard and Depot has set out a 5 year land supply of 4.13 years.

29.4 Whilst this is a limited shortfall, nonetheless there is a requirement on the Authority to consider the proposals against Paragraph 11d) of the NPPF. With paragraph 11d) engaged the housing policies within the Development Plan are deemed to be out-of-date which means the LPA must grant permission unless the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed.

29.5 On this basis footnote 7 of the NPPF applies. Footnote 7 states:

The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to: habitats sites (and those sites listed in Paragraph 180) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space,

an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in footnote 67); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.

29.6 In this case, the impact on designated heritage assets, subject to design detailing, has the potential to result in an upper level of 'less than substantial harm', with the value of the Conservation Area having already been eroded irrevocably as a result of the stadium development. It is therefore considered that this impact provides a clear reason for refusal for the purposes of Paragraph 11d(ii).

30 The conclusion that heritage matters (finding less than substantial harm) could provide a clear reason for refusal which disapplies the presumption in favour of sustainable development and the tilted balance. Accordingly, a normal planning balance exercise must be undertaken.

30.1 As set out in paragraph 31.1 above, the proposal departs from the Development Plan in a number of respects, however, regard needs to be given to benefits of the scheme overall.

30.2 In the first instance, the scheme seeks to bring forward the entire regeneration area set out in Policy NT5 in a clear and comprehensive manner originally envisaged within the High Road West Masterplan. The scheme will deliver in excess of 1700 dwelling more than originally envisaged within Policy NT5. In approaching the proposals in this manner and at the densities and scale proposed, the scheme is eligible for in the region of £90m of grant funding that ensures it is both deliverable and that the Love Lane estate regeneration can occur within the foreseeable future. Any delays in obtaining a planning permission will likely result in the loss of this funding and render the scheme undeliverable.

30.3 It is considered that this funding provides a very significant benefit that weights in favour of the proposal.

30.4 The delivery of additional affordable housing, , alongside the improvement to the living conditions of existing residents.. The proposal includes a minimum of 500 social rented homes (a 203 home uplift on the current Love Lane Estate Provision). This provision can also be afforded very significant weight.

30.5 In an area of public open space deficit, the comprehensive scheme enables all the public open space provision, in the form of a substantial public park and civic square, alongside other public realm spaces to be delivered. Due to the nature of the application, namely it being largely in outline form, the scheme can also seek to deliver further public open space

through reserved matters submissions to enable compliance with Policy DM20. The cumulative benefit to both existing and proposed residents enables this to be afforded substantial weight.

- 30.6 In addition to the delivery of key public realm space, the proposed layout shown within the masterplan ensures a key east-west pedestrian link across the railway line can be delivered. This link facilitates improved connectivity with development on the west of the railway line and provides for wider cohesiveness. It is considered that this offers limited weight in favour of the development.
- 30.7 The delivery of between 7,225 sqm (GIA) and 41,300 sqm (GIA) of commercial/ community floor space, including a new library and learning centre creating training, up-skilling and employment opportunities including a minimum net increase of 240 Full Time Equivalent jobs once operational and a further 93 FTE associated supply chain jobs provide a significant community benefit along with providing key educational and growth opportunities for both existing and proposed local residents can be considered to be a significant benefit to the scheme.
- 30.8 The scheme is expected to deliver significant economic benefits during construction including 1,214 construction jobs, 1,202 construction supply chain jobs, sustained over several years, offering a limited benefit to the scheme.
- 30.9 The development is anticipated to generate up to £267.8 million of GVA (Gross Value Added) to the economy every year during construction and between £22.6 million and £110.6 million of GVA in perpetuity, again offering a limited benefit in favour of the scheme.
- 30.10 In proposing a comprehensive development, the scheme can deliver of a new energy centre to serve the entire development. This is a highly sustainable manner in which to deliver energy for a new development and is best delivered as part of these such comprehensive schemes. The Council has aims to achieve net-zero development to address the Climate Emergency they formally declared in 2019. Without such comprehensive re-development it is likely that such an energy centre would be cost abortive. This can weight significantly in favour of this proposal.
- 30.11 Lastly, this proposal offers a realistic opportunity to regenerate the area, providing clear and tangible benefits to both the existing and proposed residents. The concept of this scale of regeneration has been an aspiration of the Council for many years, accordingly, this can be given significant weight.
- 30.12 The proposed maximum parameters and illustrative scheme is a higher density development when compared to the adopted Masterplan (at approx. 341 homes/hectare (based on dividing the number of units proposed by the site area), respectively, and warrants careful scrutiny. The overall dwelling mix is envisaged to be 83.5% 1 and 2 bed

units and 16.5% family sized housing and 10% of homes of various sizes would be 'wheelchair accessible'. The final quantum and mix will be determined at reserved matters stage. The proposed homes are envisaged to be high-quality and future residents are anticipated to enjoy an acceptable level of amenity (in terms of aspect, size of homes, open space, play space, outlook/privacy, daylight and sunlight, noise, wind conditions, air quality and overheating). The proposed fire strategy set out in the submitted Fire Statement is also considered acceptable.

