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15 February 2007

To: All Members of the Executive  
c.c. All Other Persons Receiving Executive Agenda

Dear Councillor,

Executive - Tuesday, 20th February, 2007

I attach a copy of the following reports for the above-mentioned meeting which were not available at the time of collation of the agenda:

**9. PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS FOR THE BIG LOTTERY FUND (BLF)  
(PAGES 1 - 54)**

(Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service – To be introduced by the Executive Member for Children and Young People):  
To seek approval to a way forward in developing the Big Lottery Fund (BLF) portfolio of projects.

**18. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS – REVIEW OF PARKING FEES  
AND CHARGES (PAGES 55 - 98)**

Head of Local Democracy and Member Services to report that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee at a special meeting held on 13 February 2007 considered the following documents (a copy of each is attached) in connection with a call in of Executive Minute No. TEX148 Review of Parking Fees and Charges -

- a) Report of the Monitoring Officer
- b) Report of the Interim Director of Urban Environment
- c) Copy of the call in

d) Review of Parking Fees and Charges

A copy of the following documents is also now attached -

e) Minutes of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 13 February 2007

f) Revised Consultation Strategy

Yours sincerely

Richard Burbidge  
Member Services

**Report Title: BLF Children's Play Programme – Portfolio of Projects for the Haringey Bid**

**Report of:** The Director of the Children & People's Service

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Key Decision**

### **1. Purpose**

- 1.1 To seek agreement on the Haringey Portfolio of bids to be submitted to the Big Lottery Fund, (BLF), Children's Play Programme by the deadline date of the 12th March 2007.
- 1.2 To inform the Executive of the evaluation process used to determine the successful bidders.

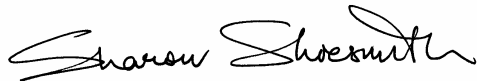
### **2. Introduction by Executive Member**

- 2.1 The BLF is an important source of funding for the local authority to improve further its play provision for children and young people. This report sets out the process that has taken place to identify project bids and recommends to the Executive the short-listed providers.
- 2.2 It also contains the Play Strategy and the audit of play provision that has been drawn up to support the BLF bids.
- 2.3 I recommend that fellow executive members agree to allow the short-listed providers to go forward to the BLF Children's Play Programme.

### **3 Recommendations**

- 3.1 That the Executive agrees the list of short-listed providers shown in **Appendix 3** compiled in accordance with Contract Standings Orders (CSO) open tendering process 8-11. Together these meet the full range of outcomes within the Haringey Play Strategy and as expected by BLF.

**Report Authorised by:**



Sharon Shoesmith  
Director  
The Children and Young People's Service

**Contact Officer:** Jay Manyande, Children's Fund Manager, Children & Young People's Service. Email [jay.manyande@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:jay.manyande@haringey.gov.uk) Tel 0208 489 3216

#### **4. Director of Finance Comments**

- 4.1 The Director of Finance has been consulted on the preparation of this report and supports the recommendation on the basis that no additional costs, over and above grant received, will be incurred by the Council following agreement to funding by the BLF. The Children and Young People's Service will be responsible for ensuring that this is the case. There are some revenue implications of this capital spend on Council equipment and this has been committed to be contained within existing budgets.
- 4.2 The ability to fully meet the objectives of the Play Strategy attached as a supporting document for the bid will be subject to approved resources available.

#### **5. Head of Legal Services Comments**

- 5.1 If the bid for BLF funding is successful the Council will have to enter into a funding agreement with BLF and will therefore be the accountable body to the BLF for the funding provided. The conditions set out in any such funding agreement must therefore be passed on to the successful bidders so as to protect the Council from any potential claim from BLF. Advice must be obtained from Legal Services at the time as to how best to achieve this purpose.

#### **6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

- 6.1 Tender application pack  
6.2 List of applicants

#### **7 Executive Summary**

- 7.1 The Children Act 2004 recognises that the enjoyment of recreation, including play, is one of the key Every Child Matters outcomes for children. Following on from the Act, the BLF announced in November 2005, details of a new Children's Play

programme, this was subsequently launched in March 2006. The BLF's Children's Play programme requires that the Council develops a portfolio of projects that focus on areas of greatest need and contributes to the Council's ability to deliver the five portfolio outcomes and the overall outcomes detailed within the Haringey Play Strategy.

- 7.2 All local authorities are required to produce a play strategy and an audit of play provision. Haringey's Play Strategy (which has been developed with a range of stakeholders) is attached to this report and the audit of play provision is available.
- 7.3 The BLF will assess play strategies using the *Play England – Planning for Play Guidance* on the development and implementation of a local play strategy. Portfolios will be assessed using the BLF Guidance. Play England has advised that both the play strategy and the portfolio will be given equal weighting and that local authorities will be required to submit detailed information for each project to be included in the portfolio and a rationale for how it relates to the Play Strategy.
- 7.4 The Big Lottery Fund Children's Play Programme has four funding rounds July 2006, November 2006, March 2007 or September 2007. Play England who have been commissioned by the BLF to support the Children's Play Programme has provided informal feedback from BLF that 19 portfolios were submitted in July 2006 and none of the portfolios have been accepted. In the second round 40 portfolios were submitted and the BLF have yet to make a decision and as of today only five have been approved. We have taken account of the feedback on these and subsequent bids in an effort to ensure that our bid is successful. The BLF has made it known that Authorities who submit in September 2007 will not be allowed the additional "pausing" time given to those who submit to the three previous deadline dates. "Pausing" time is the additional time given to Authorities to provide clarification, if needed, on their Bid portfolio.
- 7.5 Seventeen applications to the Haringey BLF portfolio were received in the initial round at a total value of twice the amount of grant. Post tender negotiations aimed to refine the bids to ensure viable and sustainable outcomes and the success of the Strategy and the BLF Play Portfolio. These bids have been further evaluated against the criteria at stage two of the evaluation. The evaluation panel focussed on a range of projects that covered the full of breadth of the Haringey portfolio outcomes.
- 7.6 It was possible for organisations to bid for a project that is predominantly revenue based and a cap of £100K was placed on organisations wishing to do so. It is recognised that projects aimed at providing greater play opportunities for children with disabilities would require revenue funding. The Council will not pay revenue costs once BLF funds have ceased and it was made clear as part of the process that bidders had to set out how they intended to fund their project once BLF funds came to an end. This will also be set out in the contracts for the successful bidders.
- 7.7 Recent guidance, received in the past few days, requires that the Council develops a portfolio of projects that focuses on:
  - Areas of greatest need;
  - Contribution to the Council's ability to deliver the five portfolio outcomes; and

- The overall outcomes detailed within the Haringey Play Strategy.

## **8 Strategic Implications**

- 8.1 The Haringey portfolio of bids was assessed against the five Haringey portfolio outcomes that have been drawn from the Play Strategy and the BLF expected outcomes. It is a requirement of the BLF that the Play Strategy demonstrates that it has the support of key departments within the Local Authority as well as the support from the Voluntary and Community Sector.

## **9 Financial Implications**

- 9.1 Haringey's BLF's allocation is £780,982 available over three years. The approach to developing the BLF – Children's Play Programme portfolio of bids has followed a full open tendering procedure in accordance with Contract Standing Orders. All external tenders were evaluated by the Finance Department of the Children & Young People's Service. Internal bidders were exempt from the financial evaluation.

- 9.2 Each application was assessed for financial viability and sustainability. Where an application was specifically for funding play equipment and facilities applicants were assessed to show if long-term maintenance costs had been budgeted for.

- 9.3 Applications specifically for revenue funding were assessed against their long-term sustainability and of the capacity of the applying organisation to meet future staff cost once the funding had ran its course. The tender document required all bidders to clearly outline an "Exit Strategy" and to explain how projects would be sustained at the end of the three years. The question asked was as follows:

"You need to think about how the improvements made by your project will continue when the BLF grant ends. If there will be ongoing revenue costs, we need to know which organisations are signed up to pick up these costs,

Please address the following points as fully as possible:

- How will the effects of the project be sustained when the BLF grant ends?
- Will your project change practice and policy in delivering play opportunities for children and young people?
- What is your exit strategy for staff directly employed as part of your project?"

- 9.4 The Council will not pay revenue costs once BLF funds have ceased and it was made clear as part of the process that bidders had to set out how they intended to fund their project once BLF funds came to an end. This will also be set out in the contracts for the eventual winners.

- 9.5 The recommended list of projects shows a split of 57% for capital projects and 43% for revenue.

- 9.6 Included in the Bid Portfolio is a 10% element set aside for project management over the 3 years of the funding. The Project Manager will be the lead officer responsible for the implementation of the Haringey Play Strategy and the delivery

of the Play Portfolio projects; a necessary aspect of their work will be to support organisations receiving funding and ensuring sustainability of the respective projects.

- 9.7 The proposed projects listed in appendix 3 have been compiled to ensure that Haringey has a balanced portfolio that reflects the Play Strategy objectives and outcomes and the BLF outcomes.

## **10 Legal Implications**

- 10.1 The open tender process has followed the Council Standing Orders procedures and sought advice and guidance from Legal Services before the final tender pack was dispatched.
- 10.2 As the Accountable Body the Council will be required to sign the BLF grant terms and conditions. The BLF grant terms and conditions have been customised by Legal Services and included in the tender pack in the form of a funding agreement between the Council and bidders. All bidders were required to sign up to the BLF grant terms and conditions. The conditions set out the funding agreement will be passed on to the successful bidders so as to protect the Council from any potential claim from BLF.

## **11. Equalities Implications**

- 11.1 The Play Strategy was evaluated as part of the Equalities Impact Assessment carried out in September 2006. The Children & Young People's Service Equalities Officer assessed all bids as part of the evaluation process. All bids requiring further clarification were discussed with each organisation.

## **12. Consultation**

- 12.1 The Play Strategy has been developed via the Early Childhood Forum and the Play Strategy Task Group. Proposals were discussed at the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership. Consultation was arranged through the Early Childhood Forum as follows:
- Consultation via the Haringey website until 31 October 2006.
  - Play Strategy event with key stakeholders in both the statutory and voluntary/community sector at Alexandra Palace on 13 July 2006.
  - Consultation period with key stakeholders from 24 June to 21 July 06.
  - Primary Schools Junior Citizenship Debate 28 June 2006.
  - Consultation period with children and young people through schools 23 May to 2 June 2006.
  - Council Directorates 11 Nov 2005.
  - Play Strategy event with Key stakeholders in both the statutory and voluntary/community sector on 4 & 8 July 2004.
  - Consultation with children and young people through the voluntary sector - December 2003.
- 12.2 The consultation process along with the play audit identified the Play Portfolio outcomes that were used to inform and identify the projects that were developed for the BLF bid.

### 13 Background

*“The aim of the Play Strategy is to generate a commitment to ensuring that all children have access to a range of rich, stimulating and fun play environments, which are free from unacceptable risk, embrace diversity and encourage inclusion of all children. Play must also encompass the 3 free’s – free to choose, free of charge and free to come and go.”*

13.1 The Play Strategy has identified 4 key objectives:

1. To raise awareness and understanding of play, children’s needs and rights to play within Haringey;
2. To increase participation of children, young people and parents/carers and other stakeholders, in the planning and decision making about play;
3. To increase the amount and range of local play provision;
4. To improve and ensure consistency of quality in local play provision.

13.2 The BLF has taken a portfolio approach to developing children’s play programmes. The Play Strategy and the Haringey Portfolio of Outcomes have been taken from the two play audits carried out in March 2006. BLF are seeking a portfolio of individual projects that effectively address the needs and outcomes identified in our Play Strategy. The Council will be required to submit detailed information for each project to be included in the portfolio and a rationale for how it relates to the Play Strategy.

13.3 Haringey Play Strategy Portfolio Outcomes, aim to:

- a. Increase the level of free play opportunities for disabled children and people, taking into consideration transport needs. Provision to cover term time and holiday periods;
- b. Increase the level of free play opportunities for children and young people aged 10-13 years. Provision to cover term time and holiday periods;
- c. More free gender specific projects, especially girl’s only schemes targeting the 12 – 19 age group;
- d. Projects that raise the profile of play through free training and development of children, young people together with their parents/carers and non-play professionals;
- e. Improve open space play facilities to provide equal access and enjoyment for all children and young people especially vulnerable\* children and young people.

\* “Vulnerable” is used in Changing Lives – Haringey’s Children and Young People’s Plan 2006-09 to describe children and young people who face particular challenges as a result of their personal circumstances, for example, those who have disabilities or who are looked after by the local authority, care leavers, those at risk of significant harm, travellers, asylum seekers and refugees, pupils newly arrived from overseas, those at risk of disaffection, young carers, pregnant schoolgirls, teenage parents, young offenders, those at risk of offending and young victims of crime or discrimination.



13.4 The BLF guidance states that the local authority as the lead applicant must demonstrate that it has consulted with and fully involved local agencies in developing the portfolio. The local authority must also show how it has involved as wide a range of organisations as possible in the delivery of projects in the portfolio. Paragraph 12 of this report outlines the consultation process that has taken place to develop the Play Strategy.

## **14 Description of the Procurement Process**

14.1 The aim of the evaluation framework was to identify the tenders that will provide the Authority with the most economically advantageous (MEAT) arrangement possible in the light of the offers received.

14.2 Tenderers were required to submit details as follows:

A three-year contract with the option of a further two years extension to provide;

“Play opportunities for children and young people aged 0-19 years. Successful service providers are expected to ensure that all children have access to a range of rich, stimulating and fun play environments, which are free from unacceptable risk, embrace diversity and encourage inclusion of all children. Play must also encompass the 3 free’s – free to choose, free of charge and free to come and go.”

14.3 The evaluation team comprised:

- The Authority’s Authorised Officer responsible for procurement;
- Other Authority staff for input into specific areas e.g. Finance, Health and Safety, Equalities, Voluntary Sector services;
- The Authority’s Authorised Legal Officer.
- Voluntary Sector representation – specialising in play.
- An Independent Play Sector Professional.
- The Authority’s Authorised Officer – responsible for London Borough of Haringey co-ordination of the Play Strategy for Haringey, serviced the evaluation team.

14.4 The evaluation process has been carried out in three stages:

### **First Stage Evaluation**

A total of 17 tenders were received. These are shown in **Appendix 2**. The Authority undertook an initial evaluation exercise to discount those bids that were seriously non-compliant, i.e. had not been submitted substantially in accordance with the tender.

## **Second Stage Evaluation**

All remaining compliant bids were evaluated to assess which ones offer the potential to achieve the most economically advantageous agreement. The evaluation took into account all aspects of the proposals being made and scored these in accordance with the evaluation criteria outlined in the table in **Appendix 1**.

## **Third Stage Evaluation**

Clarification meetings were arranged on January 25 & 31 2007 with potential short listed tenders to explore their proposal in more depth to support the development of the Haringey Portfolio of projects.

## **15 Haringey BLF Play Portfolio**

- 15.1 With the completion of stage three of the evaluation process, a shortlist has been drawn up, which is attached as **Appendix 3**. The bids shortlisted were judged to have best met the range of Haringey Portfolio outcomes, (a to e).
- 15.2 Please note that the Evaluation Panel will complete the post tender negotiations before informing all bidders of the outcome of the tender evaluation process, hence the confidential nature of this report.

## **16 Use of Appendices / Tables / Photographs**

- Appendix 1: Evaluation Scoring Table
- Appendix 2: List of organisations that submitted tenders
- Appendix 3: List of shortlisted organisations
- Appendix 4: Haringey Play Strategy

## Appendix 1

<b>Haringey Children's Play Programme</b>		<b>Section Weighing</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Value for money</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Service delivery</b>	<b>40</b>
2.1	BLF Children's Play programme outcomes	15
2.2	Haringey portfolio outcomes	15
2.3	The ability to meet service deadlines	10
<b>3</b>	<b>The quality and standards of the service</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>The financial viability/appraisal of the company</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1	Constitution	5
4.2	List of current committee members	5
4.3	Insurance	5
4.4	Audited accounts	5
<b>5</b>	<b>Policies and procedures</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1	Health & Safety	5
5.2	Child Protection	5
5.3	Equal opportunities	5
<b>6</b>	Any added value that Contractors may offer bearing in mind the Council's Policies and Vision e.g. match funding, sustainability once the funding has ended	<b>5</b>

**Appendix 2 List of Organisations that submitted tenders  
Evaluation Scoring Table**

<b>BLF Ref</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Stage 1 weighted score (max score 320)</b>	<b>Stage 2 weighted score (max score 320)</b>	<b>Funding Requested</b>	<b>Capital/ Revenue</b>	<b>Shortlisted Projects</b>
1	Haringey Play Association	246.7	275	99,795	Revenue	£99,795
2	Markfield Project	246.7	246.7	99,869	Revenue	£99,869
3	Parks - Markfield Park	206.7	206.7	110,000	Capital	£110,000
4	Parks - Priory Park	196.7	166.7	60,000	Capital	£60,000
5	Parks - Stationers Park	188.3	175	50,000	Capital	nil
6	Parks - Lordship Rec	183.3	178.3	110,000	Capital	£110,000
7	Parks - Chestnuts Park	168.3	173.3	120,000	Capital	£120,000
8	Welbourne Primary	153.3	151.7	87,452	Capital	nil
9	Ludotek Toy Library	151.7	148.3	100,000	Revenue	£63,220
10	Haringey Youth Service	149.2	144.2	100,000	Revenue	£40,000
11	Earlham Primary	141.7	148.3	66,961	Capital	nil
12	Chestnuts Primary	141.7	145	58,699	Capital	nil
13	Alexandra Primary	139.2	145.8	71,154	Capital	nil
14	The Mulberry Primary	120	115	81,000	Capital	nil
15	The Nia project	110	123.3	75,980	Revenue	nil
16	Haringey Shed	76.7	70	93,771	Revenue	nil
17	Dominion Centre	Incomplete tender submitted – bid not considered				
<b>Total Funding Request</b>		<b>1,384,681</b>				<b>£702,884</b>
BLF Allocation		780,982				£780,982
BLF Programme Management Cost		78,098				£78,098
<b>BLF Programme Budget</b>		<b>702,884</b>				<b>£702,884</b>
Variance		-603,699				nil

## Appendix 3

### BLF Children's Play Programme: Shortlisted bids for consideration for funding

Organisation Under Post Tender Negotiations	Sector	Main Haringey Portfolio Outcomes That Each Bid Will Focus On	Draft BLF Programme Budget £	Capital/ Revenue	Project Description
Haringey Play Association – Somerford Grove Adventure Playground	Voluntary Sector	Outcomes (b, c, d, e)	99,795	Revenue	<p>The project is <b>revenue</b> based. The project offers a range of play activities for children and young people aged 5-15 years. It will specifically target the 10-13 age range. It will also offer gender specific sessions and awareness raising to parents, carers, volunteers on the range of 'play types'.</p> <p>The provision will offer free, open access adventure playground. The playground will be open 6 days a week. The adventure playground is not simply a play area with fixed wooden equipment. It is a staffed, open access facility where children have the opportunity to design, and use tools to build their own play equipment, to mould their own environment to their own purposes, and to be involved in a whole range of activities. It terms of child development, it gives children opportunities to develop social, physical, intellectual, creative and emotional skills that are vital for growth into healthy adults.</p> <p>In order to run the adventure playground successfully, and sustainable, the service will require a Children and Young People's Services Manager who would oversee the operational management of the adventure playground and lead the development of the services offered to endure the facilities provides equal access and enjoyment for all children and young people especially those vulnerable, or at risk of social exclusion. HPA are currently in state two of an application to the Tudor Trust for the CYP Services Manager post and should hear the outcome in March 2007.</p>

Organisation Under Post Tender Negotiations	Sector	Main Haringey Portfolio Outcomes That Each Bid Will Focus On	Draft BLF Programme Budget £	Capital/ Revenue	Project Description
					<p>The organisation employs staff on a permanent basis, but the understanding is as a voluntary sector organisation staff employment is dependent on sufficient funds being raised by the organisation to keep the posts going after the three years.</p>
Markfield	Voluntary Sector	Outcomes (a, b, d)	99,869	Revenue	<p>This is a <b>revenue</b> based project. Markfield offer a service to disabled children and their siblings. The project's services are open to disabled and non disabled children.</p> <p>The project will offer play opportunities for disabled children and their siblings. Its young people forum, 'MPower' will offer training to other children and young people in a range of settings. The proposed project includes a part-time Play Development Worker (PWD). The PDW will set up and manage three after school clubs. Two clubs for 5-12 year olds and one for 11-19 year olds. Two part time play/youth workers from our existing pool will be employed on each club to run play activities. The PWD will also work on the holiday playground to increase the number of children that can access this provision. The new after school clubs and the will increase the number of disabled children who have access to free and accessible play experiences.</p> <p>The development work done by the PDW alongside MPower will further increase the number of children accessing play services and the MPower training in local playcentres will increase the number of disabled children being included in their local mainstream provision.</p> <p>Accessing regular play opportunities will support disabled children in their health, giving them access to ordinary lifetime experiences that support them in the physical, emotional,</p>

Organisation Under Post Tender Negotiations	Sector	Main Haringey Portfolio Outcomes That Each Bid Will Focus On	Draft BLF Programme Budget £	Capital/ Revenue	Project Description
					<p>social and intellectual development.</p> <p>It will be part of the PDW's role to plan how direct targeted services for children can be sustained throughout the life of the project and at the end of the grant. This will involve advocating through local planning forums for disabled children's play needs to be better met in local mainstream provision, and developing long term funding raising strategies for ongoing targeted work. Markfield's senior management team have a good fundraising track record.</p>
Parks Service – Markfield Park	Statutory Sector	Outcomes (a, b, e)	110,000	Capital	<p>This is a <b>capital</b> based project. The project addresses play in open spaces providing access to play opportunities for children and young people aged 0-19 and will work with key partners specifically target 10-13 year olds, disabled children and youths. The project is based in NRF ward .</p> <p>£1 million has been awarded to Environmental Services from DCLG to carry out works to improve Markfield Park. The Council is seeking to secure an additional £1.8 million through external funding. The KMC park audit lists Markfield as the worst park in the borough for a score of the overall quality of the site. The play audit also identifies Markfield as a park with inadequate play provision.</p> <p>The BLF grant will pay for a new playground in Markfield Park. The play area will have separate zones for toddlers (0-4) and older children (5-12), but they will be located next to each other so families with children of different ages can play safely under the supervision of their parents. The new playground which will be installed in the park will replace the out of date play equipment, which will has minimal education quality and</p>

Organisation Under Post Tender Negotiations	Sector	Main Haringey Portfolio Outcomes That Each Bid Will Focus On	Draft BLF Programme Budget £	Capital/ Revenue	Project Description
					<p>has been in the park for over 20 years.</p> <p>The Parks Service has agreed to commit staffing and resources to regularly maintain and inspect all parks to be funded by BLF during the 3 years and beyond.</p>
Parks Service – Lordship Rec	Statutory Sector	Outcomes (a, b, e)	110,000	Capital	<p>This is a <b>capital</b> based project. The project addresses play in open spaces providing access to play opportunities for children and young people aged 0-19 and will work with key partners to specifically target 10-13 year olds, disabled children and youths. The project is based in NRF ward .</p> <p>Lordship Recreation Ground is situated in West Green ward, is categorised in the borough’s Unitary Development Plan as Metropolitan Open Land and is one of three district parks in Haringey. The application is for new play facilities to replace the existing playground which is in very poor condition. The Parks Service has stated that a major issue affecting user enjoyment of Lordship Rec has been the local resident and young people’s perception that the park is not a safe area to visit. Recreation Services are currently undertaking a review of staffing ( Parkforce Review ) across parks and open spaces, with a view to enhancing supervisory presence on significant sites, within existing revenue resources and in collaboration with other agencies.</p> <p>The Parks Service has agreed to commit staffing and resources to regularly maintain and inspect all parks to be funded by BLF during the 3 years and beyond.</p>



Organisation Under Post Tender Negotiations	Sector	Main Haringey Portfolio Outcomes That Each Bid Will Focus On	Draft BLF Programme Budget £	Capital/ Revenue	Project Description
Parks Service – Chestnuts Park	Statutory Sector	Outcomes (a, b, e)	120,000	Capital	<p>This is a <b>capital</b> based project. The project addresses play in open spaces providing access to play opportunities for children and young people aged 0-19 and will work with key partners to specifically target 10-13 year olds, disabled children and youths. The project is based in NRF ward .</p> <p>The project proposes to pay for new playground in Chestnuts Park. The play area will have separate zones for toddlers and older children, but they will be located next to each other so families with children of different ages can play safely under the supervision of their parents/carers. The new playground will replace the out of date play equipment. The Parks Service has stated that the current equipment in the park is no longer cost effective as repairs are needed frequently and parts have to be sourced from overseas. These proposals would take account of the developments in Chestnuts Park outlined in the budget setting report 2007/08.</p> <p>The Parks Service has agreed to commit staffing and resources to regularly maintain and inspect all parks to be funded by BLF during the 3 years and beyond.</p>
Park Service – Priory Park	Statutory Sector	Outcomes (a, b, e)	60,000	Capital	<p>This is a <b>capital</b> based project. The project addresses play in open spaces providing access to play opportunities for children and young people aged 0-19 and will work with key partners to specifically target 10-13 year olds, disabled children and youths.</p> <p>Priory Park is a very popular and well used facility for recreation and leisure pursuits. Despite its age and poor condition, the Priory Park play facility offer strong play value for young people. The park has achieved Green Flag quality</p>

Organisation Under Post Tender Negotiations	Sector	Main Haringey Portfolio Outcomes That Each Bid Will Focus On	Draft BLF Programme Budget £	Capital/Revenue	Project Description
					<p>mark status since 2004. The new equipment proposed will provide both an increased range of play opportunities and additional capacity over and above the capacity of the current facility.</p> <p>The Parks Service will commit staffing and resources to regularly maintain and inspect all parks funded.</p> <p>Hornsey &amp; Crouch End is not NRF ward. It is not explicit in the BLF guidance, although implied that the emphasis is on areas of high deprivation.</p>
Ludotek, Toy Library	Voluntary Sector	Outcomes (a, b, d)	63,220	Revenue/with some Capital	<p>This is primarily a <b>revenue</b> based project with some capital cost. This is a organisation who run an effective toy library and drop in sessions. The evaluation panel are seeking to support the project to deliver on a specific aspect of their application as it best meets the Haringey Portfolio Outcomes. That is to deliver awareness raising sessions to parents/carers, especially dads, on 'play'. The awareness raising sessions will be carried out with their children. The funding requested has been reduced due to the limited funding available and potential risk of funding at a higher level then the organisation has a track record of delivering. The panel has recommended only the above element of the project.</p>
Haringey Youth Service	Statutory Sector	Outcomes (b, c)	40,000	Revenue	<p>This is a <b>revenue</b> based project. This project has two parts. The Youth Service is seeking to support two projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transition Summer School from primary to secondary. £60,000</li> <li>2. Girls only youth project. £40,000</li> </ol> <p>This summer school is focusing on transition from primary to secondary school through the provision of a structured</p>

Organisation Under Post Tender Negotiations	Sector	Main Haringey Portfolio Outcomes That Each Bid Will Focus On	Draft BLF Programme Budget £	Capital/ Revenue	Project Description
					<p>learning programme.</p> <p><u>Panel comment:</u> The summer school does not meet the play strategy vision or encompass the three free's - free to come and go, free of charge and free to choose. The summer school would provide structure learning not 'play'.</p> <p>The girls' only project does meet the requirements of the play strategy vision. The girls' project will form part of the wider offer of activities offered by the Youth Service to both male and females.</p> <p>The panel has recommended that the girls' only project receive initial start up funding as the Youth Service will commit base resources for its continuation after the end of the BLF allocation.</p>
<b>Total Programme Cost</b>			<b>702,884</b>		
<b>Total Programme Management Costs</b>			<b>78,098</b>		The Local Authority will need to tell BLF who will be managing the portfolio, their role, responsibility; skills and experience. This should include the costs incurred by the Local Authority in co-ordinating and monitoring the portfolio as a whole. BLF guidance states that management costs must not exceed 10% of the total value of the allocation.
<b>Total BLF Programme Cost</b>			<b>780,982</b>		

**Please note**

These providers have submitted bids to be included in the Haringey Portfolio of bids, which although cannot be funded in their entirety due to resource constraints, will together meet the full range of outcomes within the Haringey Play Strategy. Post tender negotiations are currently underway with

these proposed providers to refine their bids, reduce the funding sought and prioritise bids, as appropriate to each organisation, to ensure viable and sustainable outcomes and the success of the strategy.

The Children and  
Young People's  
Service

We want all children and  
young people to be happy, healthy  
and safe with a bright future.

# **Haringey's Play Strategy 2007**

Haringey's Play Strategy



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## Introduction

1 This document sets out Haringey's vision and strategy for Play, recognising the importance of play for the individual child and its significance in contributing to the improvements set out in the strategic plan for Children and Young People in Haringey 2006-9: *Changing Lives*.

2 Haringey has a long track record of developing play services and recognises that now is the time to develop a much more strategic partnership approach to improving services for children aged 0-16 years and up to 19 for children with disabilities.

3 Play is an essential part of every child's life. The process of playing is how children engage with their world; it is how they make sense of the things happening in their lives. Play enables children to have fun, relax and enjoy themselves. For children it is something that does not need to be explained, it is something most children just do. Play is one of the key developmental processes that helps to prepare a child for life. It is the main means by how young children learn and provides essential informal learning for older children.

4 Adults often fail to understand the importance of play in a child's life and the critical role it has in helping children's emotional, intellectual and physical development. In social policy terms, play has equally been misunderstood, often seen to be on the margins rather than core to good outcomes for children, and consequently not been a priority for public funding. Children need and want safe, high quality places to play in and a choice of high quality, fun play opportunities, which are appropriate to their age and stage of development.

5 Play is both a process: an end in itself - and a tool for communication, learning, support and social engagement.<sup>i</sup> Childhood and the influences upon it in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is the subject of increased media attention. There is much concern on the perceived negative effects of the increased amount of time children spend watching television, playing computer games, using mobile phones and less time spent with their friends playing outside the home or other controlled settings.

6 The government has recognised the importance of play. David Lammy, MP, Minister for Culture, stated that, "There is no doubt that over the past few years the importance of play, because of the benefits it can bring to children, has been increasingly recognised." The importance of play is enshrined in Every Child Matters, the Children Act 2004, The Childcare Act 2006 and the Youth Matters Green paper. The Government has recognised the importance of play in a child's life in "Getting Serious About Play" (Department of Media, Culture and Sports (DCMS)) 2004. This strategy, also, reflects the principles of the United Nations Convention for the Rights of the Child; Article 31 (1991).<sup>ii</sup>

7 Improving and securing children and young people's participation, in hearing what they want, responding to it and involving them in the ongoing development of play opportunities will be one of the key success indicators. We will need to make

sure that we are providing what children say they want, reaching out to children across Haringey's diverse communities to identify the barriers to children's use and participation in play spaces, projects, events and opportunities.

8 We will review how we are progressing annually to measure what impact the strategy is having and the difference it is making on the lives of children, young people, parents and communities. We will use this information to improve and promote children's play by disseminating good practice, working to achieve sustainability of new services and physical improvements. Appendix 1 sets out the national and local context for the strategy, which is supported by a detailed action plan (see Appendix 2 & 3).

### **The strategic role and vision for play**

9 Play has an important strategic role in helping to deliver the outcomes in *Changing Lives*; Haringey's plan for Children and Young People 2006-9. The delivery of integrated services to children and young people is through three Children's Networks, linking strongly with Children's Centres, Extended Schools Out of School Clubs providing Childcare, independent and community providers, Youth Services, Connexions, Youth Justice, Parks, Planning, Health, Arts, Libraries and Sports to build effective universal, sustainable play opportunities to support every child, within an early intervention approach.

10 The value of Play in supporting children, family and community life through this strategy will become integrated into the planning and commissioning of services that best meet the needs of children, family and communities.

11 We recognise the complexity of the benefits that Play provides and have agreed that in order to meet our objectives we must:

- provide opportunities to enhance children's social, emotional, intellectual and physical development;
- enable children to have fun, improve their quality of life and enhance their childhood;
- support children and families requiring childcare, respite for children with disabilities and out of school learning;
- provide a preventative service supporting children at risk of social exclusion, including vulnerable children and their families and engaging the community to feel a sense of ownership and empowerment;
- reach out to Haringey's diverse communities through positive opportunities to engage with children and adults in an informal but supported environments;
- support children as they move through developmental and early adolescent transition stages
- create safe, high quality green and open spaces in which children can play.



## The Local Context

12 *Changing Lives* sets out a clear statement of ambition for Haringey's children and young people.

*"We want every child and young person in Haringey to be happy, healthy and safe with a bright future. Above all, we want all vulnerable children and young people to get support to enjoy the same opportunities as any other child or young person. "*

13 We recognise that Play is integral to achieving this ambition. This Play Strategy sets out our vision for enabling new and improved play opportunities for all children in Haringey, to improve their quality of life and sense of well-being today, giving children a secure foundation.

14 This is a partnership strategy, led by Haringey Council, with the involvement of the broad range of stakeholders engaged with, developing and supporting play opportunities for Haringey's children. We will work with children, young people, parents/carers and local communities to develop a range and choice of high quality play opportunities, which are locally based, inclusive and accessible. This will complement the childcare services (0-14s) ensuring that children's play and care needs are addressed. Children's participation in shaping new play projects will be key, their and local community ownership will be essential in helping to achieve sustainability.

15 We will prioritise developments in geographic areas for groups of children with greatest need. For example, areas with poor or little safe play spaces; estates and areas with particular problems which will benefit from outreach play programmes.

16 We recognise the importance of play opportunities for supporting vulnerable children and communities. We will seek to enhance children's play opportunities as part of the Extended Schools programme, improving the quality of play spaces in school as well as integrating play as an activity and support tool in helping children learn.

17 Play has direct benefits for children, but it also has benefits for the wider community. Children who have high quality safe places to play and a choice of activities to engage with, will be happier and healthier, and function better in all aspects of their lives. Building in the needs of children in housing developments, parks, open spaces and street environments improves the quality of the environment for all. Providing children with a choice of play activities, gives children fun constructive things to do in their leisure time which not just enhances their lives, but provides them with diversionary positive activities.

18 This strategy is integral in helping to achieve three key priorities of *Changing Lives*:

**Priority Three** – We will improve outcomes for children and young people with disabilities. We will improve further the range of out-of-school activities for children and young people with disabilities, including specialist summer play schemes, and ensure that transport arrangements are effective in giving access.

**Priority Ten** – We will create more safe places for children to play and for young people to go by working with partners from the Council, the police and the voluntary sector.

**Priority Thirteen** – We will enable children and young people to enjoy wider opportunities through a broad curriculum and out-of-school learning activities. Ensuring that as many children as possible benefit from high quality play opportunities as a result of our Play Strategy.

### **Statement of Play Principles**

19 These principles underpin the strategy and guide priorities for development and improvement.

**Children need to play** Children have a natural inclination to play. Play is critically important to children's development, healthy growth, wellbeing, creativity, and ability to learn. Through play, children gain self-confidence, independence and resilience. They access essential information about themselves and the world around them, which helps them cope with difficult and stressful situations, learn skills for social interaction, and fosters social inclusion. While the needs of older children and teenagers are different from those of young children they are no less important.

**Children need freedom to play** Children engage in play for its own sake, not for any external goal or reward. Children play because they wish to do so, is under their control, is chosen by them and is undertaken solely because it is satisfying: is an outcome in itself. In supervised provision, trained play workers have an important role in supporting and facilitating children to create and explore their own play experiences.

**Children need space to play** Children need access to a variety of good quality play environments which offer challenge and stimulation. As well as supervised play services, children need access to play at home, and in outdoor unsupervised spaces close to home. General community spaces, such as streets or the spaces between buildings are as important as dedicated play provision.

**Children need access to a range of types of play** Children need a range and choice of play opportunities. Appendix 4.

**Children need time to play** Children should have the chance to choose what and where they want to every day, recognising that some children will need

support and facilitation to enable them to play e.g. children with disabilities, chronically sick children.

**Children need to feel safe and welcome where they play** All communities should have welcoming, accessible space and opportunities for children to play, regardless of physical, social, environmental or personal barriers. Play needs to be diverse, welcoming and accessible to every child irrespective of age, gender, background, origin, individual needs or abilities. There is cultural diversity in the way children play, which has a right to be valued and celebrated. Risk-taking is an essential feature of children and young people's play, which allows them to explore limits, test boundaries, venture into new experiences and develop their capacities and confidence. As well as fostering risk taking, there is a recognition that play environments need to be free from unacceptable risk.

**Children know best about play** The views, opinions and expertise of children and young people are essential to the development of positive play opportunities. Their active participation in planning, development and evaluation will be essential in ensuring relevancy, maximum use and sustainability of services.

**Play is everyone's responsibility** Parents/carers, communities, central and local government have a duty to ensure that children are given the support to enable them to play every day.

## **Play and the Every Child Matters (ECM) outcomes**

20 Play contributes to all of the Every Child Matters five key outcomes

- Being Healthy
- Staying Safe
- Enjoying and Achieving
- Making a positive contribution
- Achieving economic well-being.

### **Being Healthy**

21 All children and young people need access to safe, stimulating, outdoor play environments where they can participate in physical activity stay healthy, just by running about and playing. Physical activity is essential to maintaining health in childhood and setting the foundations for health in later life. Physical benefits include reducing risks for heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, hypertension and preventing obesity. Psychological effects include enhanced well-being, prevention and reduced symptoms of depression and anxiety, protection against stress, raising self confidence and self esteem. This will be achieved by:

- increasing the range, choice and quality of play opportunities;

- improving quality of local open spaces, including kick about areas on housing estates;
- open access supervised sport and play programmes on housing estates and parks;
- support to improve transition between play, recreation and youth settings;
- developing a network of accessible, unsupervised play opportunities across the borough.

### **Stay Safe**

22 One of the main reasons children give for not playing outdoors more is that they and their parents are concerned for their safety. Fear of strangers, traffic and bullying by other children combine to keep children in their own homes. Good level and quality of play services helps to protect children through reducing unacceptable levels of danger, whilst allowing them the opportunity to challenge themselves and use their initiative. At the same time, play enables children to take risks, to think through decisions and gain increased self-confidence and greater resilience. The aim is to enable children to have access to play opportunities provided in a safe and stimulating environment free from discrimination. This will be achieved by:

- strategies for challenging bullying within play, out of school and community settings;
- well trained and high quality workforce;
- street and open space safety programmes;
- develop core service standards across the sectors, with core training for all “play” staff;
- ensure all “play staff” trained in the Common Assessment Framework.

### **Enjoy and Achieve**

23 Improved play opportunities, including improvements to open and green spaces, housing estates open areas, playgrounds, school play areas etc, in Haringey will enable children and young people to learn, grow and develop through play. Improving the choice of opportunities and spaces where children and young people can engage in physical activity, socialise with their peers, engage with their local neighbourhood, will not only provide them with fun, relaxing and challenging things to do, but will also contribute to their sense of personal achievement and belonging within their community. This will be achieved by:

- increasing the level of play opportunities for children and young people aged 10-13 years during term-time and holiday periods;
- developing a good level of services which meet the needs of disabled children, through the provision of specialist and integrated services offering disabled children a choice of service to meet their needs;
- improving access for older children and teenagers to play opportunities which better provide for gender specific activities;
- increasing the amount of free play provision;

- establishing supervised and unsupervised play provision in areas where there is none;
- integrating play opportunities and processes with extended schools developments;
- using play as a tool to enhance out of school learning opportunities.

### **Make a Positive Contribution**

24 The more that children are able to make decisions about things that affect them, and the more choice and control they have over their everyday lives, the less likely they are to be involved in so-called anti-social behaviour. Good play opportunities are child centred and involve children in shaping, influencing and evaluating the opportunities provided. Giving children and young people a real say in play and youth provision will encourage them to take responsibility for their actions and help to build community cohesion across ages and diverse cultural groups. This will be achieved by:

- raising awareness of the important role of “play” in a child’s life, and the benefits for families and communities by enabling children and young people to have safe, high quality places to play;
- “Championing” and demonstrating the value of “play” as a capacity building tool;
- promoting the Play Strategy, and action needed to meet its objectives
- developing frameworks for direct participation of children, young people and parents/carers in planning and decision making about play policy, strategy and services;
- developing formal frameworks for consultation, involvement and feedback for all stakeholders and partners;
- improving access by improving out-reach and involvement to “hard to reach groups”;
- designing tailor made projects to meet the needs of individual vulnerable children.

### **Achieve Economic Well Being**

25 Play projects can be seen as focal points for communities and can offer opportunities for social interaction for the wider community, supporting the development of a greater sense of community spirit. High quality, accessible play services, which support children in their local communities, needs to be understood and recognised as an important public service. Removal of economic barriers which prevent children accessing services, needs to be addressed. This will be achieved by:

- developing a choice and diversity of locally based free play opportunities out of school hours, term time, school holidays, evenings and week-ends;
- ensuring longer term and more stable funding arrangements to ensure sustainability;

- involvement of children, young people, parents/carers and local communities in the development and delivery of services;
- integrating the Play Strategy across the range of policies and strategies shaping services and outcomes for children in Haringey;
- developing new models of play services which are responsive and flexible to children's needs across age and stage of development.

### **Working in Partnership to Deliver the Strategy**

26 The following key themes are priorities for future development.

**Improve access and opportunities for Disabled Children and Young People** – the evidence gathered tells us that there is an insufficient level of play opportunities to meet the needs of disabled children and young people: improving the quality and level of services to meet their needs is therefore a priority, through a partnership and commissioning approach. Work will continue in further developing holiday play opportunities offering positive play and care opportunities, as well as identifying the appropriate type and level of play services required by disabled children and their parents after school hours. Training needs of play and youth workers will be addressed.

**More opportunities for older children and teenagers** – working with the Youth Service to identify the unmet needs of children aged between 9-13, consult with and involve children in the type and choice of play opportunities they would like to see provided, both supervised and non-supervised; develop estate based play opportunities reaching out to children not accessing any mainstream services, explore the development of an outreach, transitions team of play and youth workers, identifying need, working with children, parents and local communities to provide tailored made services to suit different groups of children in different localities

**Raising the profile of Play** – ensuring that 'play' is put at the core of developing integrated services, put a Play Champion in place who's brief is to champion, identify, advise and support the development of policy and practice to develop and sustain Play as an important element in strategic planning and commissioning of children's services

**Improve Children and Young People's participation on shaping, reviewing and evaluating Play strategies and services** -consultations/discussions with children showed that they want to own their spaces and want to have a say in how they are developed. Adults often assume that children will want certain facilities and these can often be wrong, the development of any future play provision must be on the basis of the widest possible consultation and participation of children and young people; develop best practice on achieving children's participation; provide training for all staff working with children on how to achieve good child participation.

**Secure the involvement of inspirational and committed adults in engaging with children to improve safety and quality of play environments, appropriate to children's age and stage of development** – play opportunities need to be tailored to the age and stage of development of individual and groups of children recognising children's desire for more independence as they move through childhood.

**Review existing council play services** - ensuring that the services provided are located in the most appropriate place, are inclusive, meet the needs of the community, and well maintained. This may include disposal and decommissioning of redundant play spaces and playgrounds to reinvest in new or remaining well used spaces as well as reprovisioning services with the development of the Extended Schools and Children's Centres programme.

**Planning and commissioning improved play services** – quality play areas and open spaces should be seen as important and a priority when developing new residential areas. Haringey Council will work towards ensuring that play services and informal play spaces will be factored into all new developments, through a Planning Guidance Standard in line with the recommendation outlined in the draft Supplementary Planning Guidance issued by the Greater London Authority.

As part of the planning process, a local planning authority and a developer may enter into a legal agreement to provide infrastructure and services on or off the development site where this is not possible through planning conditions. This agreement, known also as a Section 106 agreement, is a delivery mechanism for the matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms. Planning agreements have become increasingly important to the provision of public services including highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing. [Securing community benefits through the planning process – *Improving performance on Section 106 agreements, Audit Commission Report, August 2006*]

**Improved and locally accessible informal and formal play spaces within or close to the neighbourhoods where children live** – children and young people should not have to travel beyond their local community to access play opportunities. Locally based services will enable greater accessibility and inclusion, contributing to development of community cohesion, using Play as a capacity building tool.

**Improve inter-generational understanding and engagement** – change and improve the attitudes of adults towards children's play activities and right to play spaces – older people have shown in recent surveys a fear of crime by older children and young people. With an overemphasis in the media on the minority of children who engage in anti-social behaviour, adults need to have a better understanding of the needs of older children and young people: identify inter-generational projects to help promote and develop mutual understanding and support.<sup>iii</sup>

**Identify play opportunities to improve health** – by engaging with health agencies, voluntary sector and schools develop a set of health activities and outcomes to improve health and contribute to reducing health inequalities; put health improvements as a core outcome of all play opportunities.

**Develop play opportunities to support vulnerable children and communities at risk** – by developing tailored made packages of care and play support, mainstream play and youth workers have traditionally worked as bridge and brokers for vulnerable children, often developing strong trusting relationships with vulnerable children, families and communities: these have the potential to be used to better effect with stronger outcomes and evaluation, play and youth workers have great potential to make a strong contribution both in providing play opportunities to better meet the needs of vulnerable children and in using their communication skills to help engage with children not accessing play and youth services.

## **The Role of Key Partners and Agencies**

### **The Local Authority**

27 A key issue raised in the audit is the question of where lead responsibility for play should be located. Research evidence demonstrates that play is essential for children's development and also helps to support families, strengthen communities and address social exclusion. Its role is key in helping to achieve the Every Child Matters agenda, improve the quality of life for children, families and help achieve sustainable communities. Without a clear strategic lead being designated, the aspirations outlined will not be realised. Haringey Local Authority recognises it is the lead partner in the strategic development of play and whilst this function may reside in the Children and Young People's Service it has a whole Authority brief, to ensure a strategic and integrated approach.

28 Haringey will take the opportunity provided by the Big Lottery Fund [BLF] programme to improve the planning, commissioning and delivery of play policy, strategy and services across the borough. A 'Play Champion' based in the Children and Young People's Service will carry out this task, helping to ensure the success of the BLF-funded projects and to tie them in with other local authority functions which affect children and young people. All funded projects will be expected to continue after the BLF programme ceases: so achieving integration and sustainability will be essential. Play projects, like other socially inclusive community based services, are unlikely to be able to generate significant income. One of the conditions of the BLF is that services should be free of charge.

29 Sustainability will only be achieved if projects are owned by the local community and developed in partnership with a network of stakeholders. Demonstrating how proposals and plans fit and engage with other local services, plans and strategies will be crucial to this. Local programme plans and project



proposals should show how the BLF funding complements and augments other expenditure, and how projects will be supported once the BLF money runs out.

### **Schools**

30 The Extended Services in and around schools agenda, has an important role to play in making school facilities and resources available for use by local children and young people outside core school hours. A significant number of Haringey schools now have in place a range of out of school hours' recreational activities. The Local Authority is committed to working with its schools to extend the choice and range of extended services on offer, to support children through the provision of a wide range of fun out of school learning opportunities, using play as a tool to help engage and support. We recognise that through using play as a tool of engagement there is great potential to better support children at risk of exclusion. We will further explore developing fun, exciting learning through play programmes, to support and enhance children's reading skills.

### **Haringey Play Service**

31 Haringey Play Service operates play projects across the borough after school hours: term time and school holidays for children aged between 4-12 years. The service provided is a valuable one, providing childcare, play and family support. The strategic objectives outlined above are core to the aims, values and purpose of the Play Service. It provides a key strategic childcare service helping Haringey meet its requirements under the Childcare Act 2006 as well as meeting the outcomes set out in Every Child Matters.

32 With the National Extended Schools agenda the Play Service needs to take account of new developments that support children's play. Partnership working with schools is important alongside the Local Authority's strategic role in the planning and commissioning of childcare and play services within schools, to ensure the long-term viability and sustainability of the provision and agree on who is best placed to deliver local services.

33 The Play Service will be part of the new Childcare Commissioning arrangements required under the Childcare Act 2006, to ensure that there is sufficient childcare for children aged between 0-14 years whose parents require it. It is recognised within this Strategy that in some cases there may be a need to rationalise some of the existing council play facilities, through extended partnership and commissioning arrangements, with possible relocation of services and development in areas with unmet need.

### **Haringey Youth Service**

34 The vision for the Service is that it works towards enabling young people to develop their knowledge, skills and values to widen their experiences and understanding and to realise their aspirations through fun and safe learning

opportunities. The Service will realise its vision by working in collaboration with partners in the Children's Networks and in particular with schools, Neighbourhood Management and the Youth Offending Service.

35 The Youth Service in Haringey works with 11-25 year olds, specifically targeting 13-19 year olds and aims to provide:

- opportunities for social, political and personal development;
- opportunities to engage in governance, citizenship and decision making;
- opportunities for educational attainment, accreditation and achievement;
- a diverse range of creative and challenging developmental experiences.

36 The Service operates out of seven centres, which include the newly refurbished Bruce Grove and the purpose built Duke of Edinburgh's Award Centre. The Service also has a detached team operating in 9 locations throughout an average week. The work of the team has been augmented by 3 mobile units, 1 of which is being managed by the voluntary sector.

37 The Service recognises the importance of play and recreational activities in the lives of teenagers and young adults and is committed to working with its partners to develop high quality provision across the borough.

### **Voluntary and Community Organisations**

38 The Local Authority recognises the important role of the voluntary and community sector in delivering open access and supervised play opportunities across Haringey. A stronger partnership framework is required. The Local Authority will work with the voluntary and community sector to strengthen partnership working. The role of the voluntary and community sector is key to helping build capacity in neighbourhoods to identify solutions to meet local need. Supporting voluntary and community projects, through strategic advice and support, advising on the development of sound governance and business practices to enable them to access new grants and commissioning funds will be key.

### **Haringey Play Sub-Group**

39 Haringey Play Sub-Group aims to bring together all those in the statutory and voluntary sectors with an interest in play and to "champion" play across the borough. The Sub-Group provides a means of involving all interested parties in developing play strategically across the borough and it is recognised that as part of their remit they will monitor the implementation of the Play Strategy Action Plan.

## **Appendix 1 National and Local Context**

The UK is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Article 31 recognises the rights of children to rest and leisure; to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to their age; and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

Central government has recognised the need for play through the Children Act 2004, recognising that the enjoyment of recreation, including play, is one of the key outcomes for children that authorities are required to consider in drawing up and coordinating their Children's Plans. It is recognised that the need to make better provision for play cuts across a range of policy areas that include planning, open spaces, transport, health, education and childcare.

In 2005, a Play Charter was adopted by key agencies including the Association of Teachers and Lecturers; Barnardos; the Children's Play Council; Kidsactive; Learning Through Landscapes; London Play; Mayor of London; Mencap; National Children's Bureau; National Youth Agency and NCH. Haringey's Statement of Play Principles reflect this play charter

In recognition of the fundamental importance of play, in 2004, the Mayor of London issued a children and young people's strategy called "Making London Better for All Children and Young People" which includes his policy on play, and was followed up in 2005 by guidance for local authorities on the development of play strategies.

Within this, it is highlighted that "there is increasing evidence that children's play opportunities are under threat....consequences – real and potential – both for their immediate quality of life and their long term health and development are serious". This is found to disproportionately affect children in cities; disabled children; children from particular ethnic minority groups, and those with other social and economic disadvantages.

### **Identifying the Local Context**

Two local voluntary sector organisations, Haringey Play Association and Markfield, were commissioned by the London Borough of Haringey in March 2006, to conduct an audit of supervised play and youth provision for children aged 0-19. The audit's purpose was to gather information about the amount and range of supervised play opportunities, any gaps in provision, and the quality of provision available.

In April 2006, an audit of unsupervised play facilities and spaces was also completed, by Ashley Godfrey Associates on behalf of LB Haringey Recreation Services, measuring the quantity and quality and accessibility of children's equipped playing space.

Both audits also considered risk issues such as bullying, discrimination, and whether children feel safe and welcome to use available provision.

To understand local issues, the Play Strategy also drew upon the outcomes of a number of consultations, for example, Lordship Recreation Ground, Chestnuts Park, Stationers Park, Finsbury Park and Northumberland Park consultations; Tenants Participation Consultation that included issues of play provision and accessing provision and resources for young people; Children and Young People's Plan consultation with young people; consultation with children using playscheme provision; and Viewpoint interactive consultation with young people.

The strategy has also been informed by other local strategy documents such as the Unitary Development Plan; "*Changing Lives*" the Haringey Children and Young People's Plan 2006-9; the Open Space Strategy 2005; and "Growing up in Haringey" The Haringey Health Report 2005.

Drawing together information from these audits and consultations, the following local themes were identified.

### **The number of children and young people who need to access play opportunities locally**

The approximate numbers of children living in Haringey in 2005 (GLA Population Predictions 2003) were: 0-4: 17,500, 5-11: 19,000, 12-18: 18,500; and predicts that the numbers will have risen by 2010 to: 0-4: 19,000, 5-11: 21,000; 12-18: 18,500.

By definition, all children in the Borough have access to unsupervised play, however the extent and ease of access and the range of accessible play environments is significantly better in some parts of the Borough than others. It is currently very difficult to assess the number of children who need to access *supervised* play and youth provision because waiting lists are not kept by all providers, making it impossible to define how many children and parents/carers are requesting a service.

The play audit found that only 4 out of 41 providers for supervised play for 3-12 year olds kept detailed waiting lists and were holding 203 children on their lists for periods ranging from 6 months to over a year. For youth providers only 6 were able to give details. They were holding a total of 247 young people on their lists. These figures indicate the substantial need for additional provision.

## Availability of unsupervised play opportunities for children and young people

### Open space distribution in Haringey

Haringey Council commissioned Atkins consultants in 2002 to carry out an assessment of open space, outdoor and indoor sports facilities within the borough. This provided recommendations which informed the Open Space Strategy 'A space for everyone' which was produced in 2005 by Recreation Services.

The amount and type of public open space in Haringey is shown in the table below.

Type	No of open spaces	Total Hectares
Regional Park	1	12.29
Metropolitan park	3	141.83
District park	3	68.92
Linear open space	2	15.72
Local park	20	113.48
Small local park and open space	32	30.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>382.87ha</b>

Although not included in the above totals, housing open land covers 54.72ha in Haringey.

The report identified that a number of areas within Haringey are deficient in public open space. This is defined as areas which are further than 280m from any form of public open space. Those areas of the borough which are deficient in public open space (in order of size of deficiency) include:

- Area 1 - Northumberland Park;
- Area 2 - Parts of White Hart Lane Ward;
- Area 3 - Parts of Bounds Green Ward;
- Area 4 - Parts of Fortis Green and Alexandra Wards;
- Area 5 - Parts of Highgate Ward;
- Area 6 - Parts of Crouch End Ward;
- Area 7 - Parts of Noel Park Ward;
- Area 8 - Parts of St Ann's, Harringay and Seven Sisters Wards;

- Area 9 - Parts of Bruce Grove and Tottenham Green Wards;
- Area 10 - East of Seven Sisters Ward.

There are 1.7ha of public open space per 1000 population in the Borough compared to the NPFA (National Playing Fields Association) standard of 2.43ha, demonstrating that Haringey is below the recommended standards of green space. However, the distribution of open space varies significantly across the wards.

Open spaces classified as above average condition are concentrated in the west of the borough particularly in Highgate ward. Although open spaces with below average condition are distributed evenly across the borough, it is important to note that those in the west include privately owned and managed sites which are currently not in use. In the east of the borough, 95% of below average sites are public open spaces with significant potential for improvement and are mostly concentrated in the wards of Woodside and West Green.

### **Unsupervised play provision in Haringey**

Playgrounds in public open spaces are the only ones that are free and have open access to all every day of the year. For this reason, the playgrounds in Haringey's parks are a well used community resource.

Research undertaken on behalf of Recreation Services by Ken Macanespie Associates indicates that using the playground is the second most popular reason for visiting a park and that this group (playground users) use parks more frequently than any other category of user.

The unsupervised play audit was undertaken in March 2006 which assessed the quantity, quality, value and accessibility of equipped play areas in housing areas and parks in Haringey. Haringey's Revised Deposit Unitary Development Plan recognises that

“everybody in the borough should have good access to well-maintained, good quality, [and](#) sustainable open space” (section 7.2), and that

“play spaces and open spaces predominantly for the benefit of children are often undervalued, and as such have been seen as a disposable resource. However, there continues to be a shortage of both supervised and unsupervised play spaces throughout the borough. It is important that adequate, suitable and safe play spaces for children are not unduly lost from the borough, and that new areas are provided where additional development creates a demand for them”. (section 8.32).

This is echoed in the Open Space Strategy which recognises that open space, both within parks and on housing estates, provides major opportunities for both fixed play and informal play provision and that visiting a playground is one of the principal reasons for visiting a park (point 2.15). The provision of play areas in Haringey parks is as follows –

- 29% of small local parks
- 55% of local parks
- 67% of district parks (Lordship Recreation Ground, Highgate Woods & Tottenham Marsh)
- 67% of metropolitan parks (Finsbury Park, Alexandra Park and Queens Wood)

A small number of open spaces are used predominantly for children's play namely Stationers Park, Hartington Park, Paignton Park, Somerford Grove and Falkland/Fairfax Open Space. Bruce Castle, Downhills and Priory Parks also attract a significant number of visitors for children's play. The distribution of play areas in Haringey is shown in the table below.

Ward	Total population	No. play areas	No. items of equipment	Sq. m of play area	Play areas per 000 child population aged 0-16 years
Alexandra	10474	3	30	64 73	1.33
Bounds Green	10902	3	20	11 00	1.36
Bruce Grove	11993	4	16	67 0	1.39
Crouch End	10758	0	0	0	0.00
Fortis Green	11242	0	0	0	0.00
Harringay	10527	8	76	63 96	5.11
Highgate	10306	2	43	30 45	1.33
Hornsey	10078	2	27	19 71	0.95
Muswell Hill	9969	1	3	13 2	0.51
Noel Park	11468	2	14	13 24	0.86

Northumberland Park	12602	1 1	52	26 33 .5	3.15
Seven Sisters	13175	1 4	122	96 98	3.88
St. Anns	12601	1 2	75	34 62 .5	4.69
Stroud Green	10327	1 0	73	48 33	5.47
Tottenham Green	11971	8	42	23 89	2.84
Tottenham Hale	12731	1 0	69	45 99	2.87
West Green	11888	1 2	65	10 00 3	4.16
White Hart Lane	11983	4	35	52 36	1.19
Woodside	11496	3	20	10 37	1.22
Total Haringey	216491	1 0 9	782	65 00 2	2.31

It is notable that there are 2 wards with no playgrounds at all (Crouch End and Fortis Green). In addition, Noel Park ward has particularly poor provision with only two playgrounds, but a further 2 are being constructed this summer in the Park.

The average for the borough is 17 items per 1000 children. Close to the average, but just below it, are Northumberland Park and Tottenham Green. Well below the average are the wards with no playgrounds mentioned above and Muswell Hill, Noel Park and Bruce Grove. Below average provision exists in Bounds Green, White Hart Lane, and Woodside.

There is considerable variation in quality within most of the wards in Haringey. Seven Sisters and Haringey have some excellent provision especially the new play areas in Finsbury Park (100% score for quality), and also the new provision at Fladbury Road, Moreton Road, Plevna Crescent and Osman Close. However, those playgrounds that are within estates will only serve the residents of that estate.

Some of the poorest quality playgrounds are found in St. Ann's and Tottenham Green, with the lowest scoring park playground in Markfield Park (46% quality score) and housing playground at Legat Court in St. Ann's (23% quality score). Even though most of the parks in the west of the borough have been given high scores for quality, it is worth noting that because of the age of some of the play equipment it is coming



to the end of its life. For example, the playgrounds in Priory and Stationers Parks have received good quality scores and are extremely popular with the local community; however, recent health and safety inspections indicate that they will need replacing in the near future.

The families that use park playgrounds on a regular basis feel a degree of ownership for the sites. There have been recent consultations to develop new and improved playgrounds in Chestnuts, Lordship and Stationers Parks. Recreation Services will be looking for external funding to provide the capital for these works.

### **Accessibility**

The Atkins assessment concluded that 32% of open spaces have a physical barrier of access for pedestrians, cyclists and people with mobility difficulties. These take the form of locked gates, lack of pathways, steps, 'no cycle' signs and uneven surfaces or pathways in need of maintenance.

A large proportion of Haringey's parks playgrounds are over 15 years old and therefore have varying surface levels as these were popular at the time. Priory, Stationers and Chestnuts Parks are particularly affected by this problem. New playgrounds are designed to comply with DDA legislation. Another problem in parks is the use of bark as a safety surface material. When new playgrounds are installed, wet pour surfacing is used, but in the older playgrounds the use of bark was common and this can be an obstacle to users with mobility problems.

### **Crime, safety and security issues**

The Council's Safer Communities Partnership has identified crime hotspots within the borough as part of their crime and disorder audit. Most crime occurs in and around town centres in the east of the borough. There is a correlation between these crime hotspots and the quality classifications of 'below average' open spaces. It is important to note that crime hotspots are concentrated in areas lacking open space, e.g. Noel Park ward, whilst open spaces which do fall within a crime hotspot area are generally considered to be below average in quality.

**Sense of Safety and Security assessment of Haringey's parks**

Sense of Safety and Security	No. of Open Spaces	% of all Open Space
Good	27	25
Fair	71	66
Poor	10	9.
TOTAL	108	100.00

**Safety and Security Issues assessment in Haringey's parks**

Security issue	No. open spaces	% open spaces
Open spaces with CCTV	9	9
Open spaces overlooked by properties	57	54
Open spaces more isolated	39	37

The residents' survey which was carried out as part of the Atkins assessment, recognised safety and security issues as being the most common reason for non-use of open spaces, specifically the presence of undesirable characters and feelings of vulnerability. Nearly a third (31%) of all non-users avoid public open spaces due to perceptions associated with the fear of crime.

When designing a new playground in a park, its location is always taken into consideration. Children like to play where they feel safe and there is a sense of being 'overlooked' by adults. For example, the new playground for older children which is being installed in Noel Park this summer has been specifically located in the park where natural surveillance can be provided by general park users. Playgrounds on housing estates are often perceived as being 'safe' as they are closer to children's homes and often overlooked by neighbouring properties.

**Home Zones**

Home Zones are streets where people of all ages share the traditional road space safely with vehicles. In September 2002 Haringey Council through consultation and evaluation responded to local residents' request for a home zone in Linden Road. Linden Road became a designated Home Zone in the autumn of 2004. Linden Road is within West Green Ward. In the DTLR Index of Multiple Deprivation West Green ranked 857 out of 8, 414.

The Home Zone discourages unnecessary traffic within the road by careful design and speed reducing features and other measures to reduce the dominance of traffic.

The aim is to support community concerns on the safety of the road and to enable children to play on the street safely. However, improving safety is only one aspect of the scheme. The objectives for the Home Zone include engendering greater community spirit by encouraging more outdoor living, creating more greenery and a general aim of reducing the dominance of the car within the street. Further consideration needs to be given to where other Home Zones can be developed.

### **Availability of supervised play places**

The audit of supervised play provision conducted in March 2006 provided a vast amount of valuable information. It was however, difficult to give fully accurate numbers of places available and being used by children because:

- contact information about voluntary and community sector services provided by groups who were not primarily play organisations was difficult to obtain;
- holiday providers were unable to confirm how many places they could offer because of insecure funding arrangements. This was particularly true for voluntary and community sector providers who often did not have funding for playschemes confirmed until shortly before each scheme;
- drop ins, by their nature, were unable to provide accurate figures of numbers of children using them, and so it was only possible to measure the number of providers.

What is clear is that only a very small percentage of children are currently able to access provision. It appears that less than 8% of 3-12 year olds and 5% of 11-19s are using after school club supervised provision; and even fewer children and young people are accessing supervised play in school holidays. Despite this, many providers including some local authority play centres are currently offering fewer places than their Ofsted registration allows.

### **Purpose of supervised provision on offer**

During the audit, providers expressed widely varying beliefs and understanding of what children's play needs are, and the purpose of their provision. For instance different local authority play centres described their purpose as: "playing and learning and help with homework"; "opportunities for play in a safe and friendly environment to help children build self esteem and awareness of life" ; "supportive environment for children to have fun and relax"; "looking after children of working parents"; "social skills, discipline, education." Similar variances were found between the different local authority youth services. Without a consensus about what needs the centres are trying to meet it is difficult to define how many children and young people in Haringey need a play service and for what purpose.

Amongst targeted services for disabled children there was a more consistent purpose, with the majority providers from across all sectors, in agreement that their primary purpose was to promote social inclusion and access to community

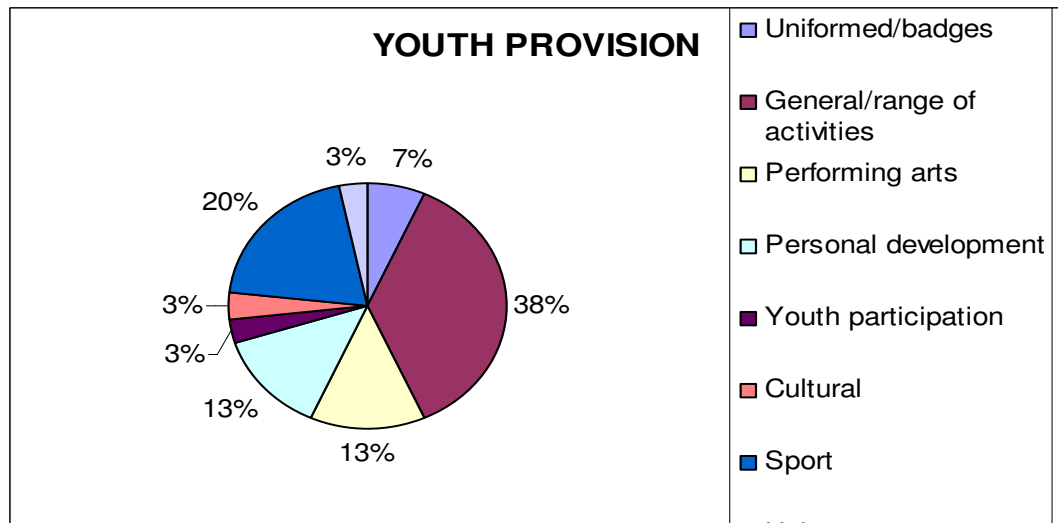
opportunities for disabled children, no matter what play and youth medium they were using to do this.

**Type of activities on offer**

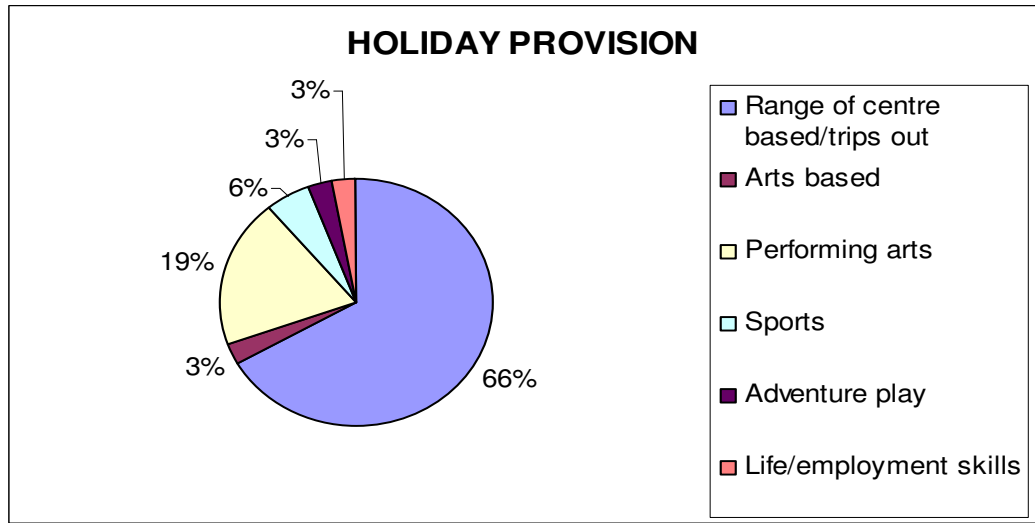
**3-12s supervised term time play:** the majority of play providers providing full time play places for the 3-12s age range report that they offer a wide range of play activities, with children able to choose between varied activities each evening.

The part time places for this age range tend to offer more targeted provision such as performing arts; sports; or culturally based activities. Only two providers were able to offer supervised, outdoor, adventure play structures.

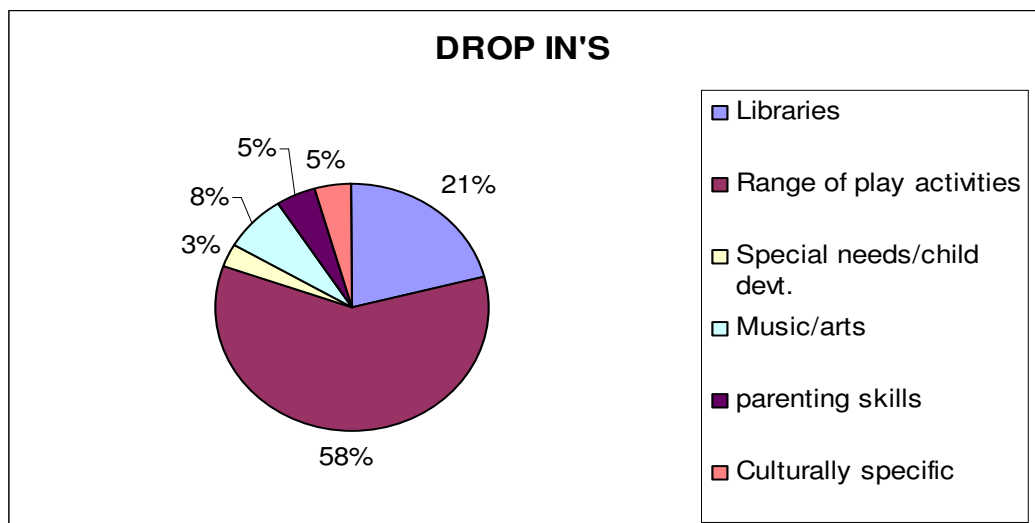
**Youth provision:** tended to offer more targeted provision, as follows:



**Holiday provision offered the following range of activities:**



**Drop in play was focused on:**

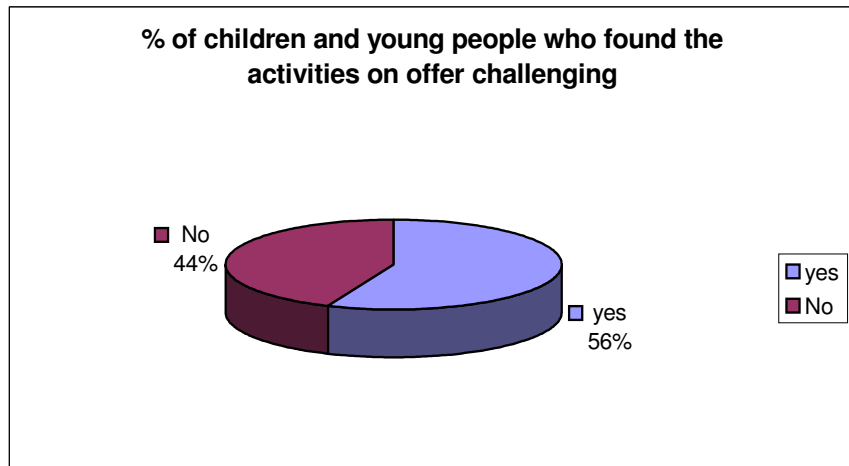


In all of these types of provision it is difficult to define what people mean when they describe offering a wide range of activities, and there is very varied approach to children's choices of activities. Similarly, the range and choice of activity available in each setting will be partly dependant on the facilities available. The audit has not gone as far as auditing the play environments and the play types that children are able to access in them.

The above graphs compare favourably with the feedback from the Early Years & Play – Summer Feedback Report 2005 and 2006. The graph below reflects the views of children and young people as to the types of activities they would like to see on offer. For example, 34% of children and young people surveyed were happy and thought

that play centres had adequate equipment compared to 66% who thought that centres could do with more equipment and resources including equipment such as:

- more swings and slides
- snooker tables
- swimming pools
- footballs, basketballs, tennis balls and rackets
- arts and crafts
- hula-hoops
- better playgrounds and play facilities
- bikes (including mopeds & motor bikes)
- roller skates
- climbing frames
- video games including play station and x-box
- football pitch.



Most of the younger children found the activities challenging, and some of the older continuing children thought that they had done it before and it became easier for them. When asked *'What would make your area a better place for children and young people?'* The following responses were noted:

- more parks and places for young children to play in
- cleaner and safer environment
- more space in the playground.

## **Accessibility**

### **Ethnicity and culture**

Haringey is very ethnically diverse, particularly amongst its young people, with only 38% of the under 25s population at the 2001 census reporting as White British. There are a wide range of ethnicities, with larger populations of White British; Other White; Black African; Black Caribbean; and significant populations of Asian and Chinese ethnicity. The “Other White” and “Other” categories of ethnicity are not broken down further within the data, but it is significant that the second most common language spoken in the borough is Turkish. The wards in the East of the borough are most ethnically diverse. The following are some of the characteristics:

- centres in the east have about 45% White UK users compared to centres in the west;
- Black African and Black African Caribbean users represent about 35-45% of users in the majority of services;
- a very small percentage of Asian, Turkish, Vietnamese and Chinese are users, ranging from 0-5%;
- the majority of centres report a small percentage of users with mixed ethnicity, or “other”, ranging from 2-10%.
- 7 centres specifically noted difficulties in access for Turkish and Asian children; and Kurdish, Somalian, and Orthodox Jewish communities were mentioned by two providers each as having difficulties accessing services.

### **Age**

Most providers were unable to provide accurate statistical data on the actual ages of children using their provision. However, the following themes did emerge:

- age boundaries for provision vary considerably. For instance, even within local authority supervised play settings, age ranges vary between 3-8, 4-11, 4-12 and 5-12. This can mean different levels of access, and gaps in provision for children of particular ages, dependant on which centre they live close to.
- age boundaries for holiday provision are particularly variable, and there appears to be an evident gap in holiday provision for young people over the age of 13, with only 13 out of 50 holiday providers accepting young people over this age, and all extended day holiday places being provided for children under 12.
- there is also a sharp fall in the number of supervised term time places for children once they reach 13, and the number of full time after school places particularly drops off once children reach secondary school age.

## Gender

Mainstream youth services appear to be used by more boys than girls; only two of the seven interviewed reported an even split of boys and girls, and one of these was providing separate gender clubs. The remainder reported splits of 70-80% boys and 20-30% girls.

Another centre has more boys than girls in its mixed session and has set up a girls' only session: "there's a need particularly with Asian girls whose parents/carers prefer them not to socialise with boys. Other girls also like it. They say at mixed clubs boys dominate the activities such as the pool table and they are more comfortable dancing and talking about women's issues by themselves".

## Disability

There were 521 children with disabilities on the voluntary register held by Haringey Council as of August 2005. Given that this is a voluntary register, this does not include all of the disabled children living in the borough. Of the school population 1270 has a statement of special educational need (Changing Lives p 4).

Under the Children Act 1989, all disabled children are defined as "in need". Consequently it would be expected that a high proportion of disabled children would be accessing play provision. Under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 there is a requirement that services run in such a way that it is not impossible or unreasonably difficult for a disabled person to use them. However:

- the majority of holiday places available to children in the borough are for extended day places, offered through all school holidays. (The audit was only able to identify one to two disabled children accessing this type of provision across 21 non-targeted providers). In comparison, the provision targeted for disabled children included no extended day provision and there were no places available for all school holidays;
- the majority of term time after school play provision for 3-12 year olds is for five days a week. In comparison, the majority of places being offered to disabled children across all age ranges was for one evening per week only;
- approximately 258 disabled children are using targeted holiday provision, and as already indicated, there are very few using other provision. This would suggest that only half the registered disabled children in the borough are able to access even part time holiday provision;
- there is a particular shortage of holiday places for children in the younger age range, and only 59 disabled children aged 3-12 are accessing after school play provision, despite the fact that 46% of registered disabled children are aged 5-11 ("Growing up in Haringey" Haringey Health Report 2005 p 26);
- transport is identified as one of the most significant barriers for disabled children in accessing the provision that is currently able to meet the needs of disabled children;



- less than half the targeted disability providers hold waiting list data, but amongst the six providers that do, there are 340 disabled children currently waiting for a play service.

### **Geography**

Wards with the largest number and proportion of children are all in the East of the borough, particularly Seven Sisters; Northumberland Park; Tottenham Hale; and White Hart Lane. It is predicted that growth in numbers of children by 2010, will predominantly be seen in the South East of the borough, and particularly in Noel Park, Harringay and Tottenham Green.

### **Socio economic**

There are many indicators which identify Haringey as having significantly higher poverty and deprivation levels than nationally. Indices of multiple deprivation show that most of Northumberland Park and parts of Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters, White Hart Lane, Noel Park and Harringay are among the 5% most deprived areas in the country (Children's Playing Space Audit p5). The percentage of children living with a lone parent (33%) is significantly higher in Haringey than in London as a whole, and in the rest of England. The percentage of families eligible for free school meals is more than twice the national average. There are particularly high proportions of eligible families in the North East (46.4%) and South East (43%). The wards with highest numbers are Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane, with next highest being Woodside; Noel Park; Tottenham Hale; Tottenham Green and St Anns. 15% of children live in a family where no parent is working (Changing Lives p4).

The audit found that there is a lack of consistency in pricing and concessionary rates for supervised play provision and that very few of the full time providers were offering free play provision. It was noted that this is a particular problem for families with several children. The proportion of families with more than one child is higher in Seven Sisters and Northumberland Park so that the fees for play services are likely to have a greater negative impact in these areas.

The play audit identified numerous centres that are not able to offer the full number of places they are registered for. Whilst for most of the voluntary sector providers this was related to insecure funding arrangements, for several local authority play centres it was about a drop in the number of children using centres, particularly in school holidays, since fees were raised, and there were no longer concessions where more than one child attends from the same family.

### **Quality**

There are wide discrepancies in staffing ratios between different providers and the amount of training accessed. Different providers took very varying approaches to children's participation although there were some examples of very good practice in relation to proactive participation by children. Varying standards and inconsistency between providers was noted in relation to inducting children into centres and

supporting them in transitions between different play services, in approaches to bullying although there were some examples of good practice in proactive work to promote positive behaviour and challenge. The use of regular and formal quality assurance standards was inconsistent. Clearly substantial work to create a more consistent quality across all providers is required.

**Appendix 2: Key objectives and priorities**

- 1. To raise awareness and understanding of the benefits of play for child development and of children and young people's needs and rights to play:**
  - b) to raise awareness of the Play Strategy, and the benefits of play for children, families and local communities; of the action needed by all key stakeholders
  - c) to increase knowledge and understanding of play with a commitment to meeting children's needs and rights to play within the community
  - d) to ensure that the Play Strategy links in with local and national strategies
  
- 2. To increase participation of children, young people, parents/carers and other stakeholders in planning and decision making about play**
  - a) to develop frameworks for direct participation of children, young people and parents/carers in planning and decision making about play
  - b) to develop formal frameworks for consultation, involvement and feedback to all stakeholders
  
- 3. To develop a strong and sustainable partnership approach to increasing the quantity, quality, type and choice of locally based supervised and non-supervised inclusive play opportunities, meeting the unmet needs and service gaps as identified in the play audits (April 2006).**
  - a) to maintain and increase the amount of supervised play opportunities in the borough
  - b) to increase the level of play opportunities for disabled children during term-time and holiday periods
  - c) to increase the level of play opportunities for children and young people aged 10-13 years during term-time and holiday periods
  - d) to improve access to youth services providing for gender specific activities
  - e) to increase the variety and types of play opportunities available to children and young people in the borough
  
- 4. To improve the quality of local play spaces and structures**
  - a) to introduce quality assurance systems that ensure local provision meets children's needs and contributes to the five outcomes from "Every Child Matters", and to improve consistency of quality between settings
  - b) to improve the ability to include and reach all children

**Appendix 3 Play Types** (from Mayor of London's Guide to preparing play strategies)

1. **Symbolic play:** Play which allows control, gradual exploration and increased understanding, without the risk of being out of one's depth.
2. **Rough and tumble play:** Close encounter play which is less to do with fighting and more to do with touching, tickling, gauging relative strength, discovering physical flexibility and the fun of display, eg. wrestling and chasing.
3. **Socio-dramatic play:** Acting out real and potential experiences of an intense personal, social, domestic or interpersonal nature. For example, playing at house, going to the shops, being mothers and fathers.
4. **Social play:** Play where rules for social interaction can be revealed, explored and changed, eg. games or conversations.
5. **Creative play:** play allowing a new response, changing information, awareness of new connections, with an element of surprise. For instance, enjoying creation for its own sake, with a range of materials and tools.
6. **Communication play:** Play using words, nuances or gestures. For example, mime, jokes, play-acting, singing, debate, poetry.
7. **Dramatic play:** Play dramatising events in which the child is not a direct participant. For example, presentation of a TV show, an event on the street, a religious or festive event.
8. **Deep play:** Play which allows the child to try risky experiences, to develop survival skills and conquer fear, eg. using an aerial runway.
9. **Exploratory play:** Play such as handling, throwing, banging or mouthing objects to get information about them, what they are made of, what they can do.
10. **Fantasy play:** Play which rearranges the world in the child's way, a way which is unlikely to occur. For example, playing at being a pilot.
11. **Imaginative play:** Play where conventional physical rules do not apply. For example pretending to be a tree or ship, or patting an imaginary dog.
12. **Locomotor play:** Movement for its own sake, eg. tag, climbing.
13. **Mastery play:** Control of the environment, eg digging holes, constructing shelters, building fires, changing the courses of streams.
14. **Object play:** Examination and novel use of objects using lots of different movements and hand-eye manipulation.
15. **Role Play:** Play exploring ways of being, eg brushing with a broom, dialling a phone, driving a car.

#### **Appendix 4            Key Stakeholders**

- Children, young people and parents/carers
- Residents Associations and community wardens
- MPs and councillors with lead responsibility for areas related to play, ie Environment and Conservation; Community Involvement; Health and Social Services; Enterprise and Regeneration; Children and Young People; Community Safety
- Children's Service – Director The Children and Young People's Service; Head of Children's Network(s) and Extended Schools and Play; Children and Families
- Youth Service
- Connexions
- Haringey Play Service
- Children's Fund
- Under 5s and Childcare Forum
- Haringey Information Service
- Sure Start local programmes
- Children's Centre Managers
- Schools and school heads and governors
- Equalities and Diversity Division
- Haringey Neighbourhood Management
- Planning Homes for Haringey
- Environmental Services – Road Safety
- Highways
- Recreation Services; Parks; Leisure
- Mental Health Trust
- Health (PCT)
- Police
- Youth Offending Service
- Libraries
- Haringey Play Association
- Markfield
- Voluntary and Community Groups related to play and leisure

## **Appendix 5          Reference Documents**

- Major of London – Making London Better for all Children and Young People
- Major of London – Guide to Preparing Play strategies 2005
- Dobson Report – Getting Serious About Play – 2004
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child – Article 31 Ratified 1991
- Every Child Matters – Change for Children 2004
- The New Charter for Children’s Play – Children’s Play Council 2004
- Best Play – Children’s Play Council 2000
- Making The Case for Play – Issy Cole-Hamilton and Tim Gill, National Children’s Bureau
- A Playworker’s Taxonomy of Play Types – Bob Huges, Playlink
- What Play Provision Should Do for Children – NPFA/DCMS, Children’s Play Council, Playlink
- Major of London – Making London Better for All Children and Young People
- Planning for Play – Guidance on the development of implementation of a local play strategy
- Managing risk in play provision: A position statement, Play Safety Forum (2002)

## **London Borough of Haringey**

- Haringey’s Revised Deposit Unitary Development Plan (expected to be adopted in July 2006)
- Haringey Extended Schools Strategy – for extending services in and around schools – June 06
- Ashley Godfrey Associates on behalf of LB Haringey Recreation Services – Unsupervised Play Audit April 2006
- Haringey Play Association & Markfield on behalf of LB Haringey Children’s Service – Supervised Play Audit April 2006
- Haringey Transport Strategy – Draft Local Implementation Plan 2006
- Sports & Physical Activity Strategy December 2005
- Environmental Services – Open Space Strategy 2005
- Early Years & Play – Summer Feedback Report 2005
- Early Years & Play – Parents Feedback Report 2006
- Haringey Youth Service – Summer Programme Report 2005
- Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment –

Volume 1 : A Strategic Open Space Assessment – Atkins 2003

- Haringey Children’s Fund – Viewpoint Report 2002-04
- Primary Schools Citizenship Debate – Children’s Play Space – July 2006

### **Haringey Teaching Primary Care Trust**

- Haringey Health Report 2005 – Growing up in Haringey

### **Voluntary and Community Sector**

- Haringey Play Association – Children and young people’s consultation: Play Policy 2004/05 Research and Discussion paper

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<sup>i</sup> For children and young people, play is an innate drive, a biological necessity. Play is often defined as *“freely chosen, personally directed, intrinsically motivated behaviour that actively engages the child....Play can be fun or serious. Through play children explore social, material and imaginary worlds and their relationship with them, elaborating all the while a flexible range of responses to the challenges they encounter. By playing, children learn and develop as individuals, and as members of the community.”* This definition draws on the work of Bob Hughes and Frank King 1985 and is widely recognised and understood in the play sector. It means that children are playing when they are doing what they want to do, in the way they want to and for their own reasons. Play may take place with or without other children and any adult involvement is at the invitation of the child.

<sup>ii</sup> United Nations Rights of the Child Article 31

Parties recognise the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and arts.

Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural artistic, recreational and leisure activities.

<sup>iii</sup> The young people of today love luxury. They have bad manners, they scoff at authority and lack respect for their elders. Children nowadays are real tyrants, they no longer stand up when their elders come in the room where they are sitting, they contradict their parents, chat together in the presence of adults, eat gluttonously and tyrannise their teachers” *Socrates 300 BC*

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18a

**HARINGEY COUNCIL**

**Special Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 13 February 2007**

Report Title: **Monitoring Officer's Report on the Call-In of a Decision taken by The Executive on 23 January 2007 recorded at minute TEX 148**

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable): **N/A**

Report of: **The Monitoring Officer and Head of Legal Services**

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Consideration by Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

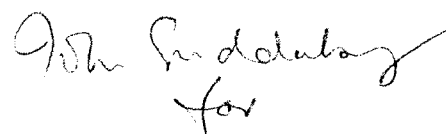
**1. Purpose**

1.1 To advise the Overview and Scrutiny Committee whether or not the decision taken by The Executive on 23 January 2007 on the Review of Parking Fees and Charges and minuted at TEX 148 falls inside the Council's policy or budget framework

**2. Recommendations**

2.1 That Members note the advice of the Monitoring Officer that the decision taken by The Executive was inside the Council's policy framework.

Report Authorised by:



for

Davina Fiore, Monitoring Officer and Head of Legal Services

Contact Officer: Terence Mitchison, Senior Project Lawyer, Corporate  
[Terence.mitchison@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:Terence.mitchison@haringey.gov.uk) 8489-5936

**3. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

3.1 The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report:

The Council's Constitution

The report on the Review of Parking Fees and Charges to The Executive meeting on 23 January 2007

#### **4. Background**

- 4.1 In order for a decision to be outside the policy framework, it would have to be contrary to, or inconsistent with, a policy set out in Part F.6 of the Constitution which is "The Budget and Policy Framework Schedule". Among these framework policies are "over-arching" strategies such as the Community Strategy. The Council's Constitution itself is part of the framework that must be complied with. A decision would be outside the budget framework if it necessarily resulted in expenditure exceeding an agreed budget. Decisions must, of course, comply with the relevant legislation.
- 4.2 Under the Call-In procedure set out in Part I.3 of the Council's Constitution, any 5 Members may request a Call-In even though they do not claim that the original decision was in any way outside the budget/policy framework. Members requesting a Call-In must give reasons for it and outline an alternative course of action. In other words, it is not necessary for a valid Call-In to claim that The Executive acted outside its powers. It is sufficient to allege that the original decision was ill-advised.

#### **5. Details of the Call-In and the Monitoring Officer's Response**

- 5.1 The Call-In form states, under the first heading, that the original decision of The Executive "is not claimed to be outside the budget/policy framework". The Monitoring Officer agrees with this.
- 5.2 In order that Members of OSC should be fully advised, the Monitoring Officer has also commented on two other issues raised by the Call-In which are (i) public consultation and (ii) referring the decision to full Council.
- 5.3 The Call-In form continues by criticising the extent of the public consultation that preceded the original decision. It appears to attack the absence of a full "informal" consultation of local residents that is often undertaken to assess local opinion on new traffic schemes before proceeding to "statutory" consultation.
- 5.4 The original decision of The Executive was to commence "statutory" consultation under the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and the Local Authorities Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996. This "statutory" consultation, as the name implies, constitutes the complete procedures required by the relevant legislation just mentioned. This will include a notice of the proposals in the local press and the official London Gazette, notices attached to street furniture in the roads affected and the placing of the full proposals on deposit for public inspection in Council offices. Compliance with these procedures is therefore sufficient, legally. There is no legal requirement for any other "informal" public consultation.
- 5.5 The Call-In form states, under the second heading, that "the decision is properly the prerogative of the whole Council". However, all decisions under the above legislation are "executive" functions. Any decision on a Traffic Order subject to objections must be taken by The Executive rather than full Council. This does not prevent OSC from referring the matter to full Council for consideration in accordance with paragraph 6.3 (iii) below but it should be noted that full Council cannot actually take the decision.

## **6. Call-In Procedure Rules**

6.1 The rules governing the Call-In procedure are set out in Part I.3 of the Council's Constitution. Once a Call-In request has been validated and notified to the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC), the Committee must meet within the next 10 working days to decide what action to take. In the meantime, all action to implement the original decision is suspended.

6.2 The Monitoring Officer must prepare a report (this report) to advise OSC whether or not the original decision was within the Council's policy framework. OSC Members must have regard to that report and any advice from the Monitoring Officer but Members themselves make the eventual determination as to whether the original decision was, in fact, within the policy framework.

6.3 If OSC Members determine that the original decision was within the policy framework, the Committee has three options:

- (i) Not to take any further action, in which case the original decision is implemented immediately
- (ii) To refer the original decision back to The Executive as the original decision taker. If this option is followed, The Executive must meet within the next 5 working days to reconsider its decision in the light of the views expressed by OSC.
- (iii) To refer the original decision on to full Council. If this option is followed, full Council must meet within the next 10 working days to consider the decision. Full Council must either decide, itself, to take no further action and allow the decision to be implemented immediately or it must refer the decision back to The Executive for reconsideration.

6.4 If OSC Members determine that the original decision was outside the policy framework, the Committee must refer the matter back to The Executive with a request to reconsider it on the grounds that it is incompatible with the policy framework.

6.5 In that event, The Executive would have two options:

- (i) to amend the decision in line with OSC's determination, in which case the amended decision is implemented immediately
- (ii) to re-affirm the original decision in which case the matter is referred to a meeting of full Council within the next 10 working days.

## **7. Recommendations**

7.1 That Members note the advice of the Monitoring Officer that the decision taken by The Executive was inside the Council's policy framework.

## **8. Use of Appendices / Tables / Photographs**

8.1 Not applicable.

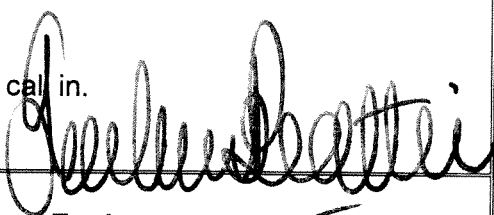
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## REPORT TEMPLATE

**HARINGEY COUNCIL**

Agenda item: **[No.]**

**Report to Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 13 February 2007**

Report Title: <b>Parking Service Report on the Call-in of a decision taken by The Executive on 23 January 2007 recorded at minute TEX 148</b>	
Forward Plan reference number (if applicable):	
Report of: <b>Ann Cunningham , Head of Parking and CCTV services</b> Interim Director of Urban Environment : <b>Graham Beattie</b>	
Wards(s) affected: <b>All</b>	Report for: <b>Consideration by Overview and Scrutiny committee</b>
<p><b>1. Purpose</b></p> <p>1.1 To respond to matters raised in the call in of the report titled ' Review of Parking Fees and Parking Charges Policy' that was presented to the Council Executive on 23 January 2007.</p>	
<p><b>2. Recommendations</b></p> <p>2.1 That members note the response to matters raised in the call in.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>	
Report Authorised by: <b>Graham Beattie, Interim Director Urban Environment</b>	
<p>Contact Officer: <b>Ann Cunningham, Head of Parking and CCTV Services</b> Tel: 02084891355 e-mail: ann.cunningham@haringey.gov.uk</p>	
<p><b>3. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985</b></p> <p>3.1 The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report;</p> <p>The report on the review of Parking fees and Parking Charging Policy to the Executive on 23 January 2007.</p>	

#### **4. Matters raised in the Call-in Strategic Implications**

- 4.1 The Call-in states that it is unacceptable that Council does not propose to fully consult local residents before proceeding to statutory consultation on this matter.
- 4.2 The Call-in states the Council has brought disrepute onto its existing consultations on controlled parking, given that an entirely different regime of charges has been proposed to residents only weeks ago.
- 4.3 The report agreed by the Executive contains serious factual errors that the Committee needs to consider.
- 4.4 The banding scheme proposed will create confusion and limit potential environmental benefits.
- 4.5 The charges will fall only on certain parts of the borough, and disproportionately on those with lower incomes.
- 4.6 The decision is properly the prerogative of the whole Council.
- 4.7 There has not been sufficient time for members of the public and Councillors to consider the effect of these far reaching proposals, a full public consultation exercise is needed to ensure the widest possible support, to make fully public the impact of these proposals, and to identify deficiencies in the way the proposals have been drafted and to seek improvements.
- 4.8 Full public consultation should also be accompanied by a scrutiny review on the issue and should consider: the precise definition of the bands and their potential impact on emissions savings; the likely progressivism of the tax, potential differences between its operation in Haringey and other Boroughs which have considered the matter in greater depth. Only after this process should the council bring forward revised proposals.

#### **5. Parking Service Response – the absence of consultation with Local Residents prior to proceeding to Statutory Consultation**

- 5.1 The Council introduces and maintains charges for on and off-street parking under the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 as amended and the Road Traffic Act 1991. The decision taken at the Council Executive on 23 January 2007 was to proceed to statutory consultation on proposed changes. This will involve a 21-day consultation period providing any interested party the opportunity to make representation regarding the proposals. The Council's intentions will be notified in the local press, as well as other statutory publications and we will also display notices in all roads or other places affected by the proposals. Documents will be also available for public inspection.
- 5.2 The issue of differential permit charges has been in the public domain since the development of the draft Local Implementation Plan [LiP] in 2005. The Draft LiP made reference to a review of residential parking permit charges and specifically proposed to give a discount on the standard resident's parking permit for electric vehicles and for LNG, LPG and hybrid cars and for smaller conventionally fuelled vehicles. Conversely it is proposed that a premium be charged for larger conventionally fuelled vehicles.

- 5.3 The draft LIP was approved at the Council Executive in March 2005. A copy of the full document was placed in the Members' room, and public consultation undertaken between May and July 2005. An article was included in the May edition of Haringey People inviting comments on the draft and a dedicated email address provided as part of putting the draft LIP on the Council's website. The final LIP included a separate Parking and Enforcement Plan [PeP] and was agreed by Executive in July 2006.
- 5.4 There was only one resulting comment on parking permits, from Friends of the Earth, Tottenham and Wood Green, which suggested that *'the Council should encourage more carbon-efficient vehicles in particular the use of biodiesel for its own vehicles, the use of electric vehicles, the use of hybrids. It can also encourage more fuel efficient vehicles in the wider community through conditions on its contracts and differential residents' parking charges according to fuel efficiency of the vehicle'*.
- 5.5 This is a significant level of consultation into the principle of changing existing fees and charging structures.
6. **Parking Service Response- the Council has brought disrepute onto its existing consultations on controlled parking**
- 6.1 The principle of the revision of both the basis for and level of permit charges was included in the Parking and Enforcement Plan [PeP], and in the forward plan since May 2006, although details of those proposals were not finalised until the report to the January Executive was prepared.
- 6.2 These remain proposals until formal statutory consultation is undertaken and the results of this are considered by the Executive.
7. **Parking Service Response – the report agreed by the Executive contains serious factual errors.** Clarification was sought on this point and the alleged factual errors are;
- (a) *It is misleading to cite in paragraph 13.2, the DVLA tax bands as 'emissions-based best practice model'*
- (b) *To state in paragraph 13.2 that a number of London boroughs have already adopted this charging structure is incorrect*
- 7.1 Classification using emission banding was established by Central Government and has been used at a national level by the DVLA for several years and as such this represents an accepted and tested model for such classification.
- 7.2 A number of London Boroughs currently operate a differential permit charging structure, with discounts offered to smaller vehicles or those run on alternative fuel, encouraging the use of vehicles with lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, for example ;
- Barnet offers reductions for LPG and electric vehicles
  - Camden offers 75% discount for electric run vehicles
  - Hackney offers 25% discount for LPG run vehicles, with free permits for electric run vehicles
  - Islington offer £20 discount for LPG run or electric run vehicles
  - Tower Hamlets offer 50% discount for LPG or electric run vehicles
  - Wandsworth offer a 'Green' permit for £16 per annum

7.3 Richmond, Camden and Lambeth also propose to take this further and introduce sliding scale charges based on emissions.

**8. Parking Service response – The banding scheme proposed will create confusion and limit potential environmental benefits**

8.1 The banding scheme is based on vehicle excise duty or car tax banding, with the number of bands reduced to simplify categories for applicants and to ease associated administration. Classification using emission banding was established by Central Government and has been used for several years for the purpose of car tax and as such is familiar to drivers. Although there are two types of charges proposed, in time this will become predominantly one as older vehicles are replaced with newer models to which CO<sub>2</sub> banding will apply.

8.2 The date of registration, engine size and CO<sub>2</sub> banding [ if it applies] are documented on the logbook, which is already required as part of the permit application process. The collection of additional data is therefore a straightforward addition to the permit application process.

8.3 A number of other Local Authorities are also implementing an emissions based charging structure for permits. The Mayor for London intends to introduce differential tariffs based on emissions to the daily congestion charge.

8.4 Although vehicles in general have become more fuel efficient, the trend towards larger engined vehicles will have the opposite effect by increasing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Measures that discourage people from acquiring and using vehicles with higher CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will have a beneficial effect on air quality.

**9. Parking Service Response – the charges will fall only on certain parts of the borough, and disproportionately on those areas with lower incomes**

9.1 This charge will only apply to those motorists residing within a controlled parking zone [CPZ] and who need to purchase a residential parking permit. This is in effect a charge levied for a service provided by the Council. When proposed charges are compared with permit charges in other boroughs, we remain extremely competitive. Our nearest neighbour Camden proposes a similar emissions based approach; based on four bandings, rising in increments from £70 to £145.

9.2 At the lower end of the scale, proposals represent a small increase of £5 on the current charge for smaller vehicles or those with lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, with a £15 charge applying to vehicles with the lowest emissions.

**10. Parking Service Response – changed recommendation 1 -The decision is properly the prerogative of the whole Council.**

10.1 The decisions on all the matters within the report are, legally, “executive” functions that must be taken by Haringey’s Executive and cannot be taken by the full Council. If the proposals were outside the Council’s budget/policy framework this would require reference to full Council but this is not the case.

**11 Parking Service Response – changed recommendation 2 - a full public consultation exercise is needed**

11.1 As stated previously, the issue of differential parking permit charges has been in the public domain since the development of the draft Local Implementation Plan [LIP] in 2005. The draft LIP was approved at the Council Executive in March 2005. A copy of the full document was



placed in the Members' room, and public consultation undertaken between May and July 2005. An article was included in the May edition of Haringey People inviting comments on the draft and a dedicated email address provided as part of putting the draft LIP on the Council's website. The final LIP included a separate Parking and Enforcement Plan [PeP] and was agreed by the Executive in July 2006.

11.2 The statutory consultation process proposed will involve a 21-day consultation period providing any interested party the opportunity to make representation regarding proposals. The Council's intentions will be notified in local press and well as other statutory publications and we will also display notices in all roads or other places affected by proposals. Documents will be also available for public inspection.

11.3 This demonstrates a commitment to consultation, both through the development of the LiP and through the statutory consultation process.

## **12. Parking Service Response – changed recommendation 3 - Full public consultation should also be accompanied by a scrutiny review on the issue**

12.1 Many Local Authorities have already adopted a charging structure linked to their environmental aims. A number propose to take this a step further and link charges directly to emissions. The Mayor for London intends to introduce differential tariffs based on emissions to the daily congestion charge.

12.3 Measures that discourage people from acquiring and using vehicles with higher CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will have a beneficial effect on air quality. Although any particular proposed difference in charge levels might not on its own represent a sufficiently strong fiscal incentive for drivers to change the vehicle used, the policies of individual Councils should be seen in the context of a much wider range of measures to promote "greener" travel. The message that larger engined vehicles contribute more towards climate change will become increasingly important.

12.4 Members of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee can commission reviews on any topic but, given the current workload and the time required to bring any scrutiny review to a conclusion, a full review of parking charges would inevitably result in significant delay to the implementation of the proposals. The Committee will need to take this into account when assessing the arguments that favour the early implementation of measures to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

## **13 Comments from Head of Legal Services**

13.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the contents of this report. The proposals in the original report were consistent with the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and the Road Traffic Act 1991 (as amended) and the Regulations. The statutory 21- day consultation process under the Local Authorities Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996 is all that is legally required by way of public consultation. The Executive will need to consider the results of this consultation carefully and in accordance with legal advice before taking the final decisions.

## **14 Comments of Director of Finance**

14.1 The Director of Finance comments in the original report indicated the significant financial implications which would accrue for the Council's budget strategy 2007/08 to 2010/11 if the parking fees and charges proposals are delayed from their revised target date of 1 April 2007 or not implemented at all. A budget shortfall of £48k would result for each months delay from

the target date and a shortfall of £575k if the proposals are not implemented at all. Alternative savings proposals would have to be identified and agreed to cover any budget gap.

**15 Recommendation**

15.1 That Members note the responses to the matters raised in the call in.

**'CALL IN' OF DECISIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE**

This form is to be used for the 'calling in' of decisions of the above bodies, in accordance with the procedure set out in Section I.3 of the Constitution.

<b>TITLE OF MEETING</b>	The Executive
<b>DATE OF MEETING</b>	27 <sup>th</sup> January 2007
<b>MINUTE No. AND TITLE OF ITEM</b>	TEX 148 Review Of Parking Fees and Charges

**1. Reason for Call-In/Is it claimed to be outside the policy or budget framework?**


The proposal is not claimed to be outside the budget/policy framework, However:

- It is unacceptable that Council does not propose to fully consult local residents before proceeding to statutory consultation on this matter. In the absence of such a proper public debate, consideration by the Overview and Scrutiny is therefore essential
- The council has brought disrepute onto its existing consultations on controlled parking, given that an entirely different regime of charges has been proposed to residents only weeks ago.
- The report agreed by the executive contains serious factual errors that the Committee needs to consider
- The banding scheme proposed will create confusion and limit potential environmental benefits and must be reconsidered.
- The charges will fall only on certain parts of the borough, and disproportionately on those areas with lower incomes


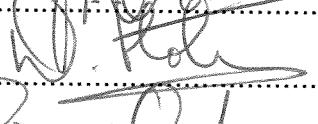
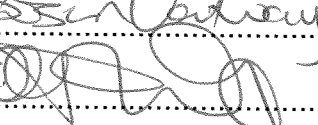

**2. Variation of Action Proposed**

- The decision is properly the prerogative of the whole council, and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee should therefore exercise its Scrutiny powers to refer the decision to Full Council
- As there has not been sufficient time for members of the public and councillors to consider the effect of these far reaching proposals, a full public consultation exercise is needed to ensure the widest possible support, to make fully public the impact of these proposals, and to identify deficiencies in the way the proposals have been drafted and to seek improvements.
- Full public consultation should also be accompanied by a scrutiny review on the issue and should consider; the precise definition of the bands and their impact on emission savings; the likely progressivism of the tax, potential differences between its operation in Haringey and other boroughs which have considered the matter in greater depth. Only after this process should the council bring forward revised proposals.

**Signed:**

Councillor:  (Please print name): MARTIN NEWTON

**Countersigned:**

1. Councillor:  (Please print name): JOAN L-OAKES
2. Councillor:  (Please print name): W. HOBAN
3. Councillor:  (Please print name): SUSAN O'CONNOR
4. Councillor:  (Please print name): MONICA WHYTE

**Date Submitted:** 1 February 2007

**Date Received :**

(to be completed by the Non Executive Committees Manager)

1 February 2007 @ 9.05am

**Notes:**

1. Please send this form to:  
Clifford Hart (on behalf of the Proper Officer)  
Non Executive Committees Manager  
7<sup>th</sup> Floor



River Park House  
225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ

Fax: 020 8489 2660

2. This form must be received by the Non Executive Committees Manager by 10.00 a.m. on the fifth working day following publication of the minutes.
3. The proper officer will forward all timely and proper call-in requests to the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and notify the decision taker and the relevant Director.
4. A decision will be implemented after the expiry of ten working days following the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee's receipt of a call-in request, unless a meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee takes place during the 10 day period.
5. If a call-in request claims that a decision is contrary to the policy or budget framework, the Proper Officer will forward the call-in requests to the Monitoring Officer and /or Chief Financial Officer for a report to be prepared for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee advising whether the decision does fall outside the policy or budget framework.

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Report Title: **Review of Parking Fees and Parking Charges Policy**

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable):

Report of: **Interim Director of Urban Environment**

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Key**

### 1. Purpose

1.1 This report details a review of parking charges recommending changes to a number of fees and charges applied by the service. The report recommends the introduction of a new permit charging structure based on the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of vehicles and a differential charging structure for second and subsequent permits. This change to the charging policy reflects the Council's commitment to reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

### 2. Introduction by Executive Member (if necessary)

2.1 Haringey Council has recently signed the Nottingham Declaration, committing itself to take positive steps to reduce the impact of local green house gas emissions on climate change.

This report recommends a change to the Council's parking fees and parking charges policy, so to give an incentive for the use of vehicles with lower carbon dioxide emissions, and also to encourage increased use of public transport, cycling and walking.

These changes are a significant step forward towards making Haringey a cleaner and greener borough for everyone that lives and works here.

### 3. Recommendations

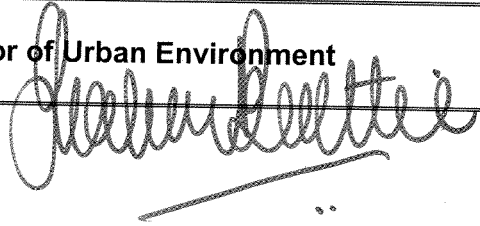
3.1 It is recommended that the Executive:

- (i) authorise officers to commence statutory consultation, under the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and the Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England & Wales) Regulations 1996, on the proposed changes affecting fees and parking charges policy for residents' and visitors' permits, disabled drivers badges, car parks and pay & display bays as summarised in the table attached as 'appendix D';
- (ii) note that a report on the responses to consultation together with information on any other relevant factors that members should consider will be presented to a future meeting of the Executive for decision; and

- (iii) agree that the Essential Permits Scheme be revised with the implementation of a new scheme, if approved by the Executive Member for Environment & Conservation, commencing in June 2007.

Report Authorised by: **Graham Beattie, Interim Director of Urban Environment**

Contact Officer: **Ann Cunningham, Head of Parking**



#### 4. Director of Finance Comments

- 4.1 As part of the budget setting process for 2006/7 to 2008/9, the Council agreed parking policy and investment proposals to deliver savings targets over the three year budget period totalling £1.44m. Critical policy and investment decisions agreed in principle by Members are included in the parking service business plan. These included a commitment to review parking fees and charges including permit charges in 2006/7, with an anticipated start date of 1 December 2006.
- 4.2 Members will be aware from the monthly performance and finance monitoring reports to Executive that delays to the implementation of CPZs and review of parking fees and charges will result in non-achievement of part year savings programmed for 2006/07 of approximately £0.5m. About half of this total is in relation to parking fees and charges which were originally scheduled to come in from 1 December 2006. One-off proposals to contain this shortfall in 2006/07 have been formulated and agreed.
- 4.3 This report is seeking confirmation from Members to proceed to statutory consultation on the proposed parking fees and charges, as detailed in appendix A, so that they can be implemented as soon as possible with a revised target date of 1 April 2007. The estimated full year additional income from these proposals is £575k per annum. Review of fees and charges is a very important element of the overall proposals to achieve the objectives of the parking service business plan and the agreed savings targets for future years. Failure to implement any of the policy and investment decisions previously agreed in principle will have substantial implications for the Council's medium term budget strategy.

#### 5. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 5.1 Legal implications are set out in the body of the report at paragraph 9. These summarise the statutory procedures which apply.

#### 6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 6.1 Mayor for London's Transport Strategy  
 6.2 Council's Local Implementation Plan and Parking and Enforcement Plan  
 6.3 Mayor for London's Air Quality Strategy

#### 7. Strategic Implications



- 7.1 Climate change is a global issue, which if not acted upon will have serious implications at a local level. Some of the effects of climate change are already noticeable such as warmer summers and winters with an associated reduction in rainfall resulting in water shortages in some parts of the country. Future concerns could see an increase in sea levels, damage to crops, a detrimental impact on wildlife, more intense floods, droughts & storms and harmful health effects such as an increase in cases of skin cancer.
- 7.2 In order to tackle climate change locally the Council has recently signed the Nottingham declaration where it has made a commitment to reduce greenhouse gases. As part of the measures associated with this obligation this report recommends the introduction of new parking charges policy, which will: -
- encourage the use of vehicles with lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
  - increase the use of alternatives modes of transport, such as, walking and cycling; and
  - promote the use of public transport.
- 7.3 Further the Council will develop its own 'green' staff travel plan, which will consider introducing incentives to use public transport or an allowance for cycling. The plan will also review staff parking arrangements in Council facilities and will incorporate changes made to the Essential Permit Scheme, following its imminent review, as suggested within this report.
- 7.4 Recommendations in this report support the Council policy on charging for allocating kerb space. On-street policies aim to prioritise spaces for residents, visitors' and business needs, encouraging a turnover of parking space. Proposals also support the Mayor of London's Air Quality Strategy and are consistent with the Mayor of London's transport strategy and the Council's Local Implementation Plan [LiP] and Parking and Enforcement Plan [PEP].
- 7.5 The number and type of permits issued by the Council can have a significant impact on parking demand across the borough. Parking permit policies can also influence car ownership patterns. Consequently, parking permits are a vital parking management tool.
- 7.6 The review recommends that the Council proceeds to statutory consultation on an emissions based charging structure for parking permits and a differential charging structure for second and subsequent permit per household to encourage the use of vehicles with lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- 7.7 The Council at present applies no charges for motorcycle parking within the borough. While there are no recommendations for change at this particular point, the environmental impact of larger motorcycles parking free of charge will be assessed in developing a policy on motorcycle parking, which will be presented to the Executive at some time in the future.
- 7.8 When considering disabled drivers' permits this report proposes charging a new administrative fee for Disabled Companion and Blue Badges. However, a key priority for the parking service is to continue to ensure access for disabled drivers and reducing abuse of disabled drivers' permits. To tackle these issues the parking service is undertaking a number of initiatives, including: -
- looking at the infrastructure on street, in particular identifying and removing 'redundant' disabled bays which are no longer required by the original applicant; and
  - the introduction of an independent doctor's assessment panel for blue badge applications.
- 7.9 There are no proposals to change business or traders' permits as part of this review, as take up is relatively low and this scheme will be looked at in more detail in the coming year.

- 7.10 This review recommends changes to pay & display and car parks which will include a 'catch up' factor for inflation as there has been no increase in these charges since they were last reviewed in 2003.

## 8. Financial Implications

- 8.1 The estimated additional annual income generated as a result of these proposals which are subject to statutory consultation is £575,000. A break down of the component parts and its associated income is shown in Table 1 below: -

Table 1 - Review of Parking Charges - Additional Income

Charge	£'000s
Permit Charges	500
Pay and Display	60
Car Parks	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>

- 8.2 The number of permits issued per year is in the region of 13,500 of which an estimated 15% has been attributed to a second or subsequent permit. It is estimated that 760,000 x one hour permits will be issued of which 25% will be at the 50% discounted rate.
- 8.3 A number of proposals in this report were previously considered by the Council's Executive Advisory Board in January 2006.

## 9 Legal Implications

- 9.1 The Council introduces and maintains charges for on and off-street parking under the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 as amended and the Road Traffic Act 1991.
- 9.2 In most cases Traffic Management Orders will be required in order to implement the decisions recommended.
- 9.3 The Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996 lays down the procedure to be followed before making an order. This imposes a legal obligation on the Council to conduct a Statutory Consultation to inform the public and other Statutory Consultees (such as the police) of its intentions.
- 9.4 A Notice containing particulars of the order will be published in the local press and the London Gazette. Notices will also be displayed in roads or other places affected by the Order. All documents will be available for public inspection.
- 9.5 The notice will have a 21-day consultation period providing for any interested party the opportunity to make representation regarding the proposals.
- 9.6 A report on the responses to consultation will be brought to a future meeting of the Executive for final decision.

## 10 Equalities Implications

- 10.1 Equalities issues have been taken into account in this report. The provision of concessionary visitor's permits ensures social inclusion, ensuring that vulnerable residents can be supported in their homes. The extension of hours of operation of the companion badge supports the needs of vulnerable disabled drivers.

## 11. Consultation

- 11.1 No informal consultation will take place, however if Members agree to the recommendations contained within this report the process will move directly on to statutory consultation, as required by law, before considering any increase in charges for residents' permits, visitors' permits, car parks, pay & display and disabled drivers' badges.

## 12 Background

- 12.1 This report considers a range of parking charges and charging structures, recommending changes in the following areas; residential and visitors permits, essential service permits, disabled badges, disabled companion badge, pay & display and car park charges. It also proposes that following this review, parking fees and charges should be reviewed annually and increased where appropriate in line with inflation.

- 12.2 In some cases it has been over six years since particular parking charges have been reviewed. A breakdown of the year in which these reviews were undertaken is shown below: -

- Essential Permit Scheme – 1999
- Residential Permits - 2002
- On and Off street charges and skip licences – 2003
- Business Permits - 2005

Contained within 'Appendix A' is a list of all existing charges applied by the service and the proposed changes contained within this report. The majority of the changes will be subject to statutory consultation and a further report to the Executive for decision.

- 12.3 When reviewing and setting parking fees and charges, consideration needs to be given to the following;

- Environmental impact in reducing greenhouse gases.
- Whether there are any statutory or legal requirements that may effect the setting of fees.
- Any service / corporate plan objectives directly related to fees.
- Market conditions (i.e. comparator and competitor charges).
- Impact of charges on relevant stakeholders.

- 12.4 Details of each of the proposed changes to the parking charges follows.

## 13.0 Residential Parking Permits

- 13.1 Residential permit charges were last changed in 2002 and the current charge is £25.

- 13.2 It is proposed that the Council review the residential permit structure to take into account the emissions-based best practice model currently used by the DVLA, and introduce a sliding scale for the cost of parking permits encouraging the use of vehicles in lower CO<sub>2</sub> emission bands. A number of London boroughs have already adopted this charging structure to

achieve their own environmental aims and this is increasingly being considered as best practice.

- 13.3 Levels of car ownership within the borough often means that residents who have purchased parking permits find it difficult to find a space in their respective zone, and in particular near their home. To help address this it is recommended that an incremental charge be introduced for second and subsequent permits for each household. This approach is already well established in a number of London boroughs.
- 13.4 The DVLA banding is shown in 'Appendix B'. The proposed permit charging structure is based on the DVLA model with the number of charge bands reduced for administration purposes. The charging structure is as follows for vehicles registered on or after 23 March 2001; this also proposes an increase for second and subsequent permits per household:

Band	First permit [Annual]	Second and subsequent permit per household
1 (up to 100 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km)	£15	£15
2 ( 101-150 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km)	£30	£60
3 (151- 165 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km)	£60	£100
4 (166 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km and over)	£90	£150

\* Vehicle registration documents verify CO<sub>2</sub> emissions a vehicle produces for vehicles produced on or after 23 March 2001.

For vehicles registered before 23 March 2001, where CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are not documented, a charging structure based on the vehicles engine size is proposed:

Engine size	First permit [annual ]	Second and subsequent permit per household
1549cc or less	£30	£60
1550cc to 3000cc inclusive	£60	£100
3001cc and above	£90	£150

- 13.5 This charging structure will bring the Council more in line with other boroughs and involves a small increase on the current charge for those smaller or alternative fuel vehicles, with lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- 13.6 The Council should also introduce an administrative charge of £10 for issuing replacement permits in situations of lost or stolen permits or vehicle changes.
- 13.7 For comparison a table detailing residential permit charges in other boroughs is attached as Appendix C to this report.

#### 14.0 Visitors Permits

- 14.1 Residents are currently allowed 240 x two hours permits per annum. To manage parking demand on street, these permits are issued on a quarterly basis. The current charge is 15p per hour [sold as two hour permits at 30p each], with the concessionary charge at 15p per two hour permit.

- 14.2 Those charges are exceptionally low when considering demand for parking space within the borough. It is proposed that visitors permit charges be increased to 30p per hour. At present visitors permits are sold in two hour scratch cards only, and it proposed that the Council introduce a one hour scratch card. Concessionary rates would remain at a 50% discount, but that the concessionary entitlement, which is currently double the normal entitlement, will be reduced to the normal allocation of permits.

#### **15.0 Essential Service Permits (ESP's)**

- 15.1 The Essential Service Permit scheme [ESP] was introduced when the first controlled parking zones were implemented within the borough. This scheme was established to facilitate the parking needs of those delivering essential services within the community.
- 15.2 There are approximately 2,400 ESP's in issue at present, of those 1,800 are issued to Council staff. The majority of the remaining 600 ESP's are issued to the local Primary Health Care Trust, however there are a number of discretionary ESP's issued to schools and some businesses. Demand for those permits has grown in recent years, with additional services / organisations being issued with permits, resulting in the scheme expanding without full consideration given to the likely impact. Further difficulties have arisen since a number of Council services have relocated to the Wood Green area, where there was already considerable demand for parking spaces.
- 15.3 The current scheme is not sustainable either in terms of parking demand or in terms of Council's commitment to reduce greenhouse gases as set out in the Nottingham Declaration. Haringey is well served by public transport and the Council will be promoting alternative modes of travel other than the car in the development of its Staff Travel Plan. The numbers of ESP's must reduce and in particular discretionary arrangements should cease.
- 15.4 It is proposed that the existing scheme will be withdrawn and replaced with a revised scheme more in line with the Council's environmental climate change policies. The revised scheme will be presented to the Executive Member for the Environment & Conservation for approval. If approved it is intended that the new scheme will be introduced from June 2007.

#### **16.0 Disabled Drivers Badges**

- 16.1 The current blue badge for disabled drivers is transferable between vehicles and therefore is at a high risk of being stolen. In order to reduce this risk the Council introduced the new Disabled Companion Badge, which may be used in place of the Blue badge, conveying the same concessions within Haringey between 6.30pm and 8am. These hours were originally recommended and agreed as most vehicle break-ins occur during this period. The Companion Badge is not transferable, but is specific to one vehicle with the appropriate registration number recorded on the badge.
- 16.2 While on the whole this has been seen as a positive move, a number of disabled drivers have voiced concerns and difficulties with replacing the blue badge in their vehicles by 8am, due to illness associated with their disability.
- 16.3 It is recommended that the hours of operation are extended to 24 hours; ensuring inclusion, which will also bring the scheme in line with some neighbouring boroughs for example Islington and Camden.

- 16.4 The service introduced this scheme at nil cost within existing budgets. This has placed immense pressure on the team and in order to maintain service standards, it is proposed that a charge of £20 should be introduced to cover costs of administration.
- 16.5 At present the Council does not charge for the issue of the Disabled Blue Badge, however it is recommended that £2.00 administrative charge is introduced (maximum allowable) for new issues and replacements.
- 17.0 Pay & Display parking**
- 17.1 Pay & display charges vary across the borough and it is proposed that an inflationary increase of 10p per hour be introduced across the borough. It is also proposed that motorists should be able to pay in increments of 5 minutes across the borough, rather than the current policy where in some cases a minimum 30 minute charge is applicable.
- 17.2 Electric cars should be allowed to park free of charge in all on and off-street parking bays.

## 18 Car parks

- 18.1 The proposed charging structure for car parks brings us in line with other car parks in the borough and in particular aims to improve usage of the multi storey [Bury Road] car park in Wood Green. This car park competes with other well established shopping centre car parks and is underused due its location, leasing arrangements and general condition.
- 18.2 The Council is required by lease arrangement to keep 400 short stay parking spaces for leaseholders' customers and this review proposes to offer the remaining 100 spaces to all day parking. Differential charges have also been applied to car parks based on their current usage and relevant town centre needs.

Car Park	Current charges	Proposed charges
Bury Road	0-1 hr 80p 1-2hrs £1.60 2-3 hrs £2.40 3-4 hrs £3.20 Over 4 hours £6.00  Sunday – 50p all day  Season Ticket £120	100 spaces @ an all day fee of £2.00 400 spaces @  0-3hr £2.00 3-4hr £3.00 Over 4hr £6.00 Sunday - £1.00  Season Ticket £200.00
Somerset Road  <i>Operational 7.30am to 8.30am and 5.30pm to 6.30pm</i>	50p per hour	£1.00 per hour

Westerfield road Summerland Gdns Crouch Hall	0-1hr	80p	0-1hr	£1.00
	1-2hrs	£1.60	1-3hrs	£2.00
	2-3 hrs	£2.40	3-4 hrs	£3.20
	3-4 hrs	£3.20	Over 4 hours	£6.00
	Over 4 hours	£6.00		
	Season ticket	£120.00	Season Ticket	£200.00
Stoneleigh Rd Brunswick Rd	0-1hr	80p	0-1hr	80p
	1-2hrs	£1.60	1-3hrs	£2.00
	2-3 hrs	£2.40	3-4 hrs	£3.20
	3-4 hrs	£3.20	Over 4 hours	£6.00
	Over 4 hours	£6.00		
	Season ticket	£120.00	Season Ticket	£120.00

## 19. Implementation of proposals

- 19.1 The introduction of the new charges if agreed will require revisions to Legal orders and a statutory consultation period of 21 days. A report on the responses to consultation and other relevant factors will be presented to the Executive for its meeting in March 2007 with changes, if agreed, being implemented from April 2007.

## 20. Use of Appendices / Tables / Photographs

- 20.1 Appendix A – Parking fees and charges  
 Appendix B – CO<sub>2</sub> emissions table  
 Appendix C – Charges in other boroughs  
 Appendix D – summary of proposed changes

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**Appendix A – Parking fees and charges**

	<b>Current charge</b>	<b>Proposed charges</b>
<b>Pay &amp; display charges</b>		
<b>Finsbury Park</b>	60p for 30 minutes Increments of 30 minutes @60p up to 6 hour maximum £2.40	10p per hour increase Fees payable in increments of 5 minutes
<b>Green Lanes A &amp; B</b>	60p for 30 minutes Increments of £0 minutes @60p up to a maximum of 2 hours	10p per hour increase Fees payable in increments of 5 minutes
<b>Green Lanes extension</b>	£1.00 per hour	10p per hour increase Fees payable in increments of 5 minutes
<b>Highgate Hill</b>	40p for 15 mins Increments of 15 minutes to a maximum of 2 hours	10p per hour increase Fees payable in increments of 5 minutes
<b>Highgate Station</b>	50p for 15 minutes Increments of 15 minutes to a maximum of 2 hours	10p per hour increase Fees payable in increments of 5 minutes
<b>Wood Green &amp; Seven Sisters</b>	50p for 15 minutes Increments of 15 mins to a maximum of 2 hours	10p per hour increase Fees payable in increments of 5 minutes
<b>Tottenham Hale</b>	20p for 20 minutes 45p for 45 minutes	No increase in charge proposed [ newly introduced Stoneleigh rd scheme]

## Appendix A – Parking fees and charges

	£1.00 for 1hr Maximum of 2hrs	
<b>Car park charges</b>		
Bury Rd	0-1 hr            80p 1-2hrs            £1.60 2-3 hrs            £2.40 3-4 hrs            £3.20 Over 4 hours    £6.00  Sunday – 50p all day  Season Ticket £120	100 spaces @ an all day fee of -    £2.00 400 spaces @ 0-3hr            £2.00 3-4hr            £3.00 Over 4 hours    £6.00  Sunday - £1.00 Season Ticket £200.00
Somerset Road	50p per hour	£1.00 per hour
<i>Operational 7.30am to 8.30am and 5.30pm to 6.30pm</i>		
Westerfield Road Summerland Gdns (Muswell Hill) Crouch Hall	0-1hr            80p 1-2hrs            £1.60 2-3 hrs            £2.40 3-4 hrs            £3.20 Over 4 hours    £6.00 Season ticket £120.00	0-1hr            £1.00 1-3hrs            £2.00 3-4 hrs            £3.20 Over 4 hours    £6.00 Season Ticket £200.00
Stoneleigh Rd Brunswick Rd	0-1hr            80p 1-2hrs            £1.60 2-3 hrs            £2.40 3-4 hrs            £3.20 Over 4 hours    £6.00 Season ticket £120.00	0-1hr            80p 1-3hrs            £2.00 3-4 hrs            £3.20 Over 4 hours    £6.00  Season Ticket £120.00

**Appendix A – Parking fees and charges**

<b>Permits</b>		<b>First</b>	<b>Second &amp; subsequent</b>
Residents	£25 [annual]	Emissions based model. Vehicles registered after march 2001 1 (up to 100 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km) £15 2 ( 101- 150 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km) £30 3 (151- 185 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km) £60 4 (186 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km and over £90  Vehicles registered before march 2001 based on engine size 1549cc or less £30 1550cc to 3000cc £60 3001cc and above £90	£15 £60 £100 £150  £60 £100 £150
Visitors'			
2 hour scratch cards	30p per two hour permit [15p concessionary rate]	30p per hour Concessionary Rate 50% - 15p per hour	
Weekend Permit	£5.00 [£2.00 concessionary rate]	No change proposed	
Two-Week	£8.00 [£3.00 concessionary rate]	No change proposed	

**Appendix A – Parking fees and charges**

Reader cards [Green Lanes]	1 <sup>st</sup> card – free Replacement £10 [if the original is produced] Lost or misplaced First £50 Second £100 Third £250		No change proposed
Traders	£5 per day £100 per month		No change proposed
Business	<i>First permit</i>	<i>Second &amp; subsequent</i>	No change proposed
Wood Green & Green Lanes	£300	£400	
All other zones	£225	£300	No change proposed
Essential Service permit	<i>Any registration</i>	<i>Vehicle specific</i>	Changes will be determined as part of the review of the scheme

**Appendix A – Parking fees and charges**

<i>Public sector</i>	£30	£25	
East or West Haringey	£60	£25	
All Haringey <i>Commercial sector</i>			
East or West Haringey	£125	£100	
All Haringey	£250	£200	
Suspension of parking bays	Administrative charge of £12 per day		No change proposed
Dispensations	Single day - £12 administration fee per bay / vehicle space 1-7 consecutive days- £30 administration fee per bay/ vehicle space 1 month - £100 administration fee per bay / vehicles space		No change proposed
Blue Badges	Free		Administrative charge of £2.00
Disabled Companion badge	Free		Administrative charge of £20.00

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Appendix B - DVLA CO<sub>2</sub> emission banding

Band	Council Banding	CO <sub>2</sub> g/km	Examples of Typical Cars/Van (Petrol)	Examples of Typical Cars/Vans (Diesel)
1	A	Up to 100	1 Honda Insight petrol electric hybrid	1 Smart diesel
2	B	101-120	1 Toyota Prius 1.5 litre petrol-electric hybrid 2 Smart car 0.7 litre petrol 3 Peugeot 107 1.0 (65bhpP Hatchback 4 Citroen C1 C1 1.0i Hatchback petrol 5 Honda Civic 4 door IMA Executive Saloon petrol/electric	1 Citroen C2 1.4 litre diesel 2 Ford Fiesta 1.4 diesel 3 Vauxhall Corsa 1.3 CDTi 6v SXI 5 door hatchback diesel 4 Renault Megane dCi 106 5 Speed hatchback diesel 5 Fiat New Panda 1.3 16v Multijet Hatchback diesel 6 Renault Clio van SL 15dCi 70 Euro IV
3		121-150	1 Fiat Panda 1.2 petrol 2 Ford KA 1.3 petrol 1 Toyota Yaris 1.0 VVT-I Hatchback 2 Mitsubishi Colt 1.5 Manual hatchback petrol 3 Hyundai Getz 1.1 Hatchback petrol	1 VW Golf 1.9 TDI diesel 2 Ford Focus 1.8 TDCI diesel hatchback 3 Jaguar X-type 2.0 diesel saloon 4 Mazda Mazda3 1.6 TD 4/5 Door Saloon/Hatchback diesel 5 Skoda New Octavia 1.9 TDI PD Estate diesel 6 Renault Kangoo Van SL 19dci 85

Appendix B - DVLA CO<sub>2</sub> emission banding

4	C	151-165	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 MINI One hatchback 1.6 petrol, manual</li> <li>2 Ford Fiesta 1.6i petrol</li> <li>3 Peugeot 307 1.4 petrol</li> <li>4 Nissan Micra 1.4 3/5 door Hatchback petrol</li> <li>5 Skoda Fabia 1.4 16v Sport Hatchback petrol</li> <li>6 Renault Kangoo Van SL16 P75</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 VW Passat estate 1.9 TDI diesel</li> <li>2 Audi A4 Avant S 1.9TDI (115 PS) Estate diesel</li> <li>3 BMW 3 Series E90/E91 320d Saloon diesel</li> <li>4 Honda Accord Tourer 2.2 I-CTDi 166-1851Executive Estate diesel</li> <li>5 SAAB 9-3 4 Door 1.9 TID 8V 120hp Saloon diesel</li> </ol>
5		166-185	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Ford Mondeo saloon 1.8i petrol</li> <li>2 Vauxhall Vectra 1.8 petrol saloon</li> <li>3 Rover 75 1.8 petrol saloon</li> <li>4 Toyota Avensis 1.8 petrol saloon/hatchback</li> <li>5 Honda civic 5 Door Type S 2.0 VSA Hatchback petrol</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Mazda5 2.0 TD (110ps &amp; 143ps) MPV diesel</li> <li>2 Skoda New Octavia 2.0 TDI PD Sport DSG Estate diesel</li> <li>3 BMW 3 Series E90/E91 330d Touring Saloon diesel</li> <li>4 Jaguar S-Type 2.7l Diesel saloon</li> <li>5 Mercedes-Benz C Class (f/Lift) C200 CDI Saloon diesel</li> </ol>
6	D	186-224	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Toyota RAV4 2.0 litre petrol</li> <li>2 Audi A4 106 petrol</li> <li>3 Mazda MX5 2.0 petrol</li> <li>4 Courvette C6 Z06 7.0 – V8 Coupe petrol</li> <li>5 Nissan X-Trail 2.5 4x4 petrol</li> <li>6 Mercedes-Benz Viano 3.5 High Roof MPV</li> <li>7 Volkswagen C.V Caravelle (SE, Executive) 235</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Land Rover Greelander 2.0 diesel</li> <li>2 BMW 5 series estate 3.0 diesel</li> <li>3 Volvo V70 D5 AWD Estate diesel</li> <li>4 Audi A4 S 3.0 VS TDI Tiptronic Quattro 204 Saloon diesel</li> <li>5 Fiat Croma 2.4 20v Multijet 200 Estate diesel</li> </ol>
7		Over 225	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Jaguar X type 2.0 petrol saloon auto</li> <li>2 Porsche 911 Cerrera Coupe 3.6 litre petrol</li> <li>3 Renault Espace 2 litre petrol</li> <li>4 BMW X5 4.8 litre petrol</li> <li>5 Range Rover 4.4 V* petrol auto</li> </ol>	





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**Appendix C - Permit charges in other boroughs**

<b>Boroughs</b>	<b>Residential Permit prices</b>
Barking and Dagenham	£17.70 - 1 <sup>st</sup> two vehicles £22 - 3 <sup>rd</sup> vehicle £50 – 4 or more vehicles
Barnet	£40 per annum per household, £70 per annum for the second permit. LPG and electric run vehicle £15.
Bexley	£25 - £60 1 <sup>st</sup> vehicle £31.25 - £75 2 <sup>nd</sup> vehicle £37 - £90 3 <sup>rd</sup> vehicle £50 - £120 4 or more vehicles
Brent	£50 – 1 <sup>st</sup> vehicle £75 – 2 <sup>nd</sup> vehicle £100 – 3 or more vehicles
Camden	£90 per vehicle and 75% discount applies to electric run vehicle
Ealing	Ranges from £25 - £45 depending on where you reside
Enfield	Ranges from £24 for an hour zone to £59 to all day zone
Hackney	£80 per annum with 25% discount for LPG. Electric run vehicles - free
Haringey	£25 per annum
Harrow	£40 – 1 <sup>st</sup> vehicle £50 - 2 <sup>nd</sup> vehicle £70 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> vehicle £115 – 4 or more vehicles Electric run vehicles - free
Hillingdon	1 <sup>st</sup> vehicle free 2 or more vehicles £40
Hounslow	Ranges from £45 - £60 depending on where you reside

Islington	£95 with £20 discount for LPG or electric run vehicles
Lambeth  [also consulting on an emissions based structure]	£50 – outside congestion zone £60 – inside congestion zone
Lewisham	£30 per vehicle
Newham	£15 – 1 <sup>st</sup> vehicle £30 – 2 <sup>nd</sup> vehicle £50 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> vehicle
Richmond upon Thames  [ consulting on an emissions based structure]	Three different price ranges - £45 (mainly towards outer part of the borough), £75 and £100 (towards the heart of Richmond).
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea	£111 per annum
Tower Hamlets	First two permits £60 per annum, third or subsequent permits £150 and £250 respectively with 30% discount for LPG or electric run vehicle
Waltham Forest	£30 – 1 <sup>st</sup> vehicle £65 – 2 <sup>nd</sup> vehicle £75 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> vehicle
Wandsworth	£66 per annum, 'Green' permit £16.50
Westminster	£110 per annum £78 for electric run vehicle

## Appendix D - Summary of proposed changes

### Residential Parking permits

That the Council review the residential permit structure to take into account the emissions-based best practice model currently used by the DVLA, and introduce a sliding scale for the cost of parking permits encouraging the use of vehicles in lower CO<sub>2</sub> emission bands. That an incremental charge be introduced for second and subsequent permits per household. Charges proposed for vehicles registered on or after 23 March 2001.

Band	First permit [annual]	Second and subsequent permit per household
1 (up to 100 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km)	£15	£15
2 ( 101- 150 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km)	£30	£50
3 (151- 185 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km)	£60	£100
4 (186 CO <sub>2</sub> g/km and over )	£90	£150

*\* Vehicle registration documents verify CO<sub>2</sub> emissions a vehicle produces for vehicles produced on or after 23 March 2001.*

For vehicles registered before 23 March 2001, where CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are not documented, a charging structure based on the vehicles engine size is proposed

Engine size	First permit [annual]	Second and subsequent permit per household
1549 cc or less	£30	£60
1,550 to 3000cc inclusive	£60	£100
3001cc and above	£90	£150

An administrative charge of £10 will be introduced for issuing replacement permits in situations where permits are lost or stolen or the vehicle changes.

### Visitors' permits

That two hourly visitors' permit charges be increased from 15p per hour to 30p per hour, with a 50% reduction for concessionary rates. That a one hour visitor permit be introduced. That the concessionary entitlement, which is currently double the normal allocation, will be reduced to the normal permit allocation. That following this review all visitors permit charges are increased annually in line with inflation.

### Essential Service permits

It is proposed that the existing scheme will be withdrawn and replaced with a revised scheme more in line with the Council's environmental climate change policies. The revised scheme will be presented to the Executive Member for the Environment & Conservation for approval. If approved it is intended that the new scheme will be introduced from June 2007.

### Disabled Drivers Badges

The hours of operation of the Companion Badge be extended to 24 hours and a £20 administration fee be introduced. That the £2 administration charge be introduced for issue of Disabled Blue Badges.

### Pay & Display Parking

That on-street parking charges be increased by 10p per hour across the Borough and that Electric vehicles park free of charge. That on- street [pay & display] parking charges should be payable in increments of 5 minutes.

## Car Parks

<b>Car Park</b>	<b>Current charges</b>	<b>Proposed charges</b>
Bury Road	0-1 hr 80p 1-2hrs £1.60 2-3 hrs £2.40 3-4 hrs £3.20 Over 4 hours £6.00  Sunday – 50p all day  Season Ticket £120	100 spaces @ an all day fee of - £2.00  400 spaces @ 0-3hr £2.00 3-4hr £3.00 Over 4 hours £6.00  Sunday - £1.00 Season Ticket £200.00
Somerset Road  <i>Operational 7.30am to 8.30am and 5.30pm to 6.30pm</i>	50p per hour	£1.00 per hour
Westerfield road Summerland Gdns Crouch Hall	0-1hr 80p 1-2hrs £1.60 2-3 hrs £2.40 3-4 hrs £3.20 Over 4 hours £6.00 Season ticket £120.00	0-1hr £1.00 1-3hrs £2.00 3-4 hrs £3.20 Over 4 hours £6.00  Season Ticket £200.00
<i>Stoneleigh Rd Brunswick Rd</i>	0-1hr 80p 1-2hrs £1.60 2-3 hrs £2.40 3-4 hrs £3.20 Over 4 hours £6.00 Season ticket £120.00	0-1hr 80p 1-3hrs £2.00 3-4 hrs £3.20 Over 4 hours £6.00  Season Ticket £120.00

It also proposes that following this review, parking fees and charges should be reviewed annually and increased where appropriate in line with inflation.

**MINUTES OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
TUESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 2007**

Councillors Councillors Bull (Chair), Cooke (Vice-Chair), Bevan, Jones, Winskill and Bloch (substituting for Newton) and Butcher (substituting for Davies)

Also Present: Indu Shukla  
REJCC rep (non-voting)

<b>MINUTE NO.</b>	<b>SUBJECT/DECISION</b>
<b>OSCO130.</b>	<p><b>WEBCASTING</b></p> <p>The meeting was webcast on the internet.</p>
<b>OSCO131.</b>	<p><b>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</b></p> <p>Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Davies, who was substituted for by Councillor Butcher.</p> <p>Councillor Newton, who was the chief signatory of the call-in, was substituted for on the committee by Councillor Bloch.</p>
<b>OSCO132.</b>	<p><b>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST</b></p> <p>There were no such declarations.</p>
<b>OSCO133.</b>	<p><b>URGENT BUSINESS</b></p> <p>There was no such business.</p>
<b>OSCO134.</b>	<p><b>CALL-IN OF THE EXECUTIVE DECISION RELATING TO REVIEW OF PARKING FEES AND CHARGES</b></p> <p>Councillor Newton outlined the reasons why the decision taken by the Executive on 23 January 2007, review of parking fees and charges, had been called-in. These reasons were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- That it was unacceptable that the Council had not proposed to fully consult local residents before proceeding to statutory consultation.</li> <li>- That the Council had brought disrepute onto its existing consultations on controlled parking owing to the different regime of charges recently proposed to residents.</li> <li>- That the call-in signatories believed that the report agreed by the Executive contained factual errors</li> <li>- That the proposed banding scheme would create confusion and limit environmental benefits</li> </ul>

**MINUTES OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
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- And that the charges would fall only on certain parts of the borough

The Councillor further drew attention to favourable consultation on similar schemes which had taken place in Richmond and Camden. Other factors prompting the call-in were the disparity between Haringey's proposed four-band system and the DVLA-approved seven-band system, and the significant budget implications which would scheme entailed. The Councillor stated his commitment in principle to green taxes, but stated that his principled objection lay in both the proposed format of the scheme and what was seen as a lack of adequate consultation.

The Legal Service representative stated that the decision was within the policy framework, and thus the call-in was valid. He further stated that the statutory consultation as proposed would meet legal requirements. Although the course of action proposed by those calling the decision in was to refer it to Full Council, it was noted that the Executive was the only committee which could take the decision, and Full Council would be obligated to refer it back should this outcome occur.

The Executive Member for Environment responded to the points made by Councillor Newton. He stated that the review of parking charges had been in the public domain, through the Local Implementation Plan (LIP), and that the review had been identified in the Council's Forward Plan. It was also stated during the recent CPZ consultation that a review of parking fees and charges was to take place. The banding structure had been simplified from that used by the DVLA in order to facilitate simplicity. The Executive Member further stated that those in the lowest brackets would typically see a small £5 increase in their parking permits.

Member noted that the response to the proposal in the LIP had been minimal and requested an approach which engaged thoroughly with local residents. Concern was raised that in proceeding with statutory consultation, the scheme would lack the resident acceptance and understanding that a longer period of consultation would allow. Despite this, some Members were in favour of implementing the decision as planned, citing the relative urgency of the climate change agenda.

Members raised concerns over the lack of evidence that the proposal would have a significant effect on reducing CO2 emissions. The Executive Member assured Members that, in conjunction with the Mayor of London's Air Quality Team, a policy to measure the efficacy of the proposal over the first eighteen months of its implementation had been established.

Members questioned whether the new policy was financially motivated; the Executive Member assured them that the total



**MINUTES OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
TUESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 2007**

projected increased revenue figure (£507,000) was not significant enough to be the motivating factor in the proposed change of policy. Members were assured that these additional funds would be ring-fenced for spending on transport and green projects.

Following a discussion and a number of points of clarification given by officers to Member concerns, Councillor Winskill **MOVED** a **MOTION** that the decision TEX148: Review of Parking Fees and Charges be referred back to the decision taker, that being the Executive, with the request that a reworked review of parking fees and charges scheme contain a schedule of community engagement, and that the scheme be revenue neutral. On there being three votes in favour (Councillor Winskill, Bloch and Butcher) and four against (Councillors Bull, Cooke, Bevan and Jones), the **MOTION** fell.

Councillor Bevan then **MOVED** a **MOTION** that the Overview & Scrutiny Committee should take no further action regarding the decision TEX148: Review of Parking Fees and Charges. On there being three votes in favour (Councillors Cooke, Jones and Bevan) and four against (Councillors Bull, Winskill, Bloch and Butcher), the **MOTION** fell.

Councill Bull then **MOVED** a **MOTION** that the decision TEX148: Review of Parking Fees and Charges, be referred back to the decision maker, this being the Executive, with the recommendations that the proposed consultation period for the Parking Fees and Charges be increased from three to six weeks, and that the Executive take account of concerns voiced by Members of the committee over the consultation process, and ensure that a full consultation strategy be put in place. On there being five votes in favour (Councillors Bull, Cooke, Winskill, Bloch and Butcher) and two votes against (Councillors Bevan and Jones), the **MOTION** was carried.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the decision TEX148: Review of Parking Fees and Charges, be referred back to the decision maker, this being the Executive to reconsider the decision within five working days (this being the meeting of 20/2/07).
2. That the committee recommend to the Executive that the proposed consultation period for the Parking Fees and Charges be increased from three to six weeks.
3. That the Executive take account of concerns voiced by Members of the committee over the consultation process, and ensure that a revised consultation strategy is put in place.

COUNCILLOR GIDEON BULL

Chair

**CONSULTATION STRATEGY – RESIDENTS PERMITS**

<b>No</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>Risks</b>
<b>1</b>	Consultation Strategy to be presented to Executive.	20 February	SMc	
<b>2</b>	Design and Print Leaflet	20 February	JG/SS/JS	Difficulty in delivering a printed version of the leaflet by this date – may need to colour photocopy initial batch for WGAA on 22 February
<b>3</b>	Arrange Adverts to be printed in local papers	20 February	JG/SS/JS	
<b>4</b>	Press Release On Scheme and details of consultation strategy	21 February	JS	
<b>5</b>	Consultation Strategy On Council Web Site – Front Page	21 February	SMc/ACu	
<b>6</b>	Wood Green Area Assembly – Information Stand & Leaflets	22 February	SMc/ACu	Difficulty in producing a quality leaflet and or stand within 4/5 Days.  Will need to be invited.
<b>7</b>	Muswell Hill Area Assembly – Information Stand & Leaflets	1 March	SMc/ACu	Will need to be invited.
<b>8</b>	Statutory Consultation to start: a) Notice in London Gazette and Local Papers. b) Notices on CPZ roads.	2 March	ACu/TK	Ensuring that all effected roads receive a notice of the Council's intentions. To be place on lamp

				columns.
<b>9</b>	St Ann's & Haringey Area Assembly – Information Stand & Leaflets	5 March	SMc/ACu	Will need to be invited.
<b>10</b>	Mail Out Leaflet to 600 Community/Voluntary Groups	5 March	JG	
<b>11</b>	Crouch End, Hornsey & Stroud Green Area Assembly – Information Stand & Leaflets	8 March	SMc	Will need to be invited.
<b>12</b>	Publicise in Haringey People –Distribution across the Borough To include a map of the borough showing CPZs	13 March	JG/JS	Criticised for being two weeks into consultation period.
<b>13</b>	Tottenham & Seven Sisters Area Assembly – Information Stand & Leaflets	15 March	SMc	Will need to be invited.  Criticised for being two into consultation period.
<b>14</b>	Statutory Consultation Ends – Analysis of Results	11 April	JG	To be completed by JG throughout the statutory period – risk relates to successful response rate (may need more resource)
<b>15</b>	Produce first draft report for EAB	12 April	SMc/ACu	See Above
<b>16</b>	Report to be presented to EXEC – tabled	24 April	SMc/JG/ACu	Clearance to table report

SMc – Stephen McDonnell  
ACu – Ann Cunningham  
JG – Jeanette Gedge  
JS – John Seekings  
TK – Tony Kennedy  
SS – Salomi Simoes