30.13 Tall buildings are acceptable in principle in this growth area and the proposed tall buildings would be located on the western edge of the site, where the HRWMF encourages them to be located (although they would be significantly taller than the guidance suggests). The likely functional and environmental impacts of the proposed buildings are considered acceptable. Officers are satisfied that the submitted parameters, development specification and design code will facilitate the delivery of tall buildings of sufficiently high-quality to justify their proposed height and form and their likely effects on surrounding townscape. As such, it is considered that the proposed tall buildings would meet the policy tests established by the NPPF, London Plan Policy D9, Strategic Policy SP11, AAP Policy AAP6 and DPD Policies DM1 and DM6.

30.14 The proposed scheme would improve connectivity and permeability between the existing Cannon Road area and High Road and White Hart Lane, without creating a rat-run for motor traffic. The scheme is envisaged to have relatively limited car parking and generous cycle parking, in line with policy requirements, and additional road traffic would be relatively small (particularly given the proposed loss of the existing housing and commercial uses on the site and the restrictive nature of the proposed parking arrangements). Assessment by the applicant demonstrates that (when taking account of the proposed scheme and local committed development) there is unlikely to be significant impacts on London Overground line capacity or bus capacity, subject to appropriate mitigation. Planning conditions and s106 planning obligations could help manage on and off-site car parking and ensure that Car Club provision, bus service provision, travel planning, delivery and servicing and construction activities are satisfactory.

30.15 The proposed buildings, open space, landscaping and sustainable drainage features are envisaged to take account of climate change and to reduce carbon emissions (although expected carbon savings from built fabric performance is below what policy expects). Planning conditions could secure commitments in relation to water usage, BREEAM 'Very Good' for the commercial units and measures to further the Circular Economy agenda. Subject to s106 planning obligations, the scheme would be connected to the proposed Heat Network and include some roof level PVs to help deliver 64% carbon emissions savings (SAP2012 carbon factors) (with offsetting financial contributions making up the shortfall).

30.16 The proposed scheme would safeguard and incorporate mature London Plane trees along the High Road frontage and incorporate a good level of green infrastructure, despite an

estimated shortfall against the London Plan Urban Greening Factor interim score target of 0.40. The proposed greening would deliver a significant Biodiversity Net Gain (predicted in excess of 90%) and officers do not consider that the scheme would give rise to significant effects (recreational pressure or air quality) on the Lee Valley or Epping Forest important European nature conservation sites, subject to SANGS mitigation secured in the s106.

30.17 Flood risk is low and likely environmental impacts, including noise, air quality, wind and microclimate, waste and recycling and land contamination, basement impact and archaeology could be made acceptable by use of planning conditions.

30.18 The proposed development would provide adequate queuing provision to enable Tottenham Hotspur Football Club to successfully manage crowd flows on event days. The detailed arrangements will be secured at reserved matters stage.

30.19 Officers have taken full account of the findings of the submitted Environmental Statement and into account the responses to consultation and other relevant information in accordance with EIA Regulations, and other relevant legislation and guidance. The findings of the ES are referred to, where relevant, throughout the report. If planning permission were to be granted, satisfactory mitigation measures identified in this report, could be secured by planning conditions and/or s106 planning obligations.

30.20 In more general terms, the proposed scheme is not expected to have a significant adverse effect on school places, or primary health care provision subject to mitigation secured by conditions and by legal agreement and, in any event, CIL payments could help fund planned additional provision to meet the demands from the expected 6,410 new residents.

31

31.1 The proposed scheme would provide an accessible and safe environment and significant additional affordable homes. Subject to securing the delivery of various features and provisions identified in this report, officers consider that the proposed scheme would have a positive equalities impact.

31.2 The scheme does have its some negative aspects. However, it has clear and demonstrable benefits that weigh heavily in its favour, largely resulting from the comprehensive re-development approach advocated by this proposal. It is considered that this represents a prime opportunity, mostly as a result of the significant level of funding available, to demonstrably improve this environment for existing and future residents, such that it is the opinion of Officer's that the scheme should be considered favourably.

7 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)

7.1 The estimated CIL chargeable amount is approximately £10,000,000 subject to change and subject to:

7.2 The proposed flexible commercial uses do not come forward as a 'supermarket' and proposed basements serve residential development only; and

7.3 Affordable housing satisfies the criteria of Regulation 49 of the CIL Regulations (2010, as amended) and relief is applied for and granted before commencement.

7.4 If planning permission were granted, the CIL would be collected by Haringey after/should the scheme is/be commenced and could be subject to surcharges for failure to assume liability, for failure to submit a commencement notice and/or for late payment, and subject to indexation. An informative should be attached to any planning permission advising the applicant of this charge and advising them that the scheme is judged to be phased for CIL purposes.

7.5 The proposed development would be liable to pay the Haringey CIL rate that is in effect at the time that any permission is granted.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

GRANT planning permission for the reasons set out above